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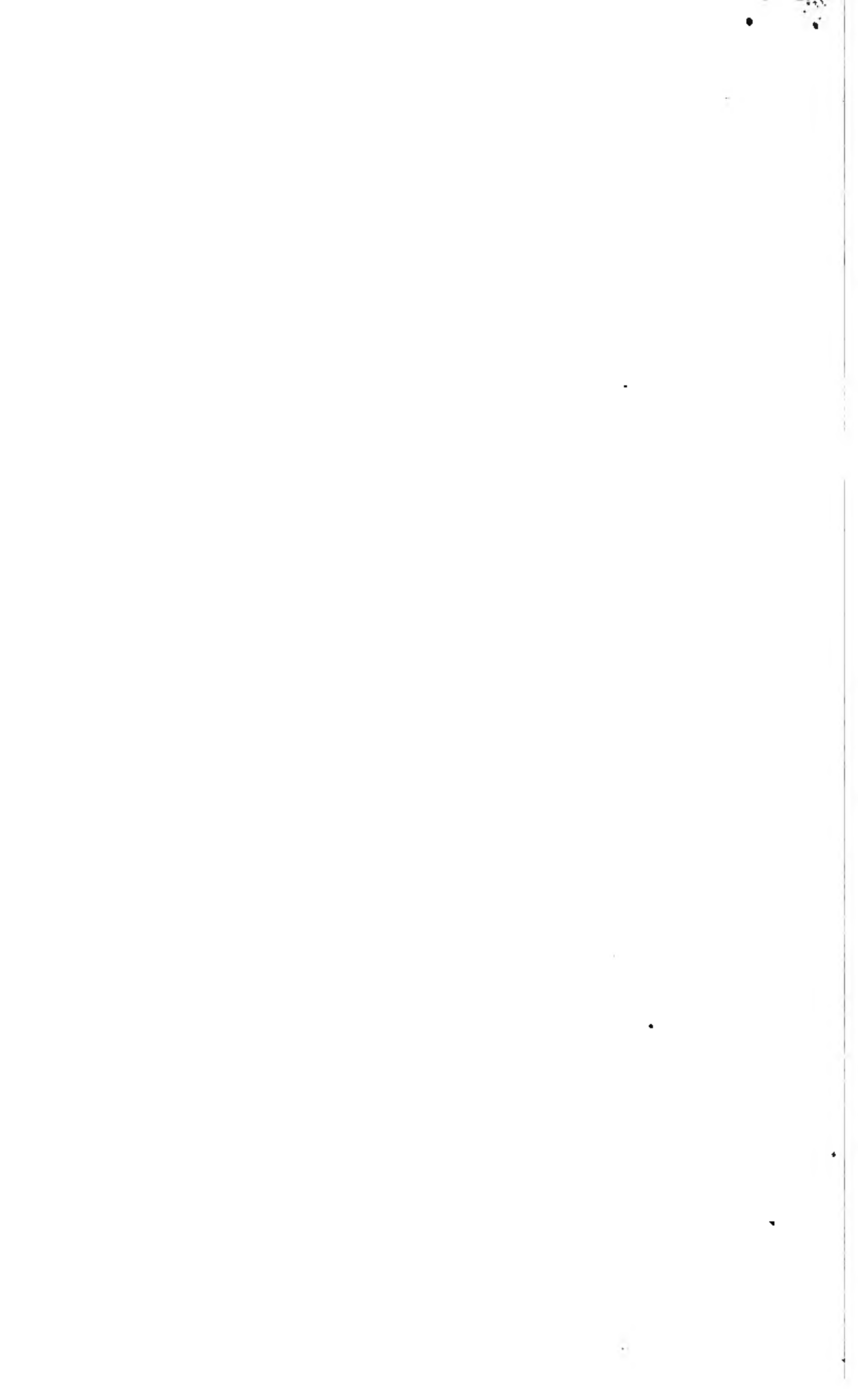
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

LANE LIBRARY

FOR THE YEAR 1887.



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 12, 1888.

THE TROY PRESS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 31.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 12, 1888.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *January 12, 1888.* }

To the Hon. EDWARD F. JONES,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—By direction, I have the honor herewith to transmit the Twenty-first Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature, which, with the tables and appended papers, therein referred to, was furnished the State printer, December 15, 1887, as required by the statute.

I have the honor to be,

Yours, with great respect,

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

72960

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1877.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. EDWARD F. D. VESCH, Comptroller-in-Chief	Albany.
Hon. FREDERICK T. H. Secretary of State	Albany.
Hon. EDWARD VESPER, Attorney-Gen.	Albany.
Hon. CHARLES F. TUCKER, Attorney-General	Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

District	WM. R. STEWART, 24 William street, New York.
do.	JOHN F. MILLHAUS, 21 Lafayette place, New York.
	Under Chapter 211, Laws of 1873.
do.	MRS. C. B. LOWELL, 120 East 30th street, New York.
	Under Chapter 211, Laws of 1873.
District	SARAH M. CARPENTER, Poughkeepsie.
	RIPLEY RUPES, 21 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.
	Under Chapter 211, Laws of 1873.
District	JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge st., Albany.
District	EDWARD W. POSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County.
District	ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.
District	PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison County.
District	OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.
District	WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

LETCHWORTH	President.
VAN ANTWERP	Vice-President.
HOYT, Albany	Secretary.
ANNING, Albany	Assistant Secretary.

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

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R E P O R T .

To the Honorable the Legislature:

Agreeably to the requirements of the statute, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits this, its Twenty-first Annual Report, for the year 1887, to the Legislature.

INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO VISITATION.

The institutions subject to the visitation of the Board are composed of three classes, as follows: First, those established and conducted by the State; second, those provided for and supported by counties and cities; and third, those under the direction and management of incorporated benevolent organizations. The first comprises hospitals and asylums for the insane, institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, disabled soldiers and sailors, idiotic and feeble-minded, and houses of refuge and reformatories; the second, county and city poor-houses and alms-houses, with their infirmary and insane departments; and the third, orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and special and general hospitals and dispensaries. The administration of out-door medical and other poor relief devolves upon the local officers of the poor of the various counties, cities and towns, and the expense of this mode of relief is levied and raised by tax assessed upon these localities. The supervision, support and care of State paupers and the removal of alien paupers is conferred, by statute, upon this Board, and the expenditures in connection therewith are defrayed by the State.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

These various institutions are required by legislative enactment to make annual report to this Board, upon forms and blanks prescribed and furnished for the purpose, and these are so adjusted as to conform with the statutory fiscal year ending September 30th, thus securing uniformity in accounting for all of the public charitable expenditures of the State. These reports, carefully analyzed, tabulated and hereto appended, show: First, the value of property of all kinds held by charitable and correctional institutions

in the State, as appraised by their respective managers, with their indebtedness October 1, 1887; second, their classified receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, with their assets and liabilities; and, third, the number of beneficiaries supported by them during the year, with the changes occurring and the number in their custody and care at its close. Tables 1 to 7 relate to the State institutions; numbers 8 to 12 to the county institutions; numbers 13 to 17 to the city institutions; and numbers 18 to 29 to the incorporated institutions, of which 18 to 21 refer to orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, numbers 22 to 25 to hospitals, and numbers 26 to 29 to dispensaries. The operations of the law regarding State paupers, from 1873 to and including 1887, are shown in tables numbers 30 to 35; the number of insane in the various institutions of the State October 1, 1887, is given in table number 36, and their distribution by counties in table number 37; the number of paupers each year in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State, from 1868 to and including 1887, with the yearly number of out-door paupers during this period, appears in table number 38, and the amount expended for their support, care and relief, year by year, in table number 39; and the expenditure for the support and care, and for the removal of State paupers for the year ending September 30, 1887, itemized and classified, in table number 40. A summary of these tables gives the following results:

VALUATION OF THE PROPERTY DEVOTED TO CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL PURPOSES.

The appraised value of the property held for charitable and correctional purposes in the State, October 1, 1887, was \$53,742,535.58, as against \$52,138,192.45, as appraised October 1, 1886, viz.: By the State, \$11,187,649.80; by counties, \$2,751,894.86; by cities, \$4,348,500; by incorporated benevolent associations, \$35,454,490.92. Their reported indebtedness then was \$3,191,097.97, as against \$3,161,994.81, their indebtedness October 1, 1886.

RECEIPTS FOR CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL PURPOSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

The reported total receipts for charitable and correctional purposes in the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$13,635,305.95, as against \$13,362,659.61, the receipts for the

fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, being an increase of \$272,646.34, derived from the following sources: From the State, \$1,412,283.95; from counties, \$1,843,588.18; from cities, \$3,292,769.50; from individuals for the support and care of inmates, \$751,295.49; from contributions, donations and legacies, \$1,558,934.72; from the income on investments, \$483,745.09; from all other sources, \$4,292,689.02.

EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL PURPOSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

The reported total expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes in the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$12,574,074.67, as against \$12,027,990.01, the expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, or an increase of \$546,084.66, as follows: For outstanding indebtedness at the commencement of the year, \$850,586.37; for salaries, wages and labor, \$1,787,142.05; for provisions and supplies, \$2,416,845.24; for clothing, \$423,846.69; for fuel and lights, \$489,217.76; for furnishing, \$211,202.29; for ordinary repairs, \$346,887.31; for buildings, improvements and other extraordinary expenses, \$1,505,431.99; for investments, \$1,276,710.98; for all other purposes, \$3,266,203.99.

The number of beneficiaries in the care of the various charitable and reformatory institutions of the State October 1, 1887, was 63,816, as against 63,335 October 1, 1886. The following table classifies the condition of these persons, and shows the number of each class in 1886 and 1887:

CLASSES.	October 1, 1886.	October 1, 1887.
Insane.....	13,538	14,062
Idiotic and feeble-minded.....	1,174	1,190
Epileptic.....	417	424
Blind.....	679	704
Deaf and dumb.....	1,366	1,374
Orphan and dependent children.....	20,949	20,502
Juvenile delinquents and offenders.....	4,436	4,510
Adult reformatory prisoners.....	711	747
Disabled soldiers and sailors.....	936	924
Hospital patients.....	3,384	3,516
Adult persons in incorporated homes.....	6,251	6,622
Poor-house and alms-house inmates.....	9,494	9,241
Totals.....	63,335	63,816

The dispensaries and out-door departments of hospitals extended medical and surgical relief to 384,078 patients during the year, of

whom 22,359 persons were given temporary relief at their homes by various city, county and town officials. The entire expenditure from the public funds was \$150,524.67.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1887.

The following is a list of the standing committees of the Board for the calendar year 1887:

1. On institutions for the insane — Commissioners Craig, Milhau and Foster.
2. On institutions for the deaf and dumb and idiotic — Commissioners McCarthy, Stewart and Foster.
3. On institutions for the blind — Commissioner Carpenter.
4. On reformatories — Commissioners Stewart, Lowell and McCarthy.
5. On city alms-houses — Commissioners Ropes and Milhau.
6. On county poor-houses — Commissioners Foster, Walrath and McCarthy.
7. On incorporated charities for medical relief — Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.
8. On out-door relief — Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.
9. On dependent and delinquent children — Commissioners Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.
10. On finance — Commissioner Van Antwerp.
11. On State and alien paupers — Commissioners Van Antwerp and Walrath, and Secretary Hoyt.

To classify and facilitate its work further, special committees of the Board have been formed, as occasion seemed to require, and its action has frequently been based upon the reported results of the examinations, inquiries and recommendations of these committees.

VISITATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS.

The visitations to institutions during the year have been made, as heretofore, by the standing and special committees of the Board, by the several Commissioners in their respective districts, and by its appointed officers under its direction. In this manner all of the State institutions have been visited in the course of the year, and most of the poor-houses, alms-houses, county and city insane asylums, one or more times, and also many of the hospitals, dis-

pensaries, orphan asylums and other institutions devoted to the custody and care of dependent and delinquent children. The Board again records its high appreciation of the valuable services of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, in his coöperation in the visitation of county and city poor-houses and alms-houses, and institutions for the custody and care of the insane and idiots, and in his frequent attendance upon its special and stated meetings.

STATED PUBLIC MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The number of stated meetings of the Board held during the calendar year 1887 has been seven; the time and place of each, together with the members respectively in attendance, as shown by its minutes, are here given, in accordance with the requirements of the statute, viz :

At Albany, January 11, 1887. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, March 7, 1887. Present — The Lieutenant-Governor, and Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 12 and 13, 1887. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, July 12 and 13, 1887. Present — The Attorney-General, and Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth, and Dr. Stephen Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy.

In New York, August 12, 1887. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, October 11, 1887. Present — Commissioners Milhau, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, December 8 and 9, 1887. Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

From these minutes it will be seen that all of these meetings have been attended by a quorum of the Board. Its executive and various standing and special committees have also met from time to time, as their respective duties seemed to require and the public interest demand, and full reports of their doings and proceedings

have been communicated to the Board and embodied in its minutes. At each of its quarterly meetings, all of its accounts for traveling, office and other expenses, and the accounts for the removal, support and care of State paupers, and for the removal of alien paupers, are audited and certified to the Comptroller for payment, the balances, under the several legislative appropriated and reported by its standing finance committee accounts are copied in substantial, bound in its office, and itemized and classified ledger entries, under the various legislative appropriations kept and preserved. The Board, therefore, at no time, to compare the quarterly and yearly execution of its work, the expenses in the support of the removal of State and alien paupers, the errors and the duplication of items in the accounts, and also to estimate with greater correctness, the annual requirements for these various

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The annual Conference of Charities and Correction, representatives from various State Boards of Charitable, correctional, reformatory and penal institutions, commissioned by governors, met at Boston, August 23, 1887, and continued in session six days. The number of States represented was nearly equal to that of the previous year, but there was a considerable falling off in the number of delegates in attendance. This Board was represented by its President and Secretary, and there were several other delegates, representing its charitable and reformatory organizations, and other benevolent organizations. The attendance was unusually large, and added much to the value of its proceedings. The opening was by His Excellency Governor Thayer, and the course of its sessions, reports of the condition of the reformatory, penal and other kindred institutions represented, and reports and papers bearing on the management and financial management, were presented, and extended discussions and comparisons of

methods in vogue in these respects, in the various States, and also in other countries. The reports and papers were eminently practical, looking to the repression and cure of pauperism, insanity, vagrancy and crime, rather than to the multiplication of institutions for the continued congregation of the dependent, disorderly and disturbing classes, and the discussions upon these subjects, in general, were in this direction. The various questions affecting immigration, and especially the influx of European alien paupers, insane and criminals, to the United States, received large and earnest consideration, and it was the decided opinion of the conference, that wholesome restrictions should be imposed upon immigration, and more stringent statutes and regulations be enacted against the shipment of these undesirable and burdensome classes to this country. Its proceedings, with the reports and papers, and discussions thereon, are being published, and will soon be ready for public distribution.

The next annual conference is to be held at Buffalo, New York, in the summer of 1888, at such time as its executive committee may fix and determine.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor met August 16-18, at Babylon, Suffolk county, with a good attendance of superintendents and officers of charitable institutions and associations. This Board was represented by Commissioners Lowell and McCarthy and the Assistant Secretary.

During the three days which the convention continued in session, the following reports and papers were presented:

"Counties, Towns and Charitable Institutions," by Superintendent John P. Frazer, of Ontario county.

"Sanitary Condition of Alms-houses and Asylums, with Some Facts in Regard to Water Supply," by Dr. Stephen Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy.

"The Obligations of the Public to the Dependent Classes," by Dr. E. H. Howard, Warden of the Monroe County Insane Asylum.

"The Prevention and Cure of Pauperism," by Dr. N. C. Husted, of Westchester county.

"The Dependent Children of the State, outside of New York City," by Miss S. E. Minton of the State Charities Aid Association.

"Immigration and Migration," by Superintendents George E. McGonegal of Monroe and James Monaghan of Queens counties.

"The Increase of Insanity, its Causes and Prevention," by Dr. S. H. Talcott, Medical Superintendent, State Homœopathic Asylum, Middletown.

The discussions upon these reports and papers, and upon other matters relating to the public relief of the poor, which occurred during the convention, were usually led and very generally participated in by the superintendents present, were animated, interesting and highly creditable, and furnished most satisfactory evidence of the acquisition of generally correct information upon the various subjects germane to their duty of general supervision and care of the poor of their respective counties.

These annual meetings of the superintendents of the poor have exerted a marked influence in the improvement of the poor-houses and county asylums, and have been largely instrumental in the adoption of improved methods of administration and management. They have the hearty approval and commendation of this Board, and will continue to receive the coöperation of its members and officers.

The next convention is to be held at Johnstown, Fulton county, in July, 1888.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1887, as shown by the returns of the proper officers to this Board, was 14,062, as against 13,538, October 1, 1886, as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State hospitals for the acute insane.....	892	914	1,806
In the State asylums for the chronic insane	1,324	1,479	2,803
In city asylums and city alms-houses.....	2,672	3,577	6,249
In county asylums and county poor-houses.....	998	1,234	2,232
In private asylums.....	268	456	724
In the State Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	199	14	213
In the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants.....	18	17	35
	6,371	7,691	14,062

By comparing these returns with the returns for 1886, it will be seen that the increase in the number of insane in the various classes of institutions of the State during the year was 524, as follows : In the State asylums for the chronic insane, 95; in the city asylums

and city alms-houses, 233; in county asylums and county poor-houses, 88; in private asylums, 86; in the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, 15; in the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants, 7. The greatest increase appears in the city asylums and city alms-houses, which amounts to nearly 45 per cent of the entire increase in the State.

The following table shows the number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State on the first day of October, in each year, from 1880 to 1887, inclusive, with the annual increase, compiled from the returns of their respective officers to this Board:

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Annual increase.
October 1, 1880.....	4,211	5,326	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881.....	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882.....	4,709	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883.....	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884.....	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885.....	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886.....	6,175	7,363	13,538	831
October 1, 1887.....	6,371	7,691	14,062	524

From this table it will be seen that the insane in the institutions of this State have steadily and largely increased each year since 1880, the total increase in them to October 1, 1887, a period of seven years, having been 4,525, or an average yearly increase of 646. The ratio of increase during this period has thus been nearly forty-eight per cent, while the ratio of the increase of the population of the State, in the meantime, upon the basis of the present population of 6,000,000, as generally accepted, has been only a trifle over eighteen per cent. There is no accurate data as to the number of insane in family care, but assuming it to be equal to the number found by the Federal census of 1880, as is probable, it will give a total of over 18,500 insane at present in this State, or one to every 324 of its estimated population.

In its former reports the Board has expressed its opinion that much of this increase in the insane of this State has arisen from the large and almost indiscriminate immigration to this country of late, the greater portion of which has come through the port of its chief city, or across its extended and greatly exposed inland Canadian border. The observations of the Board for the past year, in its visits to the numerous insane asylums and other insti-

in the State, as appraised by their respective managers, with their indebtedness October 1, 1887; second, their classified receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, with their assets and liabilities; and, third, the number of beneficiaries supported by them during the year, with the changes occurring and the number in their custody and care at its close. Tables 1 to 7 relate to the State institutions; numbers 8 to 12 to the county institutions; numbers 13 to 17 to the city institutions; and numbers 18 to 29 to the incorporated institutions, of which 18 to 21 refer to orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, numbers 22 to 25 to hospitals, and numbers 26 to 29 to dispensaries. The operations of the law regarding State paupers, from 1873 to and including 1887, are shown in tables numbers 30 to 35; the number of insane in the various institutions of the State October 1, 1887, is given in table number 36, and their distribution by counties in table number 37; the number of paupers each year in the poor-houses and almshouses of the State, from 1868 to and including 1887, with the yearly number of out-door paupers during this period, appears in table number 38, and the amount expended for their support, care and relief, year by year, in table number 39; and the expenditure for the support and care, and for the removal of State paupers for the year ending September 30, 1887, itemized and classified, in table number 40. A summary of these tables gives the following results:

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fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, being an increase of \$272,646.34, derived from the following sources: From the State, \$1,412,283.95; from counties, \$1,843,588.18; from cities, \$3,292,769.50; from individuals for the support and care of inmates, \$751,295.49; from contributions, donations and legacies, \$1,558,934.72; from the income on investments, \$483,745.09; from all other sources, \$4,292,689.02.

EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL PURPOSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1887.

The reported total expenditures for charitable and correctional purposes in the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$12,574,074.67, as against \$12,027,990.01, the expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, or an increase of \$546,084.66, as follows: For outstanding indebtedness at the commencement of the year, \$850,586.37; for salaries, wages and labor, \$1,787,142.05; for provisions and supplies, \$2,416,845.24; for clothing, \$423,846.69; for fuel and lights, \$489,217.76; for furnishing, \$211,202.29; for ordinary repairs, \$346,887.31; for buildings, improvements and other extraordinary expenses, \$1,505,431.99; for investments, \$1,276,710.98; for all other purposes, \$3,266,203.99.

The number of beneficiaries in the care of the various charitable and reformatory institutions of the State October 1, 1887, was 63,816, as against 63,335 October 1, 1886. The following table classifies the condition of these persons, and shows the number of each class in 1886 and 1887:

CLASSES.	October 1, 1886.	October 1, 1887.
Insane.....	13,538	14,002
Idiotic and feeble-minded.....	1,174	1,180
Epileptic.....	417	424
Blind.....	679	694
Deaf and dumb.....	1,366	1,394
Orphan and dependent children.....	20,949	21,102
Juvenile delinquents and offenders.....	4,436	4,500
Adult reformatory prisoners.....	711	721
Disabled soldiers and sailors.....	900	924
Hospital patients.....	3,361	3,394
Adult persons in incorporated homes.....	6,291	6,322
Poor-house and alms-house inmates.....	9,493	9,500
Totals.....	63,335	63,816

The dispensaries and out-door departments of hospitals rendered medical and surgical relief to 384,078 patients during the year.

whom 22,359 persons were given temporary relief at their homes by various city, county and town officials. The entire expenditure from the public funds was \$150,524.67.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1887.

The following is a list of the standing committees of the Board for the calendar year 1887:

1. On institutions for the insane — Commissioners Craig, Milhau and Foster.

2. On institutions for the deaf and dumb and idiotic — Commissioners McCarthy, Stewart and Foster.

3. On institutions for the blind — Commissioner Carpenter.

4. On almshouses — Commissioners Stewart, Lowell and McCarthy.

5. On jails and houses — Commissioners Ropes and Milhau.

6. On poor-house reformations — Commissioners Foster, Walrath and McCarthy.

7. On organized charities for medical relief — Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.

8. On outdoor relief — Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.

9. On neglected and delinquent children — Commissioners Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.

10. On paupers — Commissioner Van Antwerp.

11. On State and other paupers — Commissioners Van Antwerp and Walrath and Secretary Hoyt.

To carry out and facilitate its work further, special committees of the Board have been formed, as occasion seemed to require, and its action has regularly been based upon the reported results of the examinations, inquiries and recommendations of these committees.

VISITATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS.

Visitations to institutions during the year have been made, not only by the standing and special committees of the Board, but by several Commissioners in their respective districts, and by its executive officers under its direction. In this manner all of the State institutions have been visited in the course of the year, and most of the poor-houses, alms-houses, county and city insane hospitals one or more times, and also many of the hospitals, dis-

pensaries, orphan asylums and other institutions devoted to the custody and care of dependent and delinquent children. The Board again records its high appreciation of the valuable services of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, in his coöperation in the visitation of county and city poor-houses and alms-houses, and institutions for the custody and care of the insane and idiots, and in his frequent attendance upon its special and stated meetings.

STATED PUBLIC MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The number of stated meetings of the Board held during the calendar year 1887 has been seven; the time and place of each, together with the members respectively in attendance, as shown by its minutes, are here given, in accordance with the requirements of the statute, viz :

At Albany, January 11, 1887. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, March 7, 1887. Present — The Lieutenant-Governor, and Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 12 and 13, 1887. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, July 12 and 13, 1887. Present — The Attorney-General, and Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth, and Dr. Stephen Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy.

In New York, August 12, 1887. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, October 11, 1887. Present — Commissioners Milhau, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, December 8 and 9, 1887. Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

From these minutes it will be seen that all of these meetings have been attended by a quorum of the Board. Its executive and various standing and special committees have also met from time to time, as their respective duties seemed to require and the public interest demand, and full reports of their doings and proceedings

have been communicated to the Board and embodied in its minutes. At each of its quarterly meetings, all of its accounts for traveling, office and other expenses, and the accounts for the removal, support and care of State paupers, and for the removal of alien paupers, are audited and certified to the Comptroller for payment, and the correctness of the balances, under the several legislative appropriations, are verified and reported by its standing finance committee. All of these accounts are copied in substantial, bound books, and preserved in its office, and itemized and classified ledger accounts of the expenditures, under the various legislative appropriations, are also thus kept and preserved. The Board, therefore, is enabled, from time to time, to compare the quarterly and yearly expenses in the prosecution of its work, the expenses in the support and care, and for the removal of State and alien paupers, protect the State against errors and the duplication of items in the rendering of accounts, and also to estimate with greater correctness, to the Legislature, the annual requirements for these various purposes.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Fourteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction, composed of representatives from various State Boards of Charities, officers of charitable, correctional, reformatory and penal institutions, and delegates commissioned by governors, met at Omaha, Nebraska, August 25, 1887, and continued in session six days. The number of States represented was nearly equal to that of former conferences, but there was a considerable falling off in the number of delegates in attendance. This Board was represented by its President and Secretary, and there were several other delegates from the State, representing its charitable and reformatory institutions, charity organizations, and other benevolent associations. The local attendance was unusually large, and added much to the interest and value of its proceedings.

The opening address was by His Excellency Governor Thayer, of Nebraska. In the course of its sessions, reports of the condition of the charitable, reformatory, penal and other kindred institutions of the several States represented, and reports and papers bearing upon their administration and financial management, were presented and read, followed by extended discussions and comparisons of

methods in vogue in these respects, in the various States, and also in other countries. The reports and papers were eminently practical, looking to the repression and cure of pauperism, insanity, vagrancy and crime, rather than to the multiplication of institutions for the continued congregation of the dependent, disorderly and disturbing classes, and the discussions upon these subjects, in general, were in this direction. The various questions affecting immigration, and especially the influx of European alien paupers, insane and criminals, to the United States, received large and earnest consideration, and it was the decided opinion of the conference, that wholesome restrictions should be imposed upon immigration, and more stringent statutes and regulations be enacted against the shipment of these undesirable and burdensome classes to this country. Its proceedings, with the reports and papers, and discussions thereon, are being published, and will soon be ready for public distribution.

The next annual conference is to be held at Buffalo, New York, in the summer of 1888, at such time as its executive committee may fix and determine.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor met August 16-18, at Babylon, Suffolk county, with a good attendance of superintendents and officers of charitable institutions and associations. This Board was represented by Commissioners Lowell and McCarthy and the Assistant Secretary.

During the three days which the convention continued in session, the following reports and papers were presented:

"Counties, Towns and Charitable Institutions," by Superintendent John P. Frazer, of Ontario county.

"Sanitary Condition of Alms-houses and Asylums, with Some Facts in Regard to Water Supply," by Dr. Stephen Smith, State Commissioner in Lunacy.

"The Obligations of the Public to the Dependent Classes," by Dr. E. H. Howard, Warden of the Monroe County Insane Asylum.

"The Prevention and Cure of Pauperism," by Dr. N. C. Husted, of Westchester county.

"The Dependent Children of the State, outside of New York City," by Miss S. E. Minton of the State Charities Aid Association.

"Immigration and Migration," by Superintendents George E. McGonegal of Monroe and James Monaghan of Queens counties.

"The Increase of Insanity, its Causes and Prevention," by Dr. S. H. Talcott, Medical Superintendent, State Homœopathic Asylum, Middletown.

The discussions upon these reports and papers, and upon other matters relating to the public relief of the poor, which occurred during the convention, were usually led and very generally participated in by the superintendents present, were animated, interesting and highly creditable, and furnished most satisfactory evidence of the acquisition of generally correct information upon the various subjects germane to their duty of general supervision and care of the poor of their respective counties.

These annual meetings of the superintendents of the poor have exerted a marked influence in the improvement of the poor-houses and county asylums, and have been largely instrumental in the adoption of improved methods of administration and management. They have the hearty approval and commendation of this Board, and will continue to receive the coöperation of its members and officers.

The next convention is to be held at Johnstown, Fulton county, in July, 1888.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1887, as shown by the returns of the proper officers to this Board, was 14,062, as against 13,538, October 1, 1886, as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State hospitals for the acute insane.....	892	914	1,806
In the State asylums for the chronic insane.....	1,324	1,479	2,803
In city asylums and city alms-houses.....	2,673	3,577	6,249
In county asylums and county poor-houses.....	998	1,234	2,232
In private asylums.....	268	456	724
In the State Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	199	14	213
In the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants.....	18	17	35
	6,371	7,691	14,062

By comparing these returns with the returns for 1886, it will be seen that the increase in the number of insane in the various classes of institutions of the State during the year was 524, as follows : In the State asylums for the chronic insane, 95; in the city asylums

and city alms-houses, 233; in county asylums and county poor-houses, 88; in private asylums, 86; in the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, 15; in the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants, 7. The greatest increase appears in the city asylums and city alms-houses, which amounts to nearly 45 per cent of the entire increase in the State.

The following table shows the number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State on the first day of October, in each year, from 1880 to 1887, inclusive, with the annual increase, compiled from the returns of their respective officers to this Board:

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Annual increase.
October 1, 1880.....	4,211	5,326	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881.....	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882.....	4,709	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883.....	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884.....	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885.....	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886.....	6,175	7,363	13,538	831
October 1, 1887.....	6,371	7,691	14,062	524

From this table it will be seen that the insane in the institutions of this State have steadily and largely increased each year since 1880, the total increase in them to October 1, 1887, a period of seven years, having been 4,525, or an average yearly increase of 646. The ratio of increase during this period has thus been nearly forty-eight per cent, while the ratio of the increase of the population of the State, in the meantime, upon the basis of the present population of 6,000,000, as generally accepted, has been only a trifle over eighteen per cent. There is no accurate data as to the number of insane in family care, but assuming it to be equal to the number found by the Federal census of 1880, as is probable, it will give a total of over 18,500 insane at present in this State, or one to every 324 of its estimated population.

In its former reports the Board has expressed its opinion that much of this increase in the insane of this State has arisen from the large and almost indiscriminate immigration to this country of late, the greater portion of which has come through the port of its chief city, or across its extended and greatly exposed inland Canadian border. The observations of the Board for the past year, in its visits to the numerous insane asylums and other insti-

tutions of the State, fully support and confirm this opinion; and judging from the character of a large proportion of immigrants now arriving in the United States, and from the condition of the countries from which they mostly come, and the various agencies in operation to urge and induce them to leave their homes, it is believed that this increase in its insane, unless checked by proper regulations and restrictions, is likely to continue, with its grievous and lasting social and financial evils. The remedy for these evils, as set forth in its former reports, it is believed, is in the amendment and revision of the Act of Congress of 1882, whereby the various questions affecting immigration, and the protection of the country against the inroad of improper and undesirable immigrants, were imposed upon and accepted by the Federal government. A bill was introduced in the last Congress, January 10, 1887, embodying, substantially, the views of this Board upon the subject, as recommended in its reports, but owing to the short session and the great press of business, it failed to become a law. It received considerable attention, however, and the matter seems likely to be fully considered and favorably passed upon during the present session. Whatever legislation may be had upon the subject, the Board believes, it should embrace among its provisions the following:

First. — It should place the execution of the laws relating to immigration and the importation of alien or foreign laborers under contract, under the general control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the immediate charge of Commissioners appointed by, and the Collectors of Custom districts, designated by him, instead of, as at present, under State and local boards, commissioners and officers, with local and conflicting interests, precluding, as it does, uniformity in procedure at, and reciprocal action between the various ports.

Second. — It should provide adequate penalties to be enforced in the Federal courts for bringing to, and landing in, the United States any alien convict, lunatic, idiot or other persons liable to become public charges, and compel their return at the expense of the ship, vessel, or other transportation line by which they were brought, to the country from which they came, whereas, the present statute imposes no penalty for its violation.

Third. — It should prohibit the landing of any person discharged from a foreign alms-house or house of correction in order to immigrate to this country ; any person who is a citizen of any foreign country, and who, by the present laws of the United States, is interdicted from becoming a naturalized citizen thereof, and any person found to declare the intention of breaking any law of the United States, or any law of any one of the United States, the landing of which classes is not interdicted by present statutes.

Fourth. — Its provisions should apply to railroad lines and other inland routes of travel, thus affording protection to the United States against the shipment of convicts, lunatics and other helpless persons by way of the Canadian and other exposed inland borders, while the present laws apply only against shipments of these classes by sea-going lines.

Fifth. — It should authorize the return to their homes of destitute and pauper immigrants who shall have been over six months in this country, by the authorities of States, and provide for the reimbursement of the expense thus incurred, out of the "Immigrant Fund" in the United States treasury ; whereas, under the present statutes, the States have no remedy in this direction except at their own expense.

Sixth. — It should provide also for the certification and registration of all immigrants before leaving their own country, by the United States Consul at the port from which they shall embark, setting forth that the immigrant is neither a convict, lunatic or otherwise enfeebled person, or likely to become a public charge, while at present there is no statutory restriction whatever in these respects.

The enactment of these measures by Congress, it is believed by the Board, would remove many of the defects in the present statutes upon the subject, secure greater efficiency and uniformity of administration at the various ports, more effectually guard and protect the States against the shipment and landing of imported foreign convicts, lunatics and other helpless and pauper aliens, to burden their charitable, penal and other institutions, and at the same time in no wise retard or impede legitimate and proper immigration to this country.

Nevertheless, it will be necessary for the Legislature of this State

to continue its usual annual appropriation, for this Board to return the undesirable classes, above referred to, that may reach this State *via* Canada, and other inland ways, as well as those who come by sea and escape detention at the port of arrival.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The capacity of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, the daily average number of patients under their treatment during the year, the number in their custody and care October 1, 1887, and the average weekly cost of their support, according to the reports of their respective superintendents, appear in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Average number of inmates.	Number under care October 1, 1887.	Average weekly cost of support.
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica.....	600	595	578	\$4 56
Hudson River State Hospital.....	300	288	419	5 62
State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	200	167	455	4 81
Buffalo State Asylum.....	200	278	356	4 03
Total.....	1,300	1,228	1,808	.....

The following table exhibits the movements of patients in the several State hospitals for the acute insane, and the results of treatment in them for the year ending September 30, 1887, as reported by their respective superintendents:

INSTITUTIONS.	Entered during the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total number treated.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR.				UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1887.			
				Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Mania.	Dementia.	Idiotism.	Total.
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica.....	578	578	578	378	199	1	0	123	185	0	578
Hudson River State Hospital.....	419	419	419	278	141	0	0	123	185	0	419
State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	455	455	455	278	177	0	0	123	185	0	455
Buffalo State Asylum.....	356	356	356	278	78	0	0	123	185	0	356
Total.....	1,808	1,808	1,808	1,123	495	1	0	495	640	0	1,808

An examination of the table shows that the number of patients admitted to these State hospitals for the insane during the year ending September 30, 1887, was 1,808 as against 1,228 admitted the previous year, or a decrease of 47. The whole number under treatment during the year was 1,808 as against 1,228 treated the previous year, or a decrease of 47. The changes during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered 378;

improved, 227; unimproved, 388; not insane, 34; died, 174. This left 1,808 under care October 1, 1887, the same number as October 1, 1886, of whom 894 were men and 914 women.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

This institution had a cash balance of \$27,729.38 October 1, 1886, and valid outstanding claims amounting to \$18,771.31, thus making its total assets then \$46,500.91, and it was entirely free from debt. Its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: From the State, \$45,440.09, of which \$30,743.72 was a special appropriation; from counties, cities and towns, \$97,424.34; from the pay of private patients, \$43,147.71; from the sale of farm and garden produce, \$3,368.83; from all other sources, \$2,383.27; total, \$219,493.62. Its total expenditures for the year were \$188,549.33, of which sum, \$27,766.40 was for buildings and improvements, and \$160,782.93 for current expenses, including \$18,632.37 for ordinary repairs. The institution was free of debt October 1, 1887, and its available assets then amounted to \$61,495.84, viz.: Cash, \$30,944.29; due from counties and cities, \$28,404.47; from individuals, \$2,147.08. The daily average number of patients during the year was 595, and the reported weekly average cost of support, including ordinary repairs, was \$4.56, the charge to the counties being \$4.00. The number in its care October 1, 1887, was 578, of whom 283 were men and 295 women.

Under appropriations to this institution, by the Legislature of 1887, contracts for the renewal of various wards in the men's department have been made, and the work is underway; but owing to the presence of the patients who have to be provided for, it cannot be carried on in all the wards at once, and its progress, therefore, is necessarily slow. The veranda and sun-room, to connect with certain wards, are being built, and the boiler-house for engines, boilers, etc., is in process of construction. It will be some time, however, for the reasons above stated, before all of these erections, renewals and improvements can be fully completed.

The managers of the institution have declared their intention to this Board, to apply to the Legislature of 1888, for special appropriations for the following purposes, viz.: For repairing the greenhouse, and securing a southern exposure therefor, \$1,125.56; for

repairing the bakery, and providing a new oven, machines, etc., \$3,082; for an additional story on the veranda at the end of the south wing, making veranda and sun-rooms for ward, 3, \$1,327.00; for a two-story building between and contiguous to the dining-rooms of wards 11 and 12 south, and the assembly hall, to be used on the first floor for a covered passage-way from the female department to the assembly hall, and on the second floor a printing office and book bindery, \$3,599.53; for three elevators, \$12,000; and for altering the dining-rooms of wards 3 to 9, inclusive, in the female department, \$800; total, \$21,884.09.

The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution, and fully and carefully examined and inquired into its needs in respect to these proposed erections, alterations and improvements, and has reported its approval and recommendation therefor to the Board, the plans, specifications and estimates for which appear in its report hereto appended. The Board accordingly approves a legislative appropriation to the institution, of \$21,884.09, for the several purposes.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: Cash balance from the previous year, \$23,012.40; from the State, \$135,916.44, of which \$30,000 was a special appropriation, and \$93,400 from unexpended appropriations of the previous year; from counties for the support of public patients, \$80,520.25; from private patients, \$29,153.56; from all other sources, \$1,978.42; total, \$270,581.07. Its expenditures were: For current expenses, \$116,519.52; for buildings and improvements, \$63,744.62; for extraordinary repairs, \$22,701.58; for other extraordinary purposes, \$4,289.18; total, \$207,254.90. It had no indebtedness October 1, 1887, and the reported assets were as follows: Cash on hand, \$63,326.17; due from counties, \$40,740.82; from individuals, \$3,128.45; total, \$107,195.44. The daily average number of patients under care during the year was $397\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{5}$, and the reported weekly average cost of support, including officers' salaries paid by the State, moneys advanced and maintenance supplies on hand, was \$5.62. The number of patients in its care October 1, 1887, was 419, as against 425 October 1, 1886, of whom 224 were men and 195 women.

The detached buildings in connection with this institution, provided for by the legislative appropriations of 1886 and 1887, consisting of four separate constructions for the accommodation of 400 additional patients, are being erected, and assurances are given that they will probably be completed and ready for occupancy during the summer of 1888. An appropriation was made to the institution by the last Legislature for furniture, renewals, repairs and betterments, \$15,000, and for patients' occupation fund, \$1,250. Of these sums \$10,445.68 have been expended for the purposes first enumerated, and \$518.09 for the object last named.

The managers of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval of a legislative appropriation of \$25,000 for purposes as follows: For modification of the steam-heating apparatus, \$5,000; for plumbing, renewals, repairs and betterments, \$2,500; for painting and repairs necessary thereto, \$1,500; for tiled floors for three verandas, \$700; for tiled floors and brick arches for water-closets and bath-rooms of wards, \$2,000; for new floors and bases in wards, \$1,000; for brick gutter-drains around buildings, \$2,000; for new furniture, \$1,500; for lightning-rods and galvanometer, \$1,000; for fire-hydrants and connections, \$500; for fire hose, \$1,000; for hot-water boilers and connections, \$2,500; for piggery, \$250; for general renewals, repairs and betterments, \$2,050; for patients' occupation fund, \$2,000. The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution and carefully and fully examined and inquired into its needs in respect to this proposed application, and recommend that the appropriation be granted, and the Board approves the same, for \$25,000.

The managers of the institution have also presented to this Board a statement of its needs for a further legislative appropriation to it for two wings for acute, excited and violent patients, a residence for physicians, with reception-rooms and offices, and a building for nurses and employes, etc., amounting in all to \$129,760. The standing committee of this Board on the insane, having fully examined and inquired into these matters, approve an appropriation for the same, so far as to commend the needs of the institution, under the various items named, but not as to the proper cost of sums specified for all of these items respectively. The Board, therefore, approves an appropriation to

the institution for \$129,760, for the purposes named, with explanations as set forth in the report of the committee.

Attention, however, is called to the fact that this last application for special appropriations, is a departure from the propositions and estimates made in behalf of this institution, over which the approval of this Board of application for special appropriations was made two years ago.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution had a balance of \$27,131.44 October 1, 1886, including \$21,523.72 outstanding claims against various counties and individuals for the support of patients, and it was then free from debt. Its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$102,487.76, of which sum \$21,287.25 was from the State, \$64,121.24 from counties for the support of public patients, \$16,076.97 from private paying patients, and \$1,002.30 from all other sources. Its current expenses for the year were \$91,474.06; extraordinary expenses, \$13,132.16; total, \$104,606.22. The balance October 1, 1887, was: Cash, \$3,489.26; due from counties, \$25,136.40; from individuals, \$2,992.15; total, \$31,617.81, and it was then reported entirely out of debt. The daily average number of patients during the year was $378\frac{40}{365}$, and the average weekly cost of support, exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses, and officers' salaries, was reported to have been \$4.03. The number of patients in its care October 1, 1887, was 356 as against 398 October 1, 1886, of whom 171 were men and 185 women.

An appropriation was made by the last Legislature to this institution, to erect upon the grounds of the asylum additional buildings, carrying out its original design, as described in the report of the standing committee on the insane, with accommodations for 150 additional patients, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$173,000. In consequence of a suit now pending in the Court of Appeals, respecting the original contracts, the managers have deferred making contracts for the work until a final decision in the case shall be reached. The institution advises the standing committee on insane, that it will make no application for special appropriation to the next Legislature.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM AT MIDDLETOWN.

This institution had a balance of \$19,419.48, October 1, 1886, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: From the State, \$52,000, of which sum \$38,500 was a special appropriation; from various counties for the support of public patients, \$41,545.07; from private paying patients, \$75,712.11; and from all other sources, \$5,648.09. Its current expenses during the year were \$132,026.68; extraordinary expenditures, including buildings and improvements, \$35,831.33; total, \$167,858.01. Its cash balance October 1, 1887, was \$26,466.74, and it then had outstanding claims as follows: Against sundry counties for the support of public patients, \$13,751.32; against individuals on account of private patients, \$6,346.25; total, \$20,097.57. The daily average number of patients under treatment during the year was 467, and the average weekly cost of support is reported to have been \$4.81. The number in its care October 1, 1887, was 455, as against 411 October 1, 1886, of whom 216 were men and 239 women.

The plans for the erection of buildings, etc., contemplated in the appropriation of the last Legislature, have been considered and nearly perfected, but ground has not yet been broken for the principal buildings. The Legislature of 1888 will be asked to make special appropriations as follows: For farm lands, \$25,000; for a new chapel and amusement hall, \$22,000; for a block of day-rooms to be attached to the administration building, \$15,000; for increase of officers' salaries, \$3,500; total, \$65,500. The standing committee on the insane has visited and inquired into the needs of the institution in these respects, and recommends an appropriation to cover each item, without reporting upon the proper cost, and the Board accordingly approves the same.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The following table exhibits the movements of the inmates of the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums for the Chronic Insane, during the year ending September 30, 1887, the number and sex in the care of each October 1, 1887, the daily average

during the year, and the average weekly cost of support, as reported by the respective superintendents :

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients October 1, 1886.	Admitted during the year.	Total supported.	Discharged during the year.	Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1887.			Daily average dur- ing the year.	Weekly charge to counties.
						Males.	Females.	Total.		
Willard Asylum.....	1,818	224	2,042	*230	..	850	962	1,812	1,810	\$2 25
Binghamton Asylum	936	272	1,208	82	87	516	523	1,039	993	2 25
Total.....	2,754	496	3,250	312	87	1,366	1,485	2,851	2,803	.....

From this table it will be seen that the number of insane in these institutions October 1, 1887, was 2,851, as against 2,754 October 1, 1886, an increase of 97. The Willard Asylum fell off 6, and the Binghamton increased 103 patients. The average number in the former during the year was 1,810, in the latter, 993.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The resources of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: Cash on hand at the commencement of the year, \$37,478.79; received from the State, \$72,175, of which amount \$59,000 was for buildings; from counties, cities and towns, \$231,401.67; from sales of farm and garden produce, \$4,192.74; from all other sources, \$1,832.93; total, \$347,081.13. Its expenditures during the year were \$312,445.79, of which \$63,478.27 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, and \$248,967.52 for current expenses. It was entirely free from debt October 1, 1887, and its assets then were \$45,401.41, viz.: Cash, \$34,635.34; due from counties for the board of patients, \$10,270.94; and from sales of farm products, \$495.13. The daily average number of patients during the year was 1,810, and the reported weekly average cost of support, exclusive of clothing, was \$2.27½. The charges to the counties were as follows: For the first two quarters of the fiscal year, \$2.25, and for the last two quarters, \$2.15 per week, it being a rebate of ten cents per week.

Under the legislative appropriation of 1886, the infirmary building for men, in connection with this institution, has been completed

* Discharged and died.

during the year. The old agricultural college building, known as "The Branch," has been reconstructed and fitted up, under the same appropriation, as an infirmary for women. These buildings were occupied early last summer, and a day and night service instituted in each, so as properly to meet the conditions and necessities of the most feeble and helpless classes transferred to them from the various wards of the asylum. These buildings are well adapted to their purposes, and the results in the special oversight and care instituted for the classes for which they were designed, have been satisfactory and extremely gratifying.

The trustees of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval of an appropriation by the next Legislature as follows: For furnishing and equipping infirmary and branch, \$14,000; for cold storage-room, \$1,200; for electric light plant, \$10,000; for boiler and engine, connections and fixtures, \$2,000; for fan wheel and two engines, one for laundry, \$3,600; for laundry repairs and renewals, \$3,575; for renewal of boilers in main building, \$7,000; total, \$41,375. The standing committee of this Board on insane, has made full and careful inquiry into the needs of the institution in these respects, and recommends to the Board an appropriation therefor, and the Board approves the same, amounting to \$41,375.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September, 30, 1887, including \$27,194.34 on hand at the commencement of the year, were \$249,734.06, derived as follows: From the State, \$92,354.23; from cities, counties and towns, \$126,977.97; from the sales of farm and garden produce, \$2,520.50; from all other sources, \$687.02. Its expenditures during the year footed up \$217,411.12, of which amount \$71,171.29 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, and \$146,239.83 for current expenses. It had a cash balance of \$32,322.94 October 1, 1887, and claims against various counties for the support of patients, amounting to \$4,019.88, thus making its total assets then \$36,342.82. At the same time it was indebted \$14,266.65, leaving its net balance only \$12,076.17. The daily average number of patients during the year was $993\frac{2}{365}$, and the number under care October 1, 1887, was 1,039, of whom 516 were men and 523 women. The reported

weekly average cost of support was \$2.50, while the charge to the counties, as fixed by the rate at the Willard Asylum, was only \$2.25.

In pursuance of section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, establishing the asylum, a special committee of this Board, duly appointed for the purpose, visited the institution in November last, and after conferring with the medical superintendent, and examining its official records, made a personal inspection of its inmates, for the purpose of directing the removal of any quiet and orderly insane to the counties from which they were respectively committed to the institution. While there were found considerable numbers of such insane in the asylum, the number to be thus discharged and belonging to counties in which proper accommodations existed for their supervision and care was extremely small, and the committee, therefore, directed the discharge of only 11 patients, viz.: to Albany, Onondaga and Rensselaer counties, each 2; to Otsego and Rockland counties, each 1; and to Westchester county 3. A formal written order was furnished the medical superintendent of the asylum, directing the discharge of these cases to the custody and care of the respective superintendents of the poor of these counties, and a copy of the same is filed in the office of this Board.

During the year, this institution, pursuant to chapter 460 of the Laws of 1887, has acquired by purchase 380 additional acres of land, at a cost of \$22,800. It has also made the erections, improvements, repairs, etc., provided for by such act, and it is said that these have been fully completed within the sums appropriated for the several purposes, and in accordance with the specifications submitted to the Legislature. All of the detached buildings have been painted in the course of the year, and a large amount of grading has been done, the latter almost entirely by the patients. The farm is under good cultivation, the yield has been abundant, and the experience for the year has fully justified the investment in additional lands. An average of about sixteen quiet and orderly insane men have occupied, during the year, the remote farm-house situated on the recent purchase, and these have been employed in cultivating the land, under the immediate custody and oversight of a family residing on the premises.

The trustees of this institution have applied to this Board for

its approval of a legislative appropriation to it for the following purposes, viz.: For the purchase of 191 acres of additional lands, known as the "Barlow farm," \$16,000; for furniture, \$9,165; for general furnishing, \$1,000; for building and machinery for trades, \$8,000; for repairing of large kitchen, etc., \$2,000; for removing old farm-house and addition thereto, \$2,000; for repairing turrets and roofs, and painting wall, \$3,000; for new boilers and steam pipe connections, \$3,500; for laundry machinery, \$2,125; total, \$46,790. The standing committee on the insane, on its examination and knowledge of the needs of the institution, commends to this Board its approval of each and all of the items above enumerated, for a special appropriation by the Legislature of 1888, and the same, amounting to \$46,790, is approved.

THE ST. LAWRENCE STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature, by chapter 238, Laws of 1886, created a commission to select a suitable site in northern New York for an asylum for the insane. The commission was likewise charged with the duty of preparing and submitting to the Legislature plans and estimates of cost for the construction of buildings suitable to accommodate 500 inmates, the asylum to be planned so as to admit of such further extension as might be necessary to meet the future requirements of the State in providing for the insane.

Following the report of the commission, made in January, 1887, Assembly document No. 11, accompanying which were submitted plans and estimates as required, the Legislature passed an act May 18, 1887, chapter 375, "To Establish and Organize the St. Lawrence State Asylum for the Insane," thereby providing for a board of managers and making an appropriation of \$88,458 to purchase about 948 acres of land in the townships of Oswegatchie and Lisbon in St. Lawrence county, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, about three miles below Ogdensburgh. The Legislature also appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for the construction of an "administration building, general kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, engine-room, boiler-house, laundry, repair-shop, pump-house, and two buildings or cottages for thirty patients of each sex; also for laying trunk sewers to accommodate the above-mentioned buildings, and for the repairing and preparation of

farm and garden buildings for the accommodation of sixty patients, and the improvement of the grounds."

In consequence of delays in acquiring a title to some of the land included in the site selected, and for other reasons, the board of managers has been unable to erect any buildings during the past summer; therefore no relief in the way of further provision for the chronic insane can be looked for in this quarter during the coming year. It was hoped that during the past summer two cottages might be erected and the farm building on the tract designated put in repair, thus furnishing building accommodations for the reception of 120 patients next summer, provided the Legislature should this winter make an appropriation for steam power and heating.

The commission, in recommending a central administration building, with four cottages for either sex, constituting a hospital department, accommodating in all 278 patients, expressed the belief that this was ample for an asylum for 1,000 or more inmates. Considering the hospital provision already made elsewhere in different parts of the State for the acute insane, the Board urges the immediate erection at Ogdensburgh of plain, inexpensive buildings, separate and apart from the hospital department, on the cottage plan, for the chronic insane, in order to relieve the existing demand by counties for the care of this class; and that, until such have been provided, only two cottages in the hospital department, with the other structures for which appropriations were made by the last Legislature, be erected.

The land selected at Ogdensburgh is of excellent quality and peculiarly adapted to tillage by the insane; and it is believed that, with suitable buildings, a humane standard of care for the chronic insane can here be provided at as low, if not a lower rate than has yet been attained, and the pressure for their further accommodation somewhat relieved.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE OPERATION OF THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The several counties exempt by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, pursuant to chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, with the number and sex of the insane in the asylums of each

October 1, 1887, as reported by their respective resident officers, appear in the following table:

Number of Insane, October 1, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broome.....	35	34	69
Cattaraugus.....	34	42	76
Chautauqua.....	61	62	123
Chenango.....	11	27	38
Cortland.....	20	17	37
Erie.....	188	186	374
Jefferson.....	8	38	46
Lewis.....	24	16	40
Oneida.....	140	164	304
Onondaga.....	34	71	105
Orange.....	38	30	68
Oswego.....	34	38	72
Queens.....	55	71	126
Suffolk.....	24	27	51
Tioga.....	15	28	43
Ulster.....	32	38	70
Wayne.....	28	29	57
Wyoming.....	12	12	24
Total.....	793	930	1,723

It will be seen from this table that the number of insane in the asylums of these exempted counties October 1, 1887, was 1,723, as against 1,620 October 1, 1886, of whom 793 were men and 930 women, an increase during the year of 103. Of this increase, seventy occurred in consequence of the exemption of Ulster county since the last report, the insane of which appear in this report for the first time in connection with the asylums of the exempted counties. The following counties show an increase during the year, viz.: Broome, 2; Cattaraugus, 7; Chautauqua, 11; Chenango, 1; Erie, 3; Lewis, 2; Oneida, 12; Oswego, 9; Queens, 3; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 10, and Wyoming 3. The decrease in other counties was as follows: In Cortland, 1; in Onondaga, 11; in Orange, 14, and in Wayne, 7. There was no change in Jefferson county, the number under care being the same as reported in 1886.

The condition of the buildings for the insane of these exempted counties, and the additions and improvements that have been made in them during the year, as noted in the visits and examinations of members and officers of the Board, may briefly be summarized as follows:

A two-story brick wash-house and laundry has been erected in Broome county, and improvements have been effected by the further removal of inside partitions, thus enlarging some of the

repairing the bakery, and providing a new oven, machines, etc., \$3,082; for an additional story on the veranda at the end of the south wing, making veranda and sun-rooms for ward, 3, \$1,327.00; for a two-story building between and contiguous to the dining-rooms of wards 11 and 12 south, and the assembly hall, to be used on the first floor for a covered passage-way from the female department to the assembly hall, and on the second floor a printing office and book bindery, \$3,599.53; for three elevators, \$12,000; and for altering the dining-rooms of wards 3 to 9, inclusive, in the female department, \$800; total, \$21,884.09.

The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution, and fully and carefully examined and inquired into its needs in respect to these proposed erections, alterations and improvements, and has reported its approval and recommendation therefor to the Board, the plans, specifications and estimates for which appear in its report hereto appended. The Board accordingly approves a legislative appropriation to the institution, of \$21,884.09, for the several purposes.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: Cash balance from the previous year, \$23,012.40; from the State, \$135,916.44, of which \$30,000 was a special appropriation, and \$93,400 from unexpended appropriations of the previous year; from counties for the support of public patients, \$80,520.25; from private patients, \$29,153.56; from all other sources, \$1,978.42; total, \$270,581.07. Its expenditures were: For current expenses, \$116,519.52; for buildings and improvements, \$63,744.62; for extraordinary repairs, \$22,701.58; for other extraordinary purposes, \$4,289.18; total, \$207,254.90. It had no indebtedness October 1, 1887, and the reported assets were as follows: Cash on hand, \$63,326.17; due from counties, \$40,740.82; from individuals, \$3,128.45; total, \$107,195.44. The daily average number of patients under care during the year was $397\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{8}$, and the reported weekly average cost of support, including officers' salaries paid by the State, moneys advanced and maintenance supplies on hand, was \$5.62. The number of patients in its care October 1, 1887, was 419, as against 425 October 1, 1886, of whom 224 were men and 195 women.

The detached buildings in connection with this institution, provided for by the legislative appropriations of 1886 and 1887, consisting of four separate constructions for the accommodation of 400 additional patients, are being erected, and assurances are given that they will probably be completed and ready for occupancy during the summer of 1888. An appropriation was made to the institution by the last Legislature for furniture, renewals, repairs and betterments, \$15,000, and for patients' occupation fund, \$1,250. Of these sums \$10,445.68 have been expended for the purposes first enumerated, and \$518.09 for the object last named.

The managers of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval of a legislative appropriation of \$25,000 for purposes as follows: For modification of the steam-heating apparatus, \$5,000; for plumbing, renewals, repairs and betterments, \$2,500; for painting and repairs necessary thereto, \$1,500; for tiled floors for three verandas, \$700; for tiled floors and brick arches for water-closets and bath-rooms of wards, \$2,000; for new floors and bases in wards, \$1,000; for brick gutter-drains around buildings, \$2,000; for new furniture, \$1,500; for lightning-rods and galvanometer, \$1,000; for fire-hydrants and connections, \$500; for fire hose, \$1,000; for hot-water boilers and connections, \$2,500; for piggery, \$250; for general renewals, repairs and betterments, \$2,050; for patients' occupation fund, \$2,000. The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution and carefully and fully examined and inquired into its needs in respect to this proposed application, and recommend that the appropriation be granted, and the Board approves the same, for \$25,000.

The managers of the institution have also presented to this Board a statement of its needs for a further legislative appropriation to it for two wings for acute, excited and violent patients, a residence for physicians, with reception-rooms and offices, and a building for nurses and employes, etc., amounting in all to \$129,760. The standing committee of this Board on the insane, having fully examined and inquired into these matters, approve an appropriation for the same, so far as to commend the needs of the institution, under the various items named, but not as to the proper cost of sums specified for all of these items respectively. The Board, therefore, approves an appropriation to

the institution for \$129,760, for the purposes named, with explanations as set forth in the report of the committee.

Attention, however, is called to the fact that this last application for special appropriations, is a departure from the propositions and estimates made in behalf of this institution, over which the approval of this Board of application for special appropriations was made two years ago.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution had a balance of \$27,131.44 October 1, 1886, including \$21,523.72 outstanding claims against various counties and individuals for the support of patients, and it was then free from debt. Its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$102,487.76, of which sum \$21,287.25 was from the State, \$64,121.24 from counties for the support of public patients, \$16,076.97 from private paying patients, and \$1,002.30 from all other sources. Its current expenses for the year were \$91,474.06; extraordinary expenses, \$13,132.16; total, \$104,606.22. The balance October 1, 1887, was: Cash, \$3,489.26; due from counties, \$25,136.40; from individuals, \$2,992.15; total, \$31,617.81, and it was then reported entirely out of debt. The daily average number of patients during the year was $378\frac{40}{365}$, and the average weekly cost of support, exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses, and officers' salaries, was reported to have been \$4.03. The number of patients in its care October 1, 1887, was 356 as against 398 October 1, 1886, of whom 171 were men and 185 women.

An appropriation was made by the last Legislature to this institution, to erect upon the grounds of the asylum additional buildings, carrying out its original design, as described in the report of the standing committee on the insane, with accommodations for 150 additional patients, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$173,000. In consequence of a suit now pending in the Court of Appeals, respecting the original contracts, the managers have deferred making contracts for the work until a final decision in the case shall be reached. The institution advises the standing committee on insane, that it will make no application for special appropriation to the next Legislature.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM AT MIDDLETOWN.

This institution had a balance of \$19,419.48, October 1, 1886, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: From the State, \$52,000, of which sum \$38,500 was a special appropriation; from various counties for the support of public patients, \$41,545.07; from private paying patients, \$75,712.11; and from all other sources, \$5,648.09. Its current expenses during the year were \$132,026.68; extraordinary expenditures, including buildings and improvements, \$35,831.33; total, \$167,858.01. Its cash balance October 1, 1887, was \$26,466.74, and it then had outstanding claims as follows: Against sundry counties for the support of public patients, \$13,751.32; against individuals on account of private patients, \$6,346.25; total, \$20,097.57. The daily average number of patients under treatment during the year was 467, and the average weekly cost of support is reported to have been \$4.81. The number in its care October 1, 1887, was 455, as against 411 October 1, 1886, of whom 216 were men and 239 women.

The plans for the erection of buildings, etc., contemplated in the appropriation of the last Legislature, have been considered and nearly perfected, but ground has not yet been broken for the principal buildings. The Legislature of 1888 will be asked to make special appropriations as follows: For farm lands, \$25,000; for a new chapel and amusement hall, \$22,000; for a block of day-rooms to be attached to the administration building, \$15,000; for increase of officers' salaries, \$3,500; total, \$65,500. The standing committee on the insane has visited and inquired into the needs of the institution in these respects, and recommends an appropriation to cover each item, without reporting upon the proper cost, and the Board accordingly approves the same.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The following table exhibits the movements of the inmates of the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums for the Chronic Insane, during the year ending September 30, 1887, the number and sex in the care of each October 1, 1887, the daily average

during the year, and the average weekly cost of support, as reported by the respective superintendents :

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients October 1, 1886.	Admitted during the year.	Total supported.	Discharged during the year.	Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1887.			Daily average dur- ing the year.	Weekly charge to counties.
						Males.	Females.	Total.		
Willard Asylum.....	1,818	224	2,042	*230	..	850	962	1,812	1,810	\$2 25
Binghamton Asylum	936	272	1,208	82	87	516	523	1,039	993	2 25
Total.....	2,754	496	3,250	312	87	1,366	1,485	2,851	2,803	.....

From this table it will be seen that the number of insane in these institutions October 1, 1887, was 2,851, as against 2,754 October 1, 1886, an increase of 97. The Willard Asylum fell off 6, and the Binghamton increased 103 patients. The average number in the former during the year was 1,810, in the latter, 993.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The resources of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: Cash on hand at the commencement of the year, \$37,478.79; received from the State, \$72,175, of which amount \$59,000 was for buildings; from counties, cities and towns, \$231,401.67; from sales of farm and garden produce, \$4,192.74; from all other sources, \$1,832.93; total, \$347,081.13. Its expenditures during the year were \$312,445.79, of which \$63,478.27 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, and \$248,967.52 for current expenses. It was entirely free from debt October 1, 1887, and its assets then were \$45,401.41, viz.: Cash, \$34,635.34; due from counties for the board of patients, \$10,270.94; and from sales of farm products, \$495.13. The daily average number of patients during the year was 1,810, and the reported weekly average cost of support, exclusive of clothing, was \$2.27½. The charges to the counties were as follows: For the first two quarters of the fiscal year, \$2.25, and for the last two quarters, \$2.15 per week, it being a rebate of ten cents per week.

Under the legislative appropriation of 1886, the infirmary building for men, in connection with this institution, has been completed

* Discharged and died.

during the year. The old agricultural college building, known as "The Branch," has been reconstructed and fitted up, under the same appropriation, as an infirmary for women. These buildings were occupied early last summer, and a day and night service instituted in each, so as properly to meet the conditions and necessities of the most feeble and helpless classes transferred to them from the various wards of the asylum. These buildings are well adapted to their purposes, and the results in the special oversight and care instituted for the classes for which they were designed, have been satisfactory and extremely gratifying.

The trustees of this institution have applied to this Board for its approval of an appropriation by the next Legislature as follows: For furnishing and equipping infirmary and branch, \$14,000; for cold storage-room, \$1,200; for electric light plant, \$10,000; for boiler and engine, connections and fixtures, \$2,000; for fan wheel and two engines, one for laundry, \$3,600; for laundry repairs and renewals, \$3,575; for renewal of boilers in main building, \$7,000; total, \$41,375. The standing committee of this Board on insane, has made full and careful inquiry into the needs of the institution in these respects, and recommends to the Board an appropriation therefor, and the Board approves the same, amounting to \$41,375.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September, 30, 1887, including \$27,194.34 on hand at the commencement of the year, were \$249,734.06, derived as follows: From the State, \$92,354.23; from cities, counties and towns, \$126,977.97; from the sales of farm and garden produce, \$2,520.50; from all other sources, \$687.02. Its expenditures during the year footed up \$217,411.12, of which amount \$71,171.29 was for buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, and \$146,239.83 for current expenses. It had a cash balance of \$32,322.94 October 1, 1887, and claims against various counties for the support of patients, amounting to \$4,019.88, thus making its total assets then \$36,342.82. At the same time it was indebted \$14,266.65, leaving its net balance only \$12,076.17. The daily average number of patients during the year was $993\frac{2}{3}$, and the number under care October 1, 1887, was 1,039, of whom 516 were men and 523 women. The reported

weekly average cost of support was \$2.50, while the charge to the counties, as fixed by the rate at the Willard Asylum, was only \$2.25.

In pursuance of section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, establishing the asylum, a special committee of this Board, duly appointed for the purpose, visited the institution in November last, and after conferring with the medical superintendent, and examining its official records, made a personal inspection of its inmates, for the purpose of directing the removal of any quiet and orderly insane to the counties from which they were respectively committed to the institution. While there were found considerable numbers of such insane in the asylum, the number to be thus discharged and belonging to counties in which proper accommodations existed for their supervision and care was extremely small, and the committee, therefore, directed the discharge of only 11 patients, viz.: to Albany, Onondaga and Rensselaer counties, each 2; to Otsego and Rockland counties, each 1; and to Westchester county 3. A formal written order was furnished the medical superintendent of the asylum, directing the discharge of these cases to the custody and care of the respective superintendents of the poor of these counties, and a copy of the same is filed in the office of this Board.

During the year, this institution, pursuant to chapter 460 of the Laws of 1887, has acquired by purchase 380 additional acres of land, at a cost of \$22,800. It has also made the erections, improvements, repairs, etc., provided for by such act, and it is said that these have been fully completed within the sums appropriated for the several purposes, and in accordance with the specifications submitted to the Legislature. All of the detached buildings have been painted in the course of the year, and a large amount of grading has been done, the latter almost entirely by the patients. The farm is under good cultivation, the yield has been abundant, and the experience for the year has fully justified the investment in additional lands. An average of about sixteen quiet and orderly insane men have occupied, during the year, the remote farm-house situated on the recent purchase, and these have been employed in cultivating the land, under the immediate custody and oversight of a family residing on the premises.

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its approval of a legislative appropriation to it for the following purposes, viz.: For the purchase of 191 acres of additional lands, known as the "Barlow farm," \$16,000; for furniture, \$9,165; for general furnishing, \$1,000; for building and machinery for trades, \$8,000; for repairing of large kitchen, etc., \$2,000; for removing old farm-house and addition thereto, \$2,000; for repairing turrets and roofs, and painting wall, \$3,000; for new boilers and steam pipe connections, \$3,500; for laundry machinery, \$2,125; total, \$46,790. The standing committee on the insane, on its examination and knowledge of the needs of the institution, commends to this Board its approval of each and all of the items above enumerated, for a special appropriation by the Legislature of 1888, and the same, amounting to \$46,790, is approved.

THE ST. LAWRENCE STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature, by chapter 238, Laws of 1886, created a commission to select a suitable site in northern New York for an asylum for the insane. The commission was likewise charged with the duty of preparing and submitting to the Legislature plans and estimates of cost for the construction of buildings suitable to accommodate 500 inmates, the asylum to be planned so as to admit of such further extension as might be necessary to meet the future requirements of the State in providing for the insane.

Following the report of the commission, made in January, 1887, Assembly document No. 11, accompanying which were submitted plans and estimates as required, the Legislature passed an act May 18, 1887, chapter 375, "To Establish and Organize the St. Lawrence State Asylum for the Insane," thereby providing for a board of managers and making an appropriation of \$88,458 to purchase about 948 acres of land in the townships of Oswegatchie and Lisbon in St. Lawrence county, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, about three miles below Ogdensburgh. The Legislature also appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for the construction of an "administration building, general kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, engine-room, boiler-house, laundry, repair-shop, pump-house, and two buildings or cottages for thirty patients of each sex; also for laying trunk sewers to accommodate the above-mentioned buildings, and for the repairing and preparation of

farm and garden buildings for the accommodation of sixty patients, and the improvement of the grounds."

In consequence of delays in acquiring a title to some of the land included in the site selected, and for other reasons, the board of managers has been unable to erect any buildings during the past summer; therefore no relief in the way of further provision for the chronic insane can be looked for in this quarter during the coming year. It was hoped that during the past summer two cottages might be erected and the farm building on the tract designated put in repair, thus furnishing building accommodations for the reception of 120 patients next summer, provided the Legislature should this winter make an appropriation for steam power and heating.

The commission, in recommending a central administration building, with four cottages for either sex, constituting a hospital department, accommodating in all 278 patients, expressed the belief that this was ample for an asylum for 1,000 or more inmates. Considering the hospital provision already made elsewhere in different parts of the State for the acute insane, the Board urges the immediate erection at Ogdensburgh of plain, inexpensive buildings, separate and apart from the hospital department, on the cottage plan, for the chronic insane, in order to relieve the existing demand by counties for the care of this class; and that, until such have been provided, only two cottages in the hospital department, with the other structures for which appropriations were made by the last Legislature, be erected.

The land selected at Ogdensburgh is of excellent quality and peculiarly adapted to tillage by the insane; and it is believed that, with suitable buildings, a humane standard of care for the chronic insane can here be provided at as low, if not a lower rate than has yet been attained, and the pressure for their further accommodation somewhat relieved.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE OPERATION OF THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The several counties exempt by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, pursuant to chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, with the number and sex of the insane in the asylums of each

October 1, 1887, as reported by their respective resident officers, appear in the following table:

Number of Insane, October 1, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broome.....	35	34	69
Cattaraugus.....	34	42	76
Chautauqua.....	61	62	123
Chenango.....	11	27	38
Cortland.....	20	17	37
Erie.....	188	186	374
Jefferson.....	8	38	46
Lewis.....	24	16	40
Oneida.....	140	164	304
Onondaga.....	34	71	105
Orange.....	38	30	68
Oswego.....	34	38	72
Queens.....	55	71	126
Suffolk.....	24	27	51
Tioga.....	15	28	43
Ulster.....	32	38	70
Wayne.....	28	29	57
Wyoming.....	12	12	24
Total.....	793	930	1,723

It will be seen from this table that the number of insane in the asylums of these exempted counties October 1, 1887, was 1,723, as against 1,620 October 1, 1886, of whom 793 were men and 930 women, an increase during the year of 103. Of this increase, seventy occurred in consequence of the exemption of Ulster county since the last report, the insane of which appear in this report for the first time in connection with the asylums of the exempted counties. The following counties show an increase during the year, viz.: Broome, 2; Cattaraugus, 7; Chautauqua, 11; Chenango, 1; Erie, 3; Lewis, 2; Oneida, 12; Oswego, 9; Queens, 3; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 10, and Wyoming 3. The decrease in other counties was as follows: In Cortland, 1; in Onondaga, 11; in Orange, 14, and in Wayne, 7. There was no change in Jefferson county, the number under care being the same as reported in 1886.

The condition of the buildings for the insane of these exempted counties, and the additions and improvements that have been made in them during the year, as noted in the visits and examinations of members and officers of the Board, may briefly be summarized as follows:

A two-story brick wash-house and laundry has been erected in Broome county, and improvements have been effected by the further removal of inside partitions, thus enlarging some of the

dormitories and giving better day accommodations. The buildings are plain but comfortable, well warmed and properly furnished, and abundantly supplied with water. At no time during the year have they been crowded.

The buildings of Cattaraugus county, projected upon the cottage plan, have all recently been repainted, and they are throughout in good condition. The grounds, which are open, have been laid out and are being graded and improved. There has been no crowding during the year, and the institution has spare room for about 40 patients.

In Chautauqua county a two-story brick wash-house and laundry, and a brick milk-house, have been erected and properly adjusted to their purposes. A small, pleasant and comfortable sitting-room has been fitted up for hospital cases in the women's department, and the day-rooms, for each sex, are large, light and cheerful. The clothes rooms and linen-closets have been improved, and they are kept in a neat and orderly manner. The institution has little or no spare room, but there has been no crowding during the year. The buildings are warmed by steam, and the water supply is abundant. The grounds are open, are being well graded and put in good order.

The buildings of Chenango county have undergone but little change during the year. The removal of several of the inside partitions last year enables a complete separation of the sexes, and gives enlarged and more convenient dining-room accommodations. There are no high inclosures, and the grounds are well kept. The institution has at no time been crowded, and it now has spare room for a few patients.

The board of supervisors of Cortland county, at its session of September, appropriated \$1,000 to enlarge and improve the building for men, and for the erection of a wash-house. The work has been completed, and it has added much to the convenience of the institution, and the comfort and welfare of the patients. The old inclosures were removed a few years since, and the grounds are now surrounded by a low picket fence only, are practically open, and the institution has considerable spare room, and its present accommodations will probably meet the requirements of the county for many years to come.

The accommodations for the insane of Erie county have been enlarged the past year for about forty male patients, by the removal of the kitchen and attendants' dining-rooms from the central building to a detached stone building at the rear, erected for these purposes. A substantial and well-planned stone wash-house and laundry has also been erected during the year, having capacity for both the asylum and poor-house departments. These buildings are conveniently located, and connected with the main structure by covered ways. The proper capacity of the institution now, as computed by the architect, is for 361 patients. Its inmates at one time in the year numbered as high as 384, which was attended with considerable crowding. This has been relieved by recent removals to the Willard Asylum, so that the number now in the institution is little, if any, in excess of its proper accommodations.

The question of providing additional accommodations for the chronic insane of this county is now, and for some time has been, pressing itself upon the attention of the board of supervisors, and is receiving full and careful consideration. The matter was early laid before this Board, and referred to the Commissioner of the district and the Secretary, who have held several conferences during the year, with the committee of the board of supervisors having the subject in charge. It is the opinion of the Commissioner and Secretary, that, in view of the small amount of land connected with the present poor-house and asylum farm, and the difficulty of adding to it in this vicinity, it is inexpedient to erect further buildings for the insane upon that site; and they accordingly recommend the purchase, by the county, of a suitable farm, remotely yet conveniently located, and the immediate removal of a part of the insane to it, and the final abandonment of the present locality for this class, in which opinion and recommendation this Board fully concurs. The matter is still under advisement by the board of supervisors of the county, and it will probably be determined and acted upon in the course of its present session. The opinions and recommendations of the Commissioner and Secretary upon the subject, reported to and approved by this Board, are set forth in a communication by them to the committee of the board of supervisors having the matter in charge, and a copy of the same is hereto appended, to which attention is invited.

There has been no material change in the building for the insane of Jefferson county during the year. It was entirely remodeled a few years since, and is quite comfortable. The number of insane is kept within its proper accommodations by transfers, from time to time, to the Willard Asylum. It retains only the most quiet and orderly of the chronic class, the county preferring to meet the expense of providing for the care of disturbed and violent cases in the State institutions.

The buildings for the insane of Lewis county are of brick, and in good condition, one of them having been recently remodeled and improved, and the other being nearly new. They have a good water supply, with convenient closet and bathing arrangements, are well warmed and furnished, and are quite comfortable for their purposes. It is the policy of the county to provide for the more orderly and quiet class of chronic insane only, and it has ample room for this purpose.

The completion of an additional building for male patients, and the remodeling of the old building for men in Oneida county, in 1886, extended the accommodations for the insane of this county to 360, viz. : 170 men and 190 women. Its average number during the year has been about 300, so that it has spare room for some 60 patients, or 30 of each sex. The buildings are all of brick, well planned and constructed, have an abundant water supply, with good closet and bathing arrangements, and are warmed by steam. The county retains all of its chronic insane, and its corps of attendants and employes are equal to the requirements for this purpose. It also provides for an average of about 50 chronic insane State patients, transferred, from time to time, from other institutions not having proper facilities for their custody and care.

The buildings for the chronic insane of Onondaga county have undergone no great change within the year. They are in good repair and quite comfortable. The accommodations are kept nearly full, but they are relieved by frequent transfers to State asylums, so that no crowding occurs. A pressing need of the institution is additional lands, giving the advantages of more out-door labor by the men in its cultivation. The county rents a few acres, which, in addition to its small farm, are tilled by insane laborers, and, it is said, with favorable results. The question of providing

additional lands, which would afford opportunity to erect suitable buildings, which cannot be well done on the present site, has been under consideration for several years by the board of supervisors of the county, but nothing, as yet, has been accomplished in this direction. The matter is now in the hands of a committee of the board, and it is not improbable that action upon the subject may be taken during its present session.

In Orange county the number of insane is up to the accommodations of its asylum, but it has not been crowded during the year. The building is in good repair, well furnished, and comfortable for its purposes. Its wards are relieved, from time to time, by the removal of the most disturbed and troublesome classes to the Binghamton State Asylum.

An addition of brick has been made to the Oswego County Insane Asylum during the year for 30 more patients, at a cost of about \$4,000. The capacity of the institution is now for 100 inmates, and it is entirely relieved of the crowding which, at times, has existed. It is the policy of the county to provide only for the most quiet and orderly of the chronic class.

The building for the insane of Queens county has undergone no material change during the year. It is an old structure, poorly adapted to its purpose, and extremely hazardous in the event of a fire. Its accommodations are full at all times, but it is kept from being crowded by frequent removals to the State asylums. The erection of a new and more appropriate building for its insane is being considered in the county, but the matter, thus far, has taken no practical shape.

A detached two-story frame cottage has been erected in Suffolk county during the year, as additional accommodation for its insane. This is devoted to the more feeble and infirm men, and is well adapted to its purpose. It wholly relieves the crowding, and offers facilities for better care of this class than heretofore. It is probable that a similar building will be erected next year for feeble and infirm women, of which there are considerable numbers in the institution.

The chronic insane of Tioga county occupy a building nearly new, and it has sufficient capacity for the present requirements. It is in good repair, well warmed and properly furnished, abundantly supplied with pure and wholesome water, and is, in all respects,

homelike and comfortable. The number of inmates has considerably increased during the year, but there has been no crowding.

The building occupied by the chronic insane of Ulster county was erected in 1886, and occupied early in 1887. It is a well-built two-story and basement brick structure, heated by steam, having a good water supply, with proper bathing and closet arrangements, and will suitably accommodate 120 patients, equally divided as to sex. The grounds are open and are being laid out, graded and planted. It was the original intention of the authorities of the county to occupy this building as a poor-house, setting apart wards in each of its wings for a limited number of the most quiet and orderly insane, as in Herkimer county, and its design was modeled substantially upon the plans of that institution. Its purposes in this respect were wholly changed by the return to the county of some eighty insane from the State institutions, who have since occupied this building, in which provision is also made for a few aged and infirm sane persons, transferred from the main old poor-house structure, which has been entirely demolished. The other paupers, about fifty in number, are domiciled in old out-buildings, wholly unfit for the purpose, some of which can hardly be regarded as tenantable. The county, it will thus be seen, has considerable good spare room for its insane, but no proper accommodations whatever for its paupers. Two modes of relief from this condition offer themselves, viz.: First, the erection of a new poor-house, and the conversion of the building recently erected and now occupied by the insane, wholly to the purposes of this class; or second, the removal of the paupers from the old out-structures entirely to this building, and the retention of only a limited number of quiet and orderly insane in it, as intended at the time it was projected, and for which it has good facilities. The subject has been brought to the attention of the board of supervisors of the county, who were in session for the first time since the exemption, but this Board, as yet, is not informed as to what action, if any, has been taken in the matter.

There has been no material change in the buildings for the inmates of Wayne county during the year. The interior walls have all been painted, and the wards, therefore, present a much

more cheerful appearance than heretofore. A few disturbed and greatly troublesome cases have recently been removed to the Willard Asylum, thus leaving in the institution the more quiet and orderly class only, for whose custody and care it possesses good facilities and ample room for present requirements. There are no inclosures of the grounds, and they are well laid out and cleanly kept.

The building for the insane of Wyoming county is a plain, two-story wooden structure, inconvenient for its purposes, but reasonably comfortable. It has, from time to time, been improved by the removal of unsightly and unnecessary bars and gratings with which it was first fitted up, and the last of these, across the openings of the front hall, were removed this year. The county retains only the most quiet and orderly of its chronic insane.

This Board, by its commissioners, committees and officers, has maintained a careful supervision over the asylums of these exempted counties during the year, as heretofore, and all of them have been thus visited and inspected one or more times in the course of the year, and most of the larger and more important ones as often as each quarter. The rules and regulations of the Board require a standard of treatment and care of the insane in these asylums as nearly equal as practicable to that in the State asylums for the chronic insane; and it is gratifying to note the continued and steady improvement that is generally being made in the conduct and management of these institutions, in the cheerful acceptance and observance of these rules and regulations:

First.—The buildings in many of these counties, as already stated, have been enlarged to meet the increase in the number of their insane, and they have been remodeled and improved in other counties, so as better to adapt them to the purposes for which they were intended.

Second.—The high and often unsightly board inclosures, which at one time surrounded the grounds of the asylums in most of these counties, have nearly all been removed and replaced by ordinary picket fences, or the grounds left entirely open, thus giving the insane free egress, and a more pleasant and healthful out-door life.

Third.—The furnishing has been renewed in the asylums of

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leisure hours of the insane in the asylums of these counties have been, of late, considerably increased, the daily and weekly papers, pictorial and other magazines, with the appliances for simple games, being now found in the wards of most of them, and, in a few of them, well-selected libraries.

Eleventh.—The number of attendants in most of the asylums of these counties has been recently increased, so that the proportion of attendant to the number of insane in nearly all of them corresponds with that in the State asylums for this class; and these attendants, as a rule, come from well-conditioned country family homes are of good character and personal address, and generally otherwise properly adapted to their duties.

Twelfth.—The medical services in three of the asylums of these counties are performed by resident physicians; in the others by attending physicians located in their vicinity, visiting them daily, or upon call, as occasion may require, and these services, generally more thoroughly performed than formerly, appear properly to meet the needs of the class of insane usually retained in them.

It has been the policy of this Board, in the exercise of its statutory functions respecting these county asylums, to authorize the detention in them of the quiet and orderly chronic insane only, and this policy has been steadily pursued, whenever the State institutions have been in condition to receive and provide for their disturbed, violent and filthy cases. The county asylums are generally too small to effect an extended classification of the insane, and secure to them the oversight and care necessary to disturbed and otherwise troublesome cases, and their presence in these institutions not only greatly embarrasses their administration, but is also a source of constant annoyance and distress to the more orderly and tractable classes. At times, the State asylums, owing to lack of accommodations, have been unable to relieve these counties of their disturbed and troublesome insane, and the accumulation of these to any considerable extent in the county institutions has proved injurious to their management, and, for the time being, greatly retarded their improvement. The Board, therefore, by its Commissioners and officers, in their visits to these county asylums, has always made careful examination and inquiry respecting their disturbed and troublesome insane, and in all cases where the

disturbance or trouble seemed likely to be of long continuance, their removal to the proper State institution has accordingly been recommended. These recommendations have generally been promptly acted upon and cheerfully carried out by the superintendents or proper officers; and, although this Board is empowered, under the statute, to direct such removals, it has never found it necessary to exercise this authority in respect to any of these institutions.

The improvements in these county asylums, before noticed, have been the growth of many years, and after repeated conferences between this Board and the various county officers interested in the matter. Its work in this direction has not infrequently been retarded by the change of experienced and competent for new and untried officials, and one of the greatest barriers against the continued improvements of these institutions has arisen from this source. The intimate connection of these asylums with the poor-houses, being in most instances under the same management and financial accounting, is also a serious embarrassment to their administration and improvement, and misleading to the public as to the expense of their maintenance. It is only by a complete separation of these institutions from the poor-houses, especially the larger ones, and their entire divorcement from political parties, under non-partisan boards instituted by the local authorities, thus protecting them against sudden and frequent changes of adminis-

that we can hope to reach and maintain the highest
of care of the insane committed to them, with a wise and
economy in the expenditures for the purpose. In some of
ties the tendency is to continue experienced, competent
d officials in charge of these asylums, and there is, nearly
ore, a strong and growing public sentiment in this direc-
beneficial influences of which are already being felt.

INSANE IN COUNTIES NOT EXEMPT FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

ling to the returns of the superintendents, the number of
insane in the various counties of the State not exempt by
d from the Willard Asylum Act, October 1, 1887, was 506,
534 October 1, 1886, of whom 203 were men, and 303

women. Of these 392 were in counties having separate buildings for their insane, or wards set apart in their poor-houses for the purpose, with attendants to look after their welfare, viz.: Albany, 26; Cayuga, 14; Clinton, 37; Herkimer, 44; Livingston, 55; Madison, 27; Montgomery, 18; Otsego, 22; Rensselaer, 14; St. Lawrence, 39; Saratoga, 18; Sullivan, 39; and Washington, 19. The balance, 137, were in the various poor-houses of the counties, except Chemung, Delaware, Putnam and Westchester county poor-houses, which were reported to have been then entirely free from insane. These are generally orderly and quiet classes, usually good farm and domestic laborers, and occupy apartments in common with the other inmates.

THE INSANE OF KINGSTON, NEWBURGH, OSWEGO AND POUGHKEEPSIE CITIES.

All of these cities provide for their infirm poor in city alms-houses under the management and control of non-partisan boards, elected for the purpose. The city of Newburgh has separate apartments for quiet and orderly chronic insane, and there were 21 of this class in its care October 1, 1887. The Poughkeepsie City Alms-house at that date had only two insane as inmates, and the Kingston and Oswego City Alms-houses were reported then to be entirely free of this class.

THE INSANE OF KINGS COUNTY.

The number of insane in the asylum of Kings county October 1, 1887, was, men, 635; women, 897; total, 1,532, as against 1,488 October 1, 1886. Of these, 73 men and 122 women were in temporary buildings on the St. Johnland county farm, and 562 men and 776 women in the institution at Flatbush. The latter is still greatly crowded, the removals to the Long Island St. Johnland county farm since its purchase, some two years ago, having been equal only to the increase of the insane in the county during this time.

The erection of two groups of cottages on the St. Johnland county farm was begun early in this year, and these are completed and ready for furnishing, except the steam heating. Each of these groups contains nine two-story cottages, a detached dining-room and physician's residence, with accommodations as follows: Four cottages for 24 patients each, four for 30 patients each, and one for

11 patients; total, 227. The two groups, therefore, will accommodate 454 patients, or 227 of each sex. The water supply is only temporary, but it is thought to be sufficient for the immediate requirements. It is expected that some of these cottages will be of them probably early next spring.

E OF MONROE COUNTY.

In the Monroe County Insane Asylum and the admissions to it during the year were 121, thus making a total of 379 for the year. The changes occurring had to have been as follows: Discharged 3; unimproved, 25; died, 30. This left 187, or an increase of 18 over that of 21 were men and 155 women.

For the institution for the fiscal year ending 1886, the medical supervision, pay of attending and ordinary repairs, etc., were \$17.13. The daily average number of patients was 270 $\frac{1}{3}$, and the reported average was 224. The following are the officers, and the institution, whose time and attention are given to the insane, viz.: A medical superintendent, one male and thirteen female attendants, one dining-room attendant, a non-resident one laundry woman, and two engineers for the engine and steam apparatus and plumbing. The salaries and wages for the year were \$37.98 per patient.

A new brick building, in 1886, for 100 men, was erected at the institution, which was occupied near the readjustment of the patients in the other building, to relieve it from the crowding which had long existed on account of the insane, and from constant and heavy work in its administration. This building is worked by able laborers, and in part by demented, with separate day-rooms and dormitories

for each of these classes, and they are under the care of attendants selected with special reference to their varied needs and conditions. Ten acres of land have been added to the institution during the year, by purchase, and ten acres have also been set apart to it from the poor-house property. A leased farm of eighty acres, and some ten other acres, worked on shares, have been cultivated by the insane men, at a reported net profit of about \$1,000. The grounds of the asylum have been graded and largely improved, and the sewerage has been extended upon a plan by which it is intended to utilize all the sewerage of the institution for fertilizing purposes. A farm barn, laundry and piggery have been erected, the administration offices have been removed to the central building, and other internal improvements in the kitchen, dining-room, closets, etc., have been effected.

The Board again notes, with great pleasure, the continued improvements going on in this institution; first, in a more extended and better system of classification of the insane, and a greater number and higher order of attendants, including a well-equipped night service for both sexes; second, in the enlarged liberties and greater freedom of the patients, the almost entire absence of mechanical restraint, and the general good order and cleanliness that pervades its wards; and third, in the increased facilities for their amusement and employment, especially for the men, in farming and other out-door occupations. The county has about fifty insane in State hospitals, and it now sends its acute class more generally than heretofore to these institutions. It has spare accommodations at present for about twenty-five additional patients, but the steady increase of insane in the county will doubtless soon lead to a necessity for further buildings, the general plans for which, upon a detached system, have already been designed and determined upon.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

The number of insane in the city asylums of New York, October 1, 1887, was 4,418, as against 4,261 October 1, 1886, of whom 1,903 were men and 2,515 women. The increase since October 1, 1880, when the insane numbered only 3,018, has been 1,400, or nearly 47 per cent, while the increase of the population of the city, in the meantime, upon the basis of a present population of 1,500,000, as

is generally accepted, has been a little less than 25 per cent. The accommodations for the insane by the city have not been extended during the time so as properly to meet the requirements of this great increase, and, as it sends few, if any, of this class to the State institutions, its asylum buildings are, consequently, all greatly crowded. In 1885, the city purchased a tract of about 1,000 acres of land on Long Island, near Central Islip, some forty miles distant, with the intention of erecting buildings thereon, and removing its chronic insane, or a part of them at least, to that locality. But until quite recently, no positive action in that direction has been taken.

In June last, in view of certain complaints made to him regarding the administration of the Asylum for Insane Men on Ward's Island, the Mayor of this city officially called the attention of this Board to the matter, and requested it thoroughly to investigate its conduct and affairs, and to inquire into its alleged abuses and neglects in its management. Accordingly, the standing committee on the Asylum Commissioners Craig, Milhau and Foster, was authorized to conduct the investigation, and to report the results of its examination and inquiries to the Board. The committee devoted several days to the investigation, during which time it made a thorough inspection of the institution, examined numerous witnesses upon oath touching its conduct and management, financial and otherwise, and carefully inquired into the alleged abuses and neglects in its administration and affairs. The results of these examinations and inquiries, with the testimony thereon, were reported by the committee to the Board in August last, and copies of the report and copies were furnished the Mayor of the city, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the commissioners of the Department of Correction, and the report is hereto appended, to which the public is invited.

From the report it will be seen that the accommodations in the asylum are greatly crowded, it then having 1,326 patients in buildings with proper room for only about 1,000, while 200 patients in detached structures, two of which, containing 60 patients, the committee state, "should be condemned as unsafe." The food for the insane was found to be generally of poor quality and badly cooked, the attendants were mostly

of a low grade of character, and the committee was satisfied that grave abuses and neglect existed in the treatment and care of the patients by them. To remedy these evils, the committee recommend, first, the immediate erection of buildings upon the asylum farm on Long Island, and the removal of patients to that locality, so as to relieve the crowded condition of the present buildings; second, the employment of a more intelligent and better class of attendants, and in greater numbers than at present, the institution and maintenance of a training school for attendants and nurses, the furnishing of a more generous and varied diet for the patients, and the introduction of proper facilities for their amusement and for healthful and productive labor, and for their better classification on the wards; and third, the placing of the insane under a department separate from the governing board of the other charitable, penal and correctional institutions of the city, subject to the appointment, direction and control of the Mayor.

The first of these recommendations has in part been favorably acted upon, and it seems likely in the end to be fully carried out. Upon the application of the commissioners of charities and correction, an appropriation of \$60,000 has recently been set apart by the board of estimate and apportionment for the erection of plain, inexpensive cottage buildings for 100 male patients on the Long Island farm, the plans of which have been submitted to and approved by this Board. The work of construction has been entered upon, and the Board is assured by the commissioners that these cottages will be completed and occupied before the close of the present year, and that further appropriations will be made for the erection of additional cottages thereon the coming year.

While the Board heartily approves of the plan of thus removing the chronic insane of the city to country residences, as recommended by the committee, and also in its former reports, thereby relieving the present greatly crowded condition of its asylums, it is believed that much of this crowding may be otherwise properly relieved, with equal if not greater benefit to the insane, and at far less expense to the public. The fact that its insane are increasing nearly two-fold faster than its productive population, should awaken grave and thoughtful attention on the part of the city authorities, and lead to careful inquiry and examination as to the

sources of such increase, and the adoption of protective measures against the commitment and for the elimination, as far as practicable, of all extraneous and improper cases. To this end, it is recommended that a careful and thorough examination be made of all the inmates of the city asylums, by a competent officer or commissioner designated by the local authorities for the purpose, and that full inquiry be instituted in each individual case, as to the nature of their insanity, the condition of their relatives and friends, their places of residence at the time of commitment, etc., with the view of lessening their number and thus relieving the crowding; first, by returning to their relatives and friends who may be in condition to provide for them, all quiet and orderly cases no longer requiring asylum care, and who can be properly maintained by them in their homes; second, by the enforcement of the statute against the relatives and guardians that are able to provide for them, in all cases committed at their request, or through their neglect, and for whose benefit accommodations exist at moderate rates in the State and other asylums; third, by the return to the localities from which they came, or were sent, of all cases not legally settled upon the city at the time of the commitment, and the enforcement of their support and care upon such localities, or their proper relatives or guardians; and fourth, by the refusal to receive alien insane landed in violation of law, and whose return to the European countries from which they were shipped is fully provided for by the Federal statutes.

The advantages of this mode of relief in reducing the number of its insane publicly cared for, and lessening the crowding of its asylums, as far as thus practicable, are two-fold; first, in obviating the necessity and expenditure for the erection of buildings for their shelter; and second, in relieving the city of the burden and expense of their permanent asylum maintenance and care. The average duration of the life of the insane may be safely estimated at fifteen years, and each asylum life patient, at the low rate of \$100 per year, consequently imposes an ultimate expenditure by the city of \$1,500, without taking into consideration the cost of buildings, interest, insurance renewals and repair accounts. While it is the duty of the city to provide suitable shelter and care for all of its insane for which it is properly chargeable, it is equally the duty of its authori-

ties to make every proper exertion to relieve its crowded asylums, by eliminating all improper and illegal cases, and by guarding and protecting them in future, as far as possible, against the commitment of these classes. In this view, any reasonable public expenditure by the city authorities, in tracing out the relatives of the insane legally liable, and able to provide for them, or the localities responsible for their support and care, or in resisting the commitment of alien insane not properly chargeable to it, will be attended with true economy, when compared with the trouble and expense of their continuous asylum oversight and maintenance through life.

It should be added that two pavilions at Bellevue Hospital—one for men and one for women—have been set apart, for the past few years, to which all of the insane of the city are first sent and retained under observation and examination, for longer or shorter periods, before being finally committed to the asylums. This, it is said, has in some measure served to check improper commitments, and the matter, of late, is receiving increased and more marked attention. To be thoroughly effective, however, the examinations and inquiries should be extended to the patients after reaching the wards of the asylums, as before recommended, and be repeated from time to time, and persisted in, until all resources in this direction are thoroughly exhausted.

COMMITMENT AND DETENTION OF THE INSANE.

It has been frequently stated of late, in public ways, that persons not legitimately proper ones for confinement in lunatic asylums have been sent there, possibly through the too easy mode our laws now provide for that disposition of them; and that advantage may be taken by designing relatives and others who desire to rid themselves of the support or care of the unfortunates naturally depending on them, whose main condition is not violent insanity, but harmless morbid eccentricities, arising from the senility of age or other causes, and that once within the walls of an asylum, without outside friends having means to employ legal proceedings to investigate and prove their real condition, and decide that their infirmities are harmless in their nature, they are forced to remain until death liberates them. If such conditions exist, it is apparent that humanity and justice require that quick relief should be provided;

and that no person should be deprived of liberty under conditions so deplorable and so detrimental to mental and physical health.

We, therefore, recommend that the Legislature be requested to enact laws which shall place more efficient guards against unnecessary, hasty or unjust commitments to any State or county asylum for the insane; also to secure to the inmates of all such institutions protection against continuous detention where the necessity for it ceases. Such legislation should cover the following points:

First.—That the direction for commitment on the certificates of the physicians in the case, at the outset, shall be by decree of a court of record, and after examining the person in question, either at his residence or at the judge's chambers, or elsewhere, and under provisions similar to those established by the State of Massachusetts.

Second.—More plain and absolute provisions should be made for discharges of patients by the Commissioner in Lunacy, with or without associates, and by procedure similar to that established by the State of Pennsylvania.

Third.—The enactment of the provision of the Scotch Lunacy law, requiring that the superintendent of every asylum for the insane shall yearly make and duly file affidavit that, within a period not exceeding one month prior to the date of such affidavit, he has carefully reviewed and considered the cases of all patients in his custody, and that in his opinion, their continued detention in the asylum is necessary and proper for their welfare, or for the public safety.

IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The returns of the institutions for these classes furnish the following information respecting their financial condition and operations for the past year:

New York Asylum for Idiots.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, including \$7,862.52 on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$141,404.68, as follows: From the State, special appropriation, \$42,000; from the general appropriation, \$80,000; from the labor of pupils, \$129.50; from cities, counties and towns,

\$6,907; from private pupils, \$4,296.36; from all other sources, \$209.30. Its expenditures during the year were \$121,002.08, viz.: For additional lands, \$15,000; for buildings and improvements, \$21,500; for furniture, \$3,500; for current expenses, \$76,600.78. It had a cash balance of \$20,402.60 October 1, 1887, and outstanding claims amounting to \$2,115.03, and its indebtedness then was \$6,684.22, leaving a net balance of \$15,833.41. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 427; the reported average weekly cost of support was \$3.21; and the number of pupils in its care October 1, 1887, was 435, of whom 219 were boys and 216 girls.

The Board suggests that a better classification would result from the establishment, in the neighborhood of Syracuse, of a small asylum exclusively for the care of adult idiot males, or, as an alternative, that the farm belonging to the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse should receive all adult male idiots in the asylum. There are enough of this class now in the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse to make the foundation of such an institution seem wise. The State would then be able to classify its feeble-minded as follows:

(1.) The unteachable adult males over twenty-one years of age, in the institution suggested above.

(2.) The adult feeble-minded women, in the Custodial Asylum at Newark.

(3.) The young and teachable of both sexes, in the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.

This institution had a cash balance October 1, 1886, and its receipts during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: From the State, \$41,940.93, of which sum \$21,940.93 was a special appropriation, and \$20,000 was for current expenses; from all other sources, \$171.00. Its expenditures during the year were \$40,702.70, viz.: For buildings and improvements, \$21,940.93; for maintenance, supervision and care, \$18,761.77, thus leaving a balance of \$2,032.07, October 1, 1887. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 148; the number under care at its close was 153; and the reported average weekly cost of support was \$2.00.

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STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

of these classes, and they are under the care with special reference to their varied needs and a s of land have been added to the institution purchase, and ten acres have also been set ap house property. A leased farm of eighty ac r acres, worked on shares, have been cultiv en, at a reported net profit of about \$1,000. sylum have been graded and largely impro has been extended upon a plan by which i all the sewerage of the institution for fertiliz arn, laundry and piggery have been erected, fices have been removed to the central buildi improvements in the kitchen, dining-room, n effected.

board again notes, with great pleasure, th nents going on in this institution; first, in a m er system of classification of the insane, ar und higher order of attendants, including a v vice for both sexes; second, in the enlarged freedom of the patients, the almost entire al restraint, and the general good order and ades its wards; and third, in the increased usement and employment, especially for and other out-door occupations. The coun ne in State hospitals, and it now sends its erally than heretofore to these institutions. dations at present for about twenty-five additi teady increase of insane in the county will de necessity for further buildings, the general pla etached system, have already been designe on.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

umber of insane in the city asylums of New Y was 4,418, as against 4,261 October 1, 1886, of 1 and 2,515 women. The increase since Oct insane numbered only 3,018, has been 1,400 while the increase of the population of th e, upon the basis of a present population of

disturbance or trouble seemed likely to be of long continuance, their removal to the proper State institution has accordingly been recommended. These recommendations have generally been promptly acted upon and cheerfully carried out by the superintendents or proper officers; and, although this Board is empowered, under the statute, to direct such removals, it has never found it necessary to exercise this authority in respect to any of these institutions.

The improvements in these county asylums, before noticed, have been the growth of many years, and after repeated conferences between this Board and the various county officers interested in the matter. Its work in this direction has not infrequently been retarded by the change of experienced and competent for new and untried officials, and one of the greatest barriers against the continued improvements of these institutions has arisen from this source. The intimate connection of these asylums with the poor-houses, being in most instances under the same management and financial accounting, is also a serious embarrassment to their administration and improvement, and misleading to the public as to the expense of their maintenance. It is only by a complete separation of these institutions from the poor-houses, especially the larger ones, and their entire divorcement from political parties, under non-partisan boards instituted by the local authorities, thus protecting them against sudden and frequent changes of administration, that we can hope to reach and maintain the highest standard of care of the insane committed to them, with a wise and proper economy in the expenditures for the purpose. In some of the counties the tendency is to continue experienced, competent and tried officials in charge of these asylums, and there is, nearly everywhere, a strong and growing public sentiment in this direction, the beneficial influences of which are already being felt.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES NOT EXEMPT FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

According to the returns of the superintendents, the number of chronic insane in the various counties of the State not exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, October 1, 1887, was 506, against 524 October 1, 1886, of whom 203 were men, and 303

women. Of these 392 were in counties having separate buildings for their insane, or wards set apart in their poor-houses for the purpose, with attendants to look after their welfare, viz.: Albany, 26; Cayuga, 14; Clinton, 37; Herkimer, 44; Livingston, 55; Madison, 27; Montgomery, 18; Otsego, 22; Rensselaer, 14; St. Lawrence, 39; Saratoga, 18; Sullivan, 39; and Washington, 19. The balance, 137, were in the various poor-houses of the counties, except Chemung, Delaware, Putnam and Westchester county poor-houses, which were reported to have been then entirely free from insane. These are generally orderly and quiet classes, usually good farm and domestic laborers, and occupy apartments in common with the other inmates.

THE INSANE OF KINGSTON, NEWBURGH, OSWEGO AND POUGHKEEPSIE CITIES.

All of these cities provide for their infirm poor in city alms-houses under the management and control of non-partisan boards, elected for the purpose. The city of Newburgh has separate apartments for quiet and orderly chronic insane, and there were 21 of this class in its care October 1, 1887. The Poughkeepsie City Alms-house at that date had only two insane as inmates, and the Kingston and Oswego City Alms-houses were reported then to be entirely free of this class.

THE INSANE OF KINGS COUNTY.

The number of insane in the asylum of Kings county October 1, 1887, was, men, 635; women, 897; total, 1,532, as against 1,488 October 1, 1886. Of these, 73 men and 122 women were in temporary buildings on the St. Johnland county farm, and 562 men and 776 women in the institution at Flatbush. The latter is still greatly crowded, the removals to the Long Island St. Johnland county farm since its purchase, some two years ago, having been equal only to the increase of the insane in the county during this time.

The erection of two groups of cottages on the St. Johnland county farm was begun early in this year, and these are completed and ready for furnishing, except the steam heating. Each of these groups contains nine two-story cottages, a detached dining-room and physician's residence, with accommodations as follows: Four cottages for 24 patients each, four for 30 patients each, and one for

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

The two groups, therefore, will accommodate each sex. The water supply is only to be sufficient for the immediate needs of these cottages will be probably early next spring.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe County Insane Asylum admissions to it during the year thus making a total of 379. The changes occurring are as follows: Discharged 25; died, 30. This left an increase of 18 over that of 1885 and 155 women.

For the fiscal year ending 1886 supervision, pay of attendants, repairs, etc., were \$1,000. The average number of patients reported average 150. The officers, attendants, and attention are the officers, attendants, one medical superintendent, one nurse, one attendant, one non-resident physician and two engineers. The status and plumbing. The cost for the year were \$1,000.

In 1886, for 100 men, the building occupied near the patients in the other building which had long been from constant and This building is in part by demented, and the rooms and dormitories

for each of these classes, and they are under the care of attendants selected with special reference to their varied needs and conditions. Ten acres of land have been added to the institution during the year, by purchase, and ten acres have also been set apart to it from the poor-house property. A leased farm of eighty acres, and some ten other acres, worked on shares, have been cultivated by the insane men, at a reported net profit of about \$1,000. The grounds of the asylum have been graded and largely improved, and the sewerage has been extended upon a plan by which it is intended to utilize all the sewerage of the institution for fertilizing purposes. A farm barn, laundry and piggery have been erected, the administration offices have been removed to the central building, and other internal improvements in the kitchen, dining-room, closets, etc., have been effected.

The Board again notes, with great pleasure, the continued improvements going on in this institution; first, in a more extended and better system of classification of the insane, and a greater number and higher order of attendants, including a well-equipped night service for both sexes; second, in the enlarged liberties and greater freedom of the patients, the almost entire absence of mechanical restraint, and the general good order and cleanliness that pervades its wards; and third, in the increased facilities for their amusement and employment, especially for the men, in farming and other out-door occupations. The county has about fifty insane in State hospitals, and it now sends its acute class more generally than heretofore to these institutions. It has spare accommodations at present for about twenty-five additional patients, but the steady increase of insane in the county will doubtless soon lead to a necessity for further buildings, the general plans for which, upon a detached system, have already been designed and determined upon.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

The number of insane in the city asylums of New York, October 1, 1887, was 4,418, as against 4,261 October 1, 1886, of whom 1,903 were men and 2,515 women. The increase since October 1, 1880, when the insane numbered only 3,018, has been 1,400, or nearly 47 per cent, while the increase of the population of the city, in the meantime, upon the basis of a present population of 1,500,000, as

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of a low grade of character, and the committee was satisfied that grave abuses and neglect existed in the treatment and care of the patients by them. To remedy these evils, the committee recommend, first, the immediate erection of buildings upon the asylum farm on Long Island, and the removal of patients to that locality, so as to relieve the crowded condition of the present buildings; second, the employment of a more intelligent and better class of attendants, and in greater numbers than at present, the institution and maintenance of a training school for attendants and nurses, the furnishing of a more generous and varied diet for the patients, and the introduction of proper facilities for their amusement and for healthful and productive labor, and for their better classification on the wards; and third, the placing of the insane under a department separate from the governing board of the other charitable, penal and correctional institutions of the city, subject to the appointment, direction and control of the Mayor.

The first of these recommendations has in part been favorably acted upon, and it seems likely in the end to be fully carried out. Upon the application of the commissioners of charities and correction, an appropriation of \$60,000 has recently been set apart by the board of estimate and apportionment for the erection of plain, inexpensive cottage buildings for 100 male patients on the Long Island farm, the plans of which have been submitted to and approved by this Board. The work of construction has been entered upon, and the Board is assured by the commissioners that these cottages will be completed and occupied before the close of the present year, and that further appropriations will be made for the erection of additional cottages thereon the coming year.

The Board heartily approves of the plan of thus removing the insane of the city to country residences, as recommended by the committee, and also in its former reports, thereby to relieve the present greatly crowded condition of its asylums, it is satisfied that much of this crowding may be otherwise properly relieved to the equal if not greater benefit to the insane, and at far less expense to the public. The fact that the insane are increasing at a rate ten-fold faster than its productive population, should attract the earnest and thoughtful attention on the part of the city authorities, and lead to careful inquiry and examination as to the

sources of such increase, and the adoption of protective measures against the commitment and for the elimination, as far as practicable, of all extraneous and improper cases. To this end, it is recommended that a careful and thorough examination be made of all the inmates of the city asylums, by a competent officer or commissioner designated by the local authorities for the purpose, and that full inquiry be instituted in each individual case, as to the nature of their insanity, the condition of their relatives and friends, their places of residence at the time of commitment, etc., with the view of lessening their number and thus relieving the crowding; first, by returning to their relatives and friends who may be in condition to provide for them, all quiet and orderly cases no longer requiring asylum care, and who can be properly maintained by them in their homes; second, by the enforcement of the

t the relatives and guardians that are able to provide
 ll cases committed at their request, or through their
 or whose benefit accommodations exist at moderate
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 n which they came, or were sent, of all cases not
 . upon the city at the time of the commitment, and
 nt of their support and care upon such localities, or
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ages of this mode of relief in reducing the number of
 blicly cared for, and lessening the crowding of its
 r as thus practicable, are two-fold; first, in obviating
 and expenditure for the erection of buildings for their
 second, in relieving the city of the burden and expense
 ment asylum maintenance and care. The average
 e life of the insane may be safely estimated at fifteen
 h asylum life patient, at the low rate of \$100 per year,
 imposes an ultimate expenditure by the city of \$1,500,
 g into consideration the cost of buildings, interest,
 wals and repair accounts. While it is the duty of
 vide suitable shelter and care for all of its insane for
 perly chargeable, it is equally the duty of its authori-

ties to make every proper exertion to relieve its crowded asylums, by eliminating all improper and illegal cases, and by guarding and protecting them in future, as far as possible, against the commitment of these classes. In this view, any reasonable public expenditure by the city authorities, in tracing out the relatives of the insane legally liable, and able to provide for them, or the localities responsible for their support and care, or in resisting the commitment of alien insane not properly chargeable to it, will be attended with true economy, when compared with the trouble and expense of their continuous asylum oversight and maintenance through life.

It should be added that two pavilions at Bellevue Hospital—one for men and one for women—have been set apart, for the past few years, to which all of the insane of the city are first sent and retained under observation and examination, for longer or shorter periods, before being finally committed to the asylums. This, it is said, has in some measure served to check improper commitments, and the matter, of late, is receiving increased and more marked attention. To be thoroughly effective, however, the examinations and inquiries should be extended to the patients after reaching the wards of the asylums, as before recommended, and be repeated from time to time, and persisted in, until all resources in this direction are thoroughly exhausted.

COMMITMENT AND DETENTION OF THE INSANE.

It has been frequently stated of late, in public ways, that persons not legitimately proper ones for confinement in lunatic asylums have been sent there, possibly through the too easy mode our laws now provide for that disposition of them; and that advantage may be taken by designing relatives and others who desire to rid themselves of the support or care of the unfortunates naturally depending on them, whose main condition is not violent insanity, but harmless morbid eccentricities, arising from the senility of age or other causes, and that once within the walls of an asylum, without outside friends having means to employ legal proceedings to investigate and prove their real condition, and decide that their infirmities are harmless in their nature, they are forced to remain until death liberates them. If such conditions exist, it is apparent that humanity and justice require that quick relief should be provided;

and that no person should be deprived of liberty under conditions so deplorable and so detrimental to mental and physical health.

We, therefore, recommend that the Legislature be requested to enact laws which shall place more efficient guards against unnecessary, hasty or unjust commitments to any State or county asylum for the insane; also to secure to the inmates of all such institutions protection against continuous detention where the necessity for it ceases. Such legislation should cover the following points:

First.—That the direction for commitment on the certificates of the physicians in the case, at the outset, shall be by decree of a court of record, and after examining the person in question, either at his residence or at the judge's chambers, or elsewhere, and under provisions similar to those established by the State of Massachusetts.

Second.—More plain and absolute provisions should be made for discharges of patients by the Commissioner in Lunacy, with or without associates, and by procedure similar to that established by the State of Pennsylvania.

Third.—The enactment of the provision of the Scotch Lunacy law, requiring that the superintendent of every asylum for the insane shall yearly make and duly file affidavit that, within a period not exceeding one month prior to the date of such affidavit, he has carefully reviewed and considered the cases of all patients in his custody, and that in his opinion, their continued detention in the asylum is necessary and proper for their welfare, or for the public safety.

IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The returns of the institutions for these classes furnish the following information respecting their financial condition and operations for the past year:

New York Asylum for Idiots.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, including \$7,862.52 on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$141,404.68, as follows: From the State, special appropriation, \$42,000; from the general appropriation, \$80,000; from the labor of pupils, \$129.50; from cities, counties and towns,

\$6,907; from private pupils, \$4,296.36; from all other sources, \$209.30. Its expenditures during the year were \$121,002.08, viz.: For additional lands, \$15,000; for buildings and improvements, \$21,500; for furniture, \$3,500; for current expenses, \$76,600.78. It had a cash balance of \$20,402.60 October 1, 1887, and outstanding claims amounting to \$2,115.03, and its indebtedness then was \$6,684.22, leaving a net balance of \$15,833.41. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 427; the reported average weekly cost of support was \$3.21; and the number of pupils in its care October 1, 1887, was 435, of whom 219 were boys and 216 girls.

The Board suggests that a better classification would result from the establishment, in the neighborhood of Syracuse, of a small asylum exclusively for the care of adult idiot males, or, as an alternative, that the farm belonging to the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse should receive all adult male idiots in the asylum. There are enough of this class now in the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse to make the foundation of such an institution seem wise. The State would then be able to classify its feeble-minded as follows:

(1.) The unteachable adult males over twenty-one years of age, in the institution suggested above.

(2.) The adult feeble-minded women, in the Custodial Asylum at Newark.

(3.) The young and teachable of both sexes, in the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.

This institution had a cash balance October 1, 1886, and its receipts during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: From the State, \$41,940.93, of which sum \$21,940.93 was a special appropriation, and \$20,000 was for current expenses; from all other sources, \$171.00. Its expenditures during the year were \$40,702.70, viz.: For buildings and improvements, \$21,940.93; for maintenance, supervision and care, \$18,761.77, thus leaving a balance of \$2,032.07, October 1, 1887. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 148; the number under care at its close was 153; and the reported average weekly cost of support was \$2.00.

The Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, Wayne county, has, during the year, completed a new wing to accommodate eighty inmates. The existing structure is overcrowded, an upper dormitory in the building being crowded with women, who would probably not escape in case of fire.

The superintendent of the institution states that he has applications from the overseers of the poor of different counties sufficient to completely fill the new wing alluded to, without allowing for the transfer of any women from the dangerous upper ward. From the knowledge which it possesses of the number of idiots now in the county poor-houses, the Board strongly recommends the erection of an additional wing to the Custodial Asylum, to accommodate eighty more inmates, thus raising the natural capacity of the building to about 250. There is no class of dependents in the State whom it is so necessary for the public to provide with custodial care as these unfortunate idiot women. At large, there is danger of their perpetuating their unfortunate race, and peopling idiot asylums with children. An appropriation of \$25,000 to complete a new wing, and to provide it with steam-heating, is recommended to be made as of immediate importance.

THE BLIND.

The following table shows the average daily attendance of pupils in each of the State institutions for the blind, and the average weekly cost of their maintenance, care and education for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, as reported by their respective superintendents :

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number during the year,	Average weekly cost of support,
New York Institution for the Blind, New York city.....	215	\$5 01
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.....	135	5 56
Total.....	350	.....

The entire receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, footed up \$166,756.37, as against \$140,378.05 the previous year, as follows : From appropriations by the State, \$96,597.60 ; from cities, counties and towns, \$11,176.95 ; from all other sources, \$58,981.82. The following is a classification of their

expenditures during the year, viz. : For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$18,531.86; for maintenance, salaries, wages and labor, etc., \$120,692.34; total, \$139,224.20, as against \$128,557.79 expended the preceding year. The daily average number of pupils in them during the year, it will be seen, was 350; the average weekly cost of support in the New York Institution was \$5.01, and in the New York State Institution \$5.56.

The Home for the Blind, in New York, had fifty-four adult inmates during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, and there were forty-nine in its care at the close of the year, of whom twenty-two were men and twenty-seven women. Its receipts during the year, including cash \$23,817.19, were \$35,563.90. Of this sum \$1,094.09 was from paying inmates, \$8,603.28 from legacies, donations and contributions, and \$2,049.34 from interest and dividends on investments. Its total expenditures for the year were \$17,419.96, included in which was \$5,241.62 for indebtedness, and \$1,510.33 for buildings and improvements. Its current expenses for the year were \$10,668.01, or about \$205, per capita, as it had a balance of \$18,143.94 October 1, 1887.

The authorities of New York annually distribute about \$20,000 *pro rata* among the adult blind of the city who provide for themselves in their homes. The city also maintains two wards for its indigent blind, one for males and one for females, in connection with its alms-house on Blackwell's Island. The average number in the wards is about 100. No special provision for the blind is made in any other of the counties of the State.

During the year the standing committee of the Board on the blind, has visited and inspected the State educational institutions and the Home for the Blind, and its report to the Board in relation to them, from time to time, shows them to be in good condition and equal to the present requirements of the State for this class.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The following table shows the number of deaf and dumb pupils of each sex, in the various institutions of the State for this class, October 1, 1887, as reported by their respective superintendents :

Number of Pupils October 1, 1887.

INSTITUTIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York	231	128	359
Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York	96	78	174
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	90	63	153
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	78	59	137
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	125	145	270
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	87	72	159
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	48	17	65
Total	755	562	1,317

It will thus be seen that the number of pupils in these various institutions October 1, 1887, was 1,317, as against 1,313 October 1, 1886, of whom 755 were males and 562 females. The total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$405,019.46, as against \$365,425.93, the receipts the preceding year, viz : From the State, *per capita* appropriation, \$226,602.35 ; from counties, cities and towns, \$120,283.94 ; from all other sources, \$58,133.17. Their entire expenditures during the year were \$379,348.54, as against \$351,642.95 in 1886.

The standing committee on the deaf and dumb has visited and inspected all of these institutions during the year. Its report to the Board, to which reference is made, commends the general excellence of the instruction and care given to the pupils in them.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$225,250.65, as against \$262,315.75 the preceding year, as follows: From the State, \$135,000; from the labor earnings of the inmates, \$66,245.83; from cash balance at the commencement of the year, \$24,004.82. Its entire expenditures during the year were \$257,767.77, as against \$138,705.94 expended the preceding year. The daily average number of inmates was

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

785, and the reported weekly average cost of support \$2 *capita*.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The following table shows the number of inmates, of each sex, in the various juvenile reformatories of the State October 1, 1887, as reported by their respective superintendents:

Number of Inmates October 1, 1887.

REFORMATORIES.	Males.	Females.
New York House of Refuge	543	111
State Industrial School	376	100
New York Juvenile Asylum	798	207
New York Catholic Protectory	1,566	721
Buffalo Catholic Protectory	100	.....
Total	3,371	1,139

It will be seen from this table that the whole number of inmates in the various juvenile reformatories of the State October 1, 1887, was 4,510, as against 4,436 October 1, 1886, of whom 3,371 boys and 1,139 girls.

New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and the State Industrial School at Rochester, are maintained by annual legislative appropriations, and from the earnings of the inmates and others of this class receive a *per capita* allowance from the several counties, covering their expenses in part, the balance being derived from the increase of labor, from the inmates and weekly donations and contributions. These institutions have all been visited and inspected during the year by the standing committee on reformatories, and its report in relation to them is hereto appended.

The daily average number of inmates in each of the juvenile reformatories, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, with the average *per capita* weekly cost of support reported by their respective superintendents, appear in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number of inmates.
New House of Refuge	629
State Industrial School	350

The

_____ has been opened

_____ from May 7 to

December 8, 1887,) forty-nine inmates, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four years. The discipline is as near that of a well-ordered family as possible, and the institution, as a whole, presents a very satisfactory appearance, and great good may be hoped from its influence over the young women committed to its charge, and thus saved from the demoralizing influence of jails and poor-houses.

BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR BOYS AT CANAAN.

The year has been signalized also by the opening of the Burnham Industrial Farm for Boys at Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y.

This farm of 580 acres, with the convenient and suitable buildings upon it, was generously presented by Mr. Frederick G. Burnham to a board of management incorporated under a private act. It is situated in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the Berkshire Hills, and provides the most natural, healthy and hopeful surroundings for boys, who are tending toward the criminal classes, but not yet incorrigible. It is intended to provide them with a common-school education, and to give them instruction in farming, agriculture, horticulture, and in such mechanical or industrial arts as may seem best fitted to the inclination of the individual. It has now room for 100 lads, and provision will be made for them in small cottages, by what is known as the "family plan," which has been followed in England, Germany and France for many years, and is well illustrated by the famous agricultural colony school at Mettray, in France.

The Board augurs well for the future usefulness of this institution, and believes that the enlightened future consideration of the subject of juvenile reformation will result in the inauguration of similar farm schools in different parts of the State, in lieu of the continued expansion of the enormous brick and stone structures in which it has been the policy of the State hitherto to aggregate its unfortunate truant children and its juvenile delinquents, without regard to classification.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO REFORMATORIES.

The Board is of the opinion that reforms are urgently needed in the methods of commitment to the juvenile reformatories, the support of inmates committed to them, and transfers from them,

and referring to the report of its standing committee on reformatories for more particular information, and reasons moving the Board to its belief, urges the enactment by your honorable body of amendatory or other laws embodying the following recommendations :

1. The limitation of the ages of commitment of juvenile delinquents of either sex, committed to either the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, New York, or the State Industrial School at Rochester, to those not less than twelve nor more than sixteen years of age, and prohibiting the commitment of such as have not previously resided sixty days in the county from which they are committed.

2. Providing that for each child committed to either the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York, or the State Industrial School, at Rochester, the county from which the child or juvenile delinquent is committed, shall pay to the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, New York, or the State Industrial School at Rochester, the sum of \$1.50 a week for the period of the child's detention, and further providing for the payment to the county treasurer, by the parents or guardians of such child a like sum of \$1.50 a week, and providing for the collection by county tax, by the board of supervisors of counties, of this weekly *per capita* charge for the children, or for each delinquent so committed from said counties, whose parents or guardians are found, upon examination, to be unable to meet this charge.

3. Providing that no child, or juvenile delinquent shall be committed by any magistrate to either the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, New York, or the State Industrial School at Rochester, upon the complaint of a parent or guardian, unsupported by other and disinterested evidence.

4. Providing for the transfer by the board of managers of the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, New York, or the State Industrial School at Rochester, of incorrigible boys or girls over sixteen years of age, to either the State Reformatory for Men at Elmira or the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, subject to the control of the boards of managers of these institutions, as if originally committed to them.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

This institution had a cash balance of \$2,129.93, October 1, 1886, and its receipts for the year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: From the State, \$110,000; from all other sources, \$1,623.18; total, including cash balance, \$113,753.11. Its total expenditures during the year were \$109,919, viz.: For buildings and improvements, \$220.63; for ordinary purposes, \$109,698.37. The cash balance October 1, 1887, was \$3,834.11, and the institution was reported as being free from debt. The highest number of inmates at any one time during the year was 1,025, the lowest 662, the average 852, and the number in its care October 1, 1887, was 924. The average weekly cost of support is reported to have been \$2.47 $\frac{3}{4}$. On the 6th of October last, General T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., resigned as superintendent of the Home, and was relieved by General Wm. F. Rogers on the 15th of the same month.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The number of this class of institutions in the State reporting to this Board is 205, as against 203 last year. The value of property of all kinds held by them October 1, 1887, according to the appraisal of the respective managers, was \$21,417,280.40, as against \$21,421,308.44 October 1, 1886. Their total receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$6,388,744.74, as against \$6,292,693.57, the preceding year; and their expenditures for the year were \$5,800,461.52, as against \$5,680,888.05, the previous year. The number of inmates in their care October 1, 1887, was 31,462, as against 31,411 October 1, 1886, viz.: Adult men, 2,114; adult women, 4,670; boys, 13,695; girls, 10,983.

. During the year applications for incorporation of institutions for the care of children, made in pursuance of the statute, have been approved and certified by this Board, after examination and inquiry into their facilities and means for the purposes intended, as follows: Wayside Day Nursery, New York; St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany; the Troy Foundling Asylum and Lying-in Hospital for the Poor, under the Protection of the Holy Family, Jesus, Mary and Joseph, Troy.

HOSPITALS.

The number of incorporated hospitals in the State reporting to this Board is sixty-three, holding property October 1, 1887, valued by the respective managers at \$13,350,826.58, as against \$12,383,259.33, their valuation October 1, 1886. Their total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1887, were \$2,603,278.18, as against \$2,552,697.51 October 1, 1886, and the expenditures for the year were \$2,394,635.91, as against \$2,159,014.96 expended the previous year. The whole number of patients in their care October 1, 1887, was 3,516, as against 3,384 October 1, 1886.

These hospitals are designed, primarily, for the treatment and care of sick and disabled poor, and their income is derived from three sources, viz.: First, from appropriations by cities and counties; second, from legacies, donations and voluntary contributions; and third, from the pay of private patients. They thus offer the means of treatment and care to persons of limited means, without suitable home surroundings for sickness, who, to a considerable extent, avail themselves of their accommodations. For this reason, proper restrictions should be thrown around them, to guard against imposition by those thus enjoying their benefits, the expense of which, as has been shown, comes partly from the public and partly from private benevolence. It has not infrequently come to the notice of this Board, that persons were given gratuitous treatment in these hospitals, who, upon their discharge or death, were found to be possessed of property more than sufficient to have met the expenses of their treatment and care, and the institution then had no remedy. It is believed, therefore, that all indebtedness for such treatment and care against such persons, should be made by law a legal lien upon such estates, to be collected by the institution in the same manner as other claims.

DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries in the State reporting to this Board is thirty-nine. The property held by them October 1, 1887, was valued by the managers at \$686,383.94, as against \$648,879.80, the valuation October 1, 1886, and the total receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$175,083.41, as against \$239,707.09 the preceding fiscal year.

PAUPER RETURNS.

According to the reports of the Superintendents of the Poor, and other proper officers, the number of in-door paupers during the year ending November 1, 1887, was 70,568, as against 68,529 last year, as follows: In county poor-houses, 18,400; in city alms-houses, 52,168. The number in these institutions November 1, 1887, was 19,090, as against 19,026 November 1, 1886, of whom 9,641 were males and 9,449 females. The number of persons temporarily relieved during the year was 46,045, as against 49,144 relieved last year.

The expenditures for in-door support during the year were as follows: In county poor-houses, \$678,037.76; in city alms-houses, \$1,332,086.92; total, \$2,010,124.68, as against \$2,009,345.98. The expenditures for out-door relief during the year were \$593,035.07, as against \$627,267.12 last year. Appended hereto is a report by Commissioner Lowell on Out-Door Relief, to which attention is called.

STATE PAUPERS.

There were 199 State paupers under the care of the Board October 1, 1886, committed in accordance with chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, in custody as follows: In the various State alms-houses, 163; in State hospitals and asylums for the insane, 34; in orphan asylums, 2. The number of such paupers committed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, was 1,617, as against 1,606, committed the preceding year, of whom 1,247 were males, and 370 females. The whole number under care during the year, therefore, was 1,816, as against 1,805 the preceding year. The following changes occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year, viz.: Discharged when able to provide for themselves, and permitted to go at large, 421; adopted into family care, 1; absconded, 56; transferred to other institutions, 3; furnished transportation to their homes, or places in which they had a legal settlement in other States and countries, 1,097; died, 43. The number under care October 1, 1887, was 196, as against 199 October 1, 1886, of whom 159 were in State alms-houses, 35 in State insane asylums, and 2 in orphan asylums. The expenditures under the act for the year, itemized and classified, are exhibited in table No. 40, hereto annexed.

The total number of State paupers committed under the act, since

The Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, Wayne county, has, during the year, completed a new wing to accommodate eighty inmates. The existing structure is overcrowded, an upper dormitory in the building being crowded with women, who would probably not escape in case of fire.

The superintendent of the institution states that he has applications from the overseers of the poor of different counties sufficient to completely fill the new wing alluded to, without allowing for the transfer of any women from the dangerous upper ward. From the knowledge which it possesses of the number of idiots now in the county poor-houses, the Board strongly recommends the erection of an additional wing to the Custodial Asylum, to accommodate eighty more inmates, thus raising the natural capacity of the building to about 250. There is no class of dependents in the State whom it is so necessary for the public to provide with custodial care as these unfortunate idiot women. At large, there is danger of their perpetuating their unfortunate race, and peopling idiot asylums with children. An appropriation of \$25,000 to complete a new wing, and to provide it with steam-heating, is recommended to be made as of immediate importance.

THE BLIND.

The following table shows the average daily attendance of pupils in each of the State institutions for the blind, and the average weekly cost of their maintenance, care and education for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, as reported by their respective superintendents :

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number during the year,	Average weekly cost of support,
New York Institution for the Blind, New York city.....	215	\$5 01
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.....	135	5 56
Total.....	350	.....

The entire receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, footed up \$166,756.37, as against \$140,378.05 the previous year, as follows : From appropriations by the State, \$96,597.60 ; from cities, counties and towns, \$11,176.95 ; from all other sources, \$58,981.82. The following is a classification of their

expenditures during the year, viz. : For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$18,531.86; for maintenance, salaries, wages and labor, etc., \$120,692.34; total, \$139,224.20, as against \$128,557.79 expended the preceding year. The daily average number of pupils in them during the year, it will be seen, was 350; the average weekly cost of support in the New York Institution was \$5.01, and in the New York State Institution \$5.56.

The Home for the Blind, in New York, had fifty-four adult inmates during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, and there were forty-nine in its care at the close of the year, of whom twenty-two were men and twenty-seven women. Its receipts during the year, including cash \$23,817.19, were \$35,563.90. Of this sum \$1,094.09 was from paying inmates, \$8,603.28 from legacies, donations and contributions, and \$2,049.34 from interest and dividends on investments. Its total expenditures for the year were \$17,419.96, included in which was \$5,241.62 for indebtedness, and \$1,510.33 for buildings and improvements. Its current expenses for the year were \$10,668.01, or about \$205, per capita, as it had a balance of \$18,143.94 October 1, 1887.

The authorities of New York annually distribute about \$20,000 *pro rata* among the adult blind of the city who provide for themselves in their homes. The city also maintains two wards for its indigent blind, one for males and one for females, in connection with its alms-house on Blackwell's Island. The average number in the wards is about 100. No special provision for the blind is made in any other of the counties of the State.

During the year the standing committee of the Board on the blind, has visited and inspected the State educational institutions and the Home for the Blind, and its report to the Board in relation to them, from time to time, shows them to be in good condition and equal to the present requirements of the State for this class.

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STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

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JUVENILE REFORMATORIES

The following table shows the number in the various juvenile reformatories of 1907, as reported by their respective superintendents.

Number of Inmates October 1, 1907

REFORMATORIES.

New York House of Refuge.....	1,139
State Industrial School.....	1,139
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	1,139
New York Catholic Protectory.....	1,139
Buffalo Catholic Protectory.....	1,139
Total.....	4,510

It will be seen from this table that the number in the various juvenile reformatories of 1907 was 4,510, as against 4,436 October 1, 1906, 1,139 boys and 1,139 girls.

New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, State Industrial School at Rochester, are maintained by legislative appropriations, and from the earnings of others of this class receive a *per capita* appropriation from the counties, covering their expenses in part from the increase of labor, from the inmates, and contributions. These institutions have

been reported for the year by the standing committees on the report in relation to them. The average number of inmates in the various reformatories, during the fiscal year 1907, was 4,510, average *per capita* weekly expense, \$1.13, as reported by their respective superintendents.

INSTITUTIONS.

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The following
of each sex, in
October 1, 1887

New York Institute
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Western New York
Northern New York

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STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

December 8, 1887,) forty-nine inmates, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four years. The discipline is as near that of a reformed family as possible, and the institution, as a whole, presents a very satisfactory appearance, and great good may be hoped for by its influence over the young women committed to its charge, thus saved from the demoralizing influence of jails and poor-houses.

BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR BOYS AT CANAAN.

The year has been signalized also by the opening of the Burnham Industrial Farm for Boys at Canaan, Columbia county.

This farm of 580 acres, with the convenient and suitable buildings upon it, was generously presented by Mr. Fred Burnham to a board of management incorporated under chapter 100 of the laws of 1886. It is situated in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the Berkshire Hills, and provides the most natural, healthy and hopeful surroundings for boys, who are tending toward criminal classes, but not yet incorrigible. It is intended to provide with a common-school education, and to give them instruction in farming, agriculture, horticulture, and in such mechanical and industrial arts as may seem best fitted to the inclinations of the inmates.

The farm has now room for 100 lads, and provision is made for them in small cottages, by what is known as the Burnham system, which has been followed in England, Germany and France, and is well illustrated by the famous agricultural school at Mettray, in France.

This institution augurs well for the future usefulness of the State, and gives evidence that the enlightened future consideration of the juvenile reformation will result in the inauguration of similar schools in different parts of the State, in lieu of the present extension of the enormous brick and stone structures, which represent the policy of the State hitherto to aggregate and punish delinquent children and its juvenile delinquents by incarceration and reformation.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO REFORMATORIES.

The Board is of the opinion that reforms are urgently needed in the system of commitment to the juvenile reformatory, and that the inmates committed to them, and transfers from

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NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

This institution had a cash balance of \$2,129.93, October 1, 1886, and its receipts for the year ending September 30, 1887, were as follows: From the State, \$110,000; from all other sources, 1,623.18; total, including cash balance, \$113,753.11. Its total expenditures during the year were \$109,919, viz.: For buildings and improvements, \$220.63; for ordinary purposes, \$109,698.37. The cash balance October 1, 1887, was \$3,834.11, and the institution was reported as being free from debt. The highest number of inmates at any one time during the year was 1,025, the lowest 662, the average 852, and the number in its care October 1, 1887, was 924. The average weekly cost of support is reported to have been \$2.47 $\frac{3}{4}$. On the 6th of October last, General T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., resigned as superintendent of the Home, and was relieved by General Wm. F. Rogers on the 15th of the same month.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The number of this class of institutions in the State reporting to this Board is 205, as against 203 last year. The value of property of all kinds held by them October 1, 1887, according to the appraisal of the respective managers, was \$21,417,280.40, as against \$21,421,308.44 October 1, 1886. Their total receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were \$6,388,744.74, as against \$6,292,693.57, the preceding year; and their expenditures for the year were \$5,800,461.52, as against \$5,680,888.05, the previous year. The number of inmates in their care October 1, 1887, was 31,462, as against 31,411 October 1, 1886, viz.: Adult men, 2,114; adult women, 4,670; boys, 13,695; girls, 10,983.

. During the year applications for incorporation of institutions for the care of children, made in pursuance of the statute, have been approved and certified by this Board, after examination and inquiry into their facilities and means for the purposes intended, as follows: Wayside Day Nursery, New York; St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany; the Troy Foundling Asylum and Lying-in Hospital for the Poor, under the Protection of the Holy Family, Jesus, Mary and Joseph, Troy.

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PAUPER RETURNS.

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The expenditures for in-door support during the year were as follows: In county poor-houses, \$678,037.76; in city almshouses, \$1,332,086.92; total, \$2,010,124.68, as against \$2,009,345.98. The expenditures for out-door relief during the year were \$593,035.07, as against \$627,267.12 last year. Appended hereto is a report by Commissioner Lowell on Out-Door Relief, to which attention is called.

STATE PAUPERS.

There were 199 State paupers under the care of the Board October 1, 1886, committed in accordance with chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, in custody as follows: In the various State almshouses, 163; in State hospitals and asylums for the insane, 34; in orphan asylums, 2. The number of such paupers committed during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, was 1,617, as against 1,606, committed the preceding year, of whom 1,247 were males, and 370 females. The whole number under care during the year, therefore, was 1,816, as against 1,805 the preceding year. The following

occurred in the several State almshouses during the year, discharged when able to provide for themselves, and permitted to go at large, 421; adopted into family care, 1; absconded, 56; sent to other institutions, 3; furnished transportation to their relatives in places in which they had a legal settlement in other States, 1,097; died, 43. The number under care October 1, 1887, was 199, as against 199 October 1, 1886, of whom 159 were in almshouses, 35 in State insane asylums, and 2 in orphan asylums. The expenditures under the act for the year, itemized and classified, are exhibited in table No. 40, hereto annexed. The number of State paupers committed under the act, since

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the purposes of the act for the coming year, the Board recommends an appropriation of \$100,000.

INDIGENT, LUNATIC AND OTHERWISE INFIRM ALIEN PAUPERS.

Indigent and disabled alien paupers removed from almshouses, almshouses, hospitals and other institutions of this State, and sent to their homes abroad, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1887, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1887, were: to England, 50; to Ireland, 48; to Scotland, 10; to Austria-Hungary, 10; to Switzerland, 8; to Russia, 4; to France, Holland, Denmark, 1. Notices of these removals, have been sent to the local authorities, associations of relatives or friends of the persons by whom they were removed from this country, and thus far, no removals have been received, nor have any been made in this State.

As regards the removal of indigent and disabled alien paupers, the principal facts regarding the same, as reported and filed in the office of the Board, show that during the year ended in this country at the port of New York, 34 at other United States ports, and 29 at various Canadian ports, shipped from their several homes in Europe by the following agencies, viz.: By cities, counties and towns, 36; by various benevolent organizations and societies and emigration agencies, 89; and by relatives, guardians and friends, 91. A few of these reached this country indirectly by sailing vessels, thereby escaping official notice. At most of them came through the regular channels of travel, and were landed at the various ports and entered this State in violation of the Federal statutes relating to immigration, and thus became public burdens upon its resources.

The results of the examination of these persons at the time of their landing in this country, as developed by the examinations, was as follows: Idiots, 26; epileptic, 7; paralytic, 5; feeble-minded, 1; diseased, 27; blind, 8; deaf and dumb, 3; crippled,

it went into effect October 22, 1873, to October 1, 1874, by the records kept in the office of the Board, has been 13,968, of whom 13,968 were males and 3,958 females, all of whom having been sent into the State from other States and Territories in an infirm and disabled condition, many of them being paupers who, without the interposition of the State, would have fallen directly upon the various cities and counties for care and support. Of these, 10,896, or nearly two-thirds, committed, have been returned to the various localities from which they came or were sent into this State, in other States and Territories, and their future maintenance, treatment and education upon their rightful guardians, or the community to which they properly belonged. The number who have died in the State during this time has been 452, and 113 have been committed to insane and orphan asylums, all of whom except 113 have frequently been disposed of, and 77 have been secured by adoption or otherwise. Of the others, 1,114 have been sent out while in the care of the State, and thus been enabled to provide for themselves, and 1,114 have also been sent out, of whom have reappeared in this State, again.

The operations of this law proved satisfactory in the former years, and its large annual saving to the State and cities of the State are now universal. The provisions are generally well understood by the public and other committing officers, and it is not more difficult throughout the State at present, than it was when it went into effect. It is impossible to estimate the number of commitments of these classes into the State that may occur in any one year, and it is not an exact amount that may be required for their support, as these vary from year to year, from the fluctuations of industrial and business interests, and the source from which this class comes, and the amount of control. An unexpended balance of \$100,000 of the appropriation was left at the close of the year, applicable to the expenses of the State, and the claims under the act, in all, and the amount thought by the Board, there

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ETCHWORTH,

President.

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Vice-President.

21 ; old and decrepit, 10 ; otherwise mentally or abled, 32.

A very few of these had temporarily provided upon landing, but most of them immediately found their way to the emigrant hospitals, or drifted into various poor houses and other institutions of charity of this State. Had they been continued public burdens, and would have required hospital treatment and care in these institutions had they been permitted to continue in this country.

The total expense of removing these 216 hopeless and chronic paupers to their various European homes had been shipped in a helpless and destitute country, was \$4,358.47, or \$20.18 per person. The total expense under the act, to October 1, 1887, have been \$18,000.37 ; the average expense per case, \$83.70.

This law from its passage has been administered without any additional officers or agents, or additional salaries or official labor of any kind. Its operation, otherwise, have proved of great and lasting benefit in protecting it against these helpless and unfortunates. It has been shown, are being constantly through the Board, therefore, respectfully recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 to carry out its provisions for the coming year.

APPENDED PAPERS

The following reports, read and accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature, Report, are hereto appended :

Report of the standing committee of the Board of Charities

Report of the standing committee of the New York City Asylum for the Insane

Report on the Department of Charities, New York, by Commissioner Lowell.

Report of the standing committee on the dumb, and idiotic.

Report of the standing committee on the deaf

Report on the Work-house of New York, by Commissioner Lowell.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

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TO THE REPORT.

TABLE 1.—List of the several State Institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the Superintendent, and the name of the officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.
New York State Lunatic Asylum...	Utica..	1843	Dr. G. Alder Blumer	Dec. 14, 1886	President, Secretary, Treasurer, President, Secretary & Kenworthy.
Hudson River State Hospital.	Poughkeepsie.	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland	M'ch 28, 1887	
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	Middletown..	1871	Dr. S. H. Talcott.....	April 19, 1877	President, Secretary, Treasurer, President, Secretary & L. D. Elias S. Hawley.
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	Buffalo. . . .	1880	Dr. Jude's'n B. Andrews	June 30, 1880	
Willard Asylum for the Insane....	Willard... . .	1889	Dr. P. M. Wise..	Sept. 1, 1884	President, Secretary, A. S. Stothoff. Treasurer, James B. Thomas.
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane..	Binghamton....	1881	Dr. T. S. Armstrong..	May 25, 1880	
New York Institution for the Blind.	New York city..	1882	William B. Walt.....	Oct. 1, 1883	
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	Batavia. . . .	1888	A. G. Clement ..	June 10, 1883	President, Secretary, Treasurer.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	New York city..	1818	Chauncey N. Brainerd Isaac N. Peet, Prin...	May 12, 1888 Sept. 1, 1887	President, Secretary, Treasurer, President, Secretary, Treasurer.
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	Syracuse	1851	Dr. James C. Carson..	Oct. 8, 1884	President, S. S. Pierson. Secretary, Rev. M. S. Hard. Treasurer, Mrs. Eliza C. Perkins.
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	Newark.....	1879	Landon Willett.....	April 1, 1886	

TABLE 1.—*List of the several State Institutions, etc.—(Continued).*

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.
New York House of Refuge.....	Randall's Isl'd., New York city.	1825	Israel C. Jones.....	April 1, 1863	
The State Industrial School*.....	Rochester...	1849	Levi S. Fulton.....	Feb. 18, 1870	Briggs.
New York State Reformatory.....	Elmira.....	1876	Z. R. Brockway ..	May 12, 1876	
The House of Refuge for Women..	Hudson....	1887	Mrs. Sarah V. Coon...	Nov. 1, 1886	Loyaradt.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	Bath.....	1878	Brig.Gen. T. G. Pitcher†	March 10, 1880	

*Formerly Western House of Refuge.

† Resigned October 6, 1887, and was succeeded by General William F. Rogers.

TABLE 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of build- ings.	Cost per in- mate.
.....	600	*\$645,949 51	\$1,076
.....	350	†1,539,721 73	.....
.....	350	1,242,653 19	.....
.....	600	866,525 00	.....
.....	1,928	†1,220,637 91	633
.....	1,100	500,000 00	.....
.....	250	235,628 40	942
.....	160	335,582 26	2,097
.....	500	370,000 00	740
.....	475	242,746 87	511
men.....	250	35,000 00	.....
.....	1,000	500,000 00	500
.....	8720	‡287,469 26	.....
.....	760	1,194,925 24	.....
.....	1,000	182,305 50	182
.....	250	95,481 00	.....
Total.....	10,193	\$9,304,619 87	.....

*Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

†Includes all buildings and modifications, water works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡Including expenditures upon construction of new buildings now going on for 600 additional patients.

§ Less than last year on account of fire.

TABLE 3.

Showing the Total and Classified Valuation, as per cost, of the State Institutions at the close of the statistical year, September 30, 1887.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
	No. of acres.	Value.		
Asylum	200	\$24,878 84	\$845,943 51	\$870,822 35
Hospital	333	90,000 00	1,539,721 73	1,629,721 73
for the Insane	203	101,500 00	1,242,653 19	1,344,153 19
Asylum for the Insane.	211	42,117 16	666,525 00	708,642 16
for the Insane	930	93,800 00	1,220,637 91	1,314,437 91
for the Chronic Insane	866	48,000 00	500,000 00	548,000 00
for the Blind	30	150,000 00	234,956 58	384,956 58
Education for the Blind....	66	40,000 00	335,582 26	375,582 26
for the Deaf and	103	160,000 00	370,000 00	530,000 00
Idiots	152	47,300 00	242,746 87	290,046 87
Home for Feeble-Minded	40	10,000 00	40,000 00	50,000 00
Refuge	37	35,000 00	500,000 00	535,000 00
School	42	4,200 00	297,469 26	301,669 26
Maternity	279	..	*1,194,925 24	1,194,925 24
Men and Sailors' Home.	360	21,800 00	182,305 50	203,905 50
for Women.....	86 1/2	28,995 23	95,481 00	124,476 23
.....	3,938 1/2	\$897,391 23	\$9,303,948 00	\$10,206,339 23

* Includes the land.

TABLE 3—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE.							Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farm stock and imple-ments.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscella-neous articles.	Funds and invest-ments.	Total personal estate.	
.....	\$39,866 28	\$10,486 18	\$1,848 60	\$3,594 60	\$589 42	.....	\$50,384 08	\$780,206 43
.....	31,775 77	3,270 45	2,081 87	7,378 78	.....	\$6,000 00	49,606 65	1,679,228 38
.....	40,255 95	5,887 00	2,226 85	5,365 68	.....	.....	53,578 48	1,387,729 67
.....	41,825 00	4,500 00	3,000 00	4,500 00	.....	.....	53,825 00	762,467 16
.....	78,000 00	14,000 00	34,785 59	17,160 34	.....	.....	143,945 93	1,458,383 81
ne.	23,500 00	9,800 00	8,100 00	8,902 09	.....	.....	50,302 09	598,303 09
.....	11,876 80	.....	.....	3,844 83	5,082 63	223,930 76	244,284 74	629,191 92
.....	12,230 12	1,800 00	120 00	4,141 95	5,765 70	.....	24,087 77	309,640 08
amb.	30,000 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,800 00	560,800 00
.....	22,670 41	4,373 30	4,185 00	9,455 68	580 00	.....	41,264 34	331,311 21
Women, ..	7,568 43	373 62	681 65	1,120 31	249 30	.....	10,213 31	60,213 31
.....	26,000 00	1,200 00	.....	5,535 94	.....	7,000 00	38,735 94	578,735 93
.....	28,500 00	1,600 00	1,565 50	5,079 57	.....	.....	36,505 07	338,474 33
.....	2,140 15	2,837 25	3,480 00	11,097 09	63,132 49	9,561 90	91,718 88	1,296,644 12
le.	25,000 00	5,500 00	7,561 78	4,500 00	.....	.....	42,561 78	246,457 28
.....	7,116 06	1,477 90	100 00	200 00	1,499 00	.....	10,386 46	134,864 69
Total	\$127,406 67	\$87,204 20	\$72,946 84	\$91,377 79	\$76,892 54	\$245,462 68	\$981,310 52	\$11,187,649 80

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is written in dark ink on a light background. The handwriting is fluid and somewhat slanted. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines being longer than others. The overall appearance is that of a handwritten document from the 18th or 19th century.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document. The text is written in dark ink on a light background. The handwriting is fluid and somewhat slanted. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines being longer than others. The overall appearance is that of a handwritten document from the 18th or 19th century.

TABLE 4—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS	From sales of farm and gar- den produce.						From labor of inmates.		From cities, counties and towns.		From individ- uals for the support of inmates.		From interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.		From loans.		From all other sources.		Total receipts, including cash on hand.
...	\$3,306 83								\$97,424 34		\$43,147 71						\$2,383 37		\$219,493 82
...	194 94								80,520 25		29,153 56		\$920 68				962 80		270,581 07
...	230 51								61,121 24		16,076 97		400 43				371 37		106,095 48
...	147 63								41,545 07		76,712 11		380 12				5,140 44		194,324 76
...	4,192 74								291,401 67				1,276 85				657 06		347,081 13
...	2,820 60								126,977 97				687 02						249,784 06
...									7,414 63				10,138 92				\$35,742 22		107,634 67
...	81 20						\$947 40		3,762 33				173 85				77 87		59,121 40
...									28,821 77		808 00				\$1,437 14		2,027 87		104,160 46
...							129 50		6,907 00		4,206 36		200 30						141,404 68
...											146 00						25 00		42,734 77
...							22,203 69										16,077 06		121,251 38
...							5,660 68										942 22		132,813 51
...							66,245 83												225,250 65
...																	1,623 16		113,763 11
...																			20,700 00
Total	\$10,736 25	\$95,187 08	\$689,896 26	\$163,340 71	\$14,080 88	\$1,437 14	\$65,939 87	\$2,458,074 94											

* Of this sum \$16,976.83 represents a transfer from Investment Legacy Fund on account of improvements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

State of New York, in Answer to the Senate Resolution of the year 1867, the Average Number of Inmates and the Weekly Cost of Support.

INSTITUTION	No. of inmates	Provisions and supplies	Clothing	Fuel and lights	Medicines and medical supplies	Furniture, beds and bedding	Transportation and traveling expenses	Ordinary repairs
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$12,277 47	\$13,737 79	\$1,214 65	\$10,401 06	\$2,857 53	\$7,105 22	.....	\$14,019 37
Hudson River State Hospital	40 79 03	43,411 25	5,227 00	10,005 31	2,224 24	4,074 86	.....	1,254 73
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	265 140 30	21,765 76	2,175 60	6,429 04	917 22	2,402 04	.....	8,720 60
St. Albans State Asylum for the Insane	50 892 41	13,129 62	5,254 78	11,386 10	1,014 45	9,007 01	.....	8,440 20
Willard Asylum for the Insane	48,825 71	74,394 29	21,551 07	10,398 21	2,005 34	.....	.....	20,210 02
Bonghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane	57,074 00	47,462 00	8,555 37	11,873 14	723 04	2,000 02	.....	6,420 05
New York Institution for the Blind	24,021 30	19,657 80	6,705 04	7,507 50	61 63	2,001 30	.....	4,945 42
New York State Institution for the Blind	19,351 51	12,400 01	2,735 82	3,406 22	66 27	1,770 10	.....	3,251 41
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	36,365 80	23,301 41	9,553 88	4,940 25	1,000 00	2,007 04	.....	7,070 55
New York Asylum for Idiots	22,531 33	19,497 14	7,905 71	*12,070 04	204 14	1,500 24	.....	6,405 05
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	8,032 00	6,075 70	472 60	1,630 00	439 31	1,545 05	.....	1,730 00
New York House of Refuge	44,238 55	33,800 40	15,241 43	9,820 07	203 19	2,817 84	.....	3,514 15
The State Industrial School	23,703 70	31,474 04	11,000 44	0,782 07	213 04	2,005 34	.....	6,813 09
New York State Reformatory	20,191 76	26,325 51	15,745 41	11,322 84	414 01	1,715 40	.....	8,074 45
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	22,253 05	41,243 03	21,115 01	8,005 00	1,010 01	2,000 00	.....	4,424 05
The House of Refuge for Women	5,000 87	712 09	353 85	1,000 00	52 91	.....	.....	208 32
Total	\$555,076 06	\$505,404 70	\$135,563 19	\$149,013 12	\$15,800 20	\$40,614 99	\$10,314 41	\$102,011 43

* Includes coal supply for two years.

TABLE 5—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$35 00	\$11,107 81	\$160,782 93	\$27,766 40	\$22,701 58	\$4,389 18	\$37,768 40	\$188,549 33	\$30,944 28
		2,480 90	116,519 52	63,744 62	683 45		90,735 36	207,284 90	63,926 17
	65 00	8,154 33	91,474 06	12,668 71			13,132 16	104,606 22	3,489 26
	901 60	4,365 43	132,026 68	30,002 36	1,360 00	4,578 97	35,831 33	167,858 01	26,466 74
	145 75	17,315 06	248,967 52	37,864 97	25,613 90		63,478 27	312,445 79	84,635 34
		11,285 37	146,239 83	50,542 99	12,129 91	8,498 39	71,171 29	217,411 12	32,322 94
		9,116 18	75,277 07	7,989 36		*6,000 00	13,989 36	89,266 43	18,368 24
	64 95	1,843 91	45,416 27	4,543 50			4,543 50	49,957 77	9,163 63
		13,784 08	103,487 86		612 60		612 60	104,100 46	
		6,563 43	76,600 78	36,500 00	4,401 30	3,500 00	44,401 30	121,002 08	20,402 60
	124 30	445 00	18,761 77	21,940 93			21,940 93	40,702 70	2,082 07
		5,873 02	115,816 78	2,062 46	504 70	2,572 91	6,140 07	120,956 85	394 53
		9,977 11	96,101 41		6,238 64	5,106 24	11,344 88	107,446 26	25,367 22
		18,241 44	116,275 93	138,708 76	2,783 08		141,491 84	257,767 77	79,551 90
	423 95	6,572 54	109,638 37	320 63			220 63	109,919 00	3,634 11
	228 95		9,113 51	9,983 44	86 22		10,069 66	19,083 17	
Total	\$1,399 50	\$127,151 61	\$1,662,459 29	\$144,438 13	\$76,684 78	\$24,545 59	\$555,868 60	\$2,218,327 89	\$280,199 24

* For investment.

† As returned by the superintendent.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Eyes	Hair	Teeth	Fingers	Feet	Gait	Voice	Manner	Remarks
1	John Doe	25	M	W	5' 8"	150	Medium	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Long	Size 10	Stride 30"	Clear	Polite	None
2	Jane Smith	22	F	W	5' 4"	120	Slender	Fair	Blue	Blond	Good	Medium	Size 8	Stride 25"	Clear	Polite	None
3	Robert Johnson	30	M	W	6' 0"	180	Medium	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Long	Size 11	Stride 32"	Clear	Polite	None
4	Mary White	28	F	W	5' 6"	130	Medium	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Medium	Size 9	Stride 28"	Clear	Polite	None
5	William Brown	35	M	W	5' 10"	160	Medium	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Long	Size 10	Stride 30"	Clear	Polite	None
6	Elizabeth Green	24	F	W	5' 5"	125	Slender	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Medium	Size 8	Stride 26"	Clear	Polite	None
7	Thomas Black	32	M	W	6' 2"	190	Medium	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Long	Size 12	Stride 34"	Clear	Polite	None
8	Sarah Miller	26	F	W	5' 7"	135	Medium	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Medium	Size 9	Stride 29"	Clear	Polite	None
9	Charles Davis	38	M	W	5' 9"	170	Medium	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Long	Size 10	Stride 31"	Clear	Polite	None
10	Anna Wilson	29	F	W	5' 3"	120	Slender	Fair	Blue	Brown	Good	Medium	Size 8	Stride 25"	Clear	Polite	None

Producing officers' solution paid by the State: (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yy) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz)

Total

TABLE I

Assets of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year 1906

Institution	Assets				Liabilities				Total
	Real Estate	Personal	Investments	Other	Accounts Payable	Accounts Receivable	Other	Unpaid	
New York State Prison for Men	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	1,500,000.00
New York State Prison for Women	500,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	750,000.00
New York State Reformatory for Men	200,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	280,000.00
New York State Reformatory for Women	100,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	140,000.00
New York State Industrial School	300,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	420,000.00
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	400,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	560,000.00
The House of Refuge for Women	100,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	140,000.00
Total	2,300,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	230,000.00	3,050,000.00

* From sale of products of farm.

** From labor of inmates.

TABLE 8 — (Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1887.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	464	.....	28	49	83	78	161
Allegany.....	28	.....	2	9	32	32	64
Broome.....	153	4	.....	33	109	72	181
Cattaraugus.....	60	.....	2	20	62	64	126
Cayuga.....	437	.....	4	12	60	33	93
Chautauqua.....	57	.....	1	18	108	94	202
Chemung.....	111	.....	.....	7	47	20	67
Chenango.....	28	.....	5	19	61	69	130
Clinton.....	176	.....	.....	12	47	34	81
Columbia.....	385	.....	.....	36	71	53	124
Cortland.....	24	1	2	24	48	46	94
Delaware.....	16	.....	4	11	27	19	46
Dutchess.....	103	.....	.....	17	67	25	92
Erie.....	1,345	24	45	168	371	293	664
Essex.....	51	2	3	1	26	34	60
Franklin.....	88	.....	1	4	36	19	55
Fulton.....	21	2	3	10	31	30	61
Genesee.....	42	1	4	9	45	22	67
Greene.....	190	1	6	12	30	60	90
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	19	.....	1	21	66	46	112
Jefferson.....	53	2	11	17	56	80	136
Lewis.....	25	3	.....	11	45	28	73
Livingston.....	169	5	5	16	75	57	132
Madison.....	70	1	6	15	68	52	120
Monroe.....	691	.....	.....	62	137	72	209
Montgomery.....	25	.....	1	2	34	41	75
Niagara.....	760	6	.....	18	47	25	72
Oneida.....	353	6	6	67	271	247	518
Onondaga.....	196	1	39	38	145	137	282
Ontario.....	102	.....	12	6	46	33	79
Orange.....	98	.....	56	30	131	91	222
Orleans.....	48	.....	7	9	45	36	81
Oswego.....	49	2	6	16	71	71	142
Otsego.....	60	.....	10	8	52	41	93
Putnam.....	36	.....	.....	5	31	15	46
Queens.....	338	.....	21	12	49	17	66
Rensselaer.....	422	.....	.....	49	154	109	263
Richmond.....	165	1	6	16	65	85	150
Rockland.....	81	.....	11	.....	33	28	61
St. Lawrence.....	68	.....	9	28	67	93	160
Saratoga.....	231	1	19	24	66	58	124
Schenectady.....	49	.....	.....	19	40	17	57
Schoharie.....	29	.....	.....	6	16	24	40
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	628	.....	2	5	55	12	67
Steuben.....	133	3	6	14	47	24	71
Suffolk.....	174	.....	14	27	84	92	176
Sullivan.....	15	.....	2	12	50	44	94
Tioga.....	34	2	.....	11	37	45	82
Tompkins.....	46	.....	7	8	19	12	31
Ulster.....	90	.....	3	35	58	76	134
Warren.....	30	.....	.....	8	30	23	53
Washington.....	188	1	6	17	51	37	88
Wayne.....	.....	.....	42	13	81	68	149
Westchester.....	413	.....	26	52	113	51	164
Wyoming.....	18	1	4	5	40	37	77
Yates.....	19	.....	2	4	27	10	37
Total.....	9,709	70	450	1,177	3,863	3,131	6,994

TABLE 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany.....	702	510	192	370	332
Allegany.....	103	55	48	73	30
Broome.....	371	235	136	243	128
Cattaraugus.....	208	121	87	129	79
Cayuga.....	546	478	68	393	153
Chautauqua.....	278	155	123	156	122
Chemung.....	185	142	43	112	73
Chenango.....	182	113	69	124	58
Clinton.....	269	198	71	165	104
Columbia.....	545	389	156	239	306
Cortland.....	145	73	72	115	30
Delaware.....	77	47	30	60	17
Dutchess.....	212	170	42	133	79
Erie.....	2,246	1,538	708	846	1,400
Essex.....	117	78	39	68	49
Franklin.....	148	84	64	73	75
Fulton.....	97	59	38	83	14
Genesee.....	123	92	31	83	40
Greene.....	239	137	102	130	169
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	153	97	56	86	67
Jefferson.....	219	110	109	112	107
Lewis.....	112	69	43	65	47
Livingston.....	327	236	91	182	145
Madison.....	212	150	62	95	117
Monroe.....	322	243	79	308	654
Montgomery.....	103	49	54	61	42
Niagara.....	228	173	55	154	402
Oneida.....	230	144	86	141	509
Oneida.....	238	138	100	143	313
Ontario.....	152	143	9	76	123
Orleans.....	406	321	85	106	300
Oswego.....	145	98	47	29	116
Oswego.....	213	112	101	176	39
Oswego.....	171	112	59	136	35
Penn.....	27	17	10	12	15
Penn.....	257	182	75	73	364
Penn.....	224	143	81	246	488
Penn.....	227	149	78	180	158
Penn.....	153	111	42	32	121
Penn.....	226	154	72	160	106
Penn.....	228	157	71	250	149
Penn.....	115	74	41	36	99
Penn.....	115	74	41	41	34
Penn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penn.....	115	74	41	473	229
Penn.....	115	74	41	165	62
Penn.....	115	74	41	217	174
Penn.....	115	74	41	73	50
Penn.....	115	74	41	106	24
Penn.....	115	74	41	41	51
Penn.....	115	74	41	180	82
Penn.....	115	74	41	61	27
Penn.....	115	74	41	224	76
Penn.....	115	74	41	63	136
Penn.....	115	74	41	246	414
Penn.....	115	74	41	59	46
Penn.....	115	74	41	42	20
Total.....	18,420	12,122	6,298	9,172	9,268

TABLE 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connec- tion with the poor- houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany.....	\$28,417 09	\$7,077 79	\$35,494 88
Allegany.....	4,187 59	7,069 26	11,256 85
Broome.....	20,018 20	12,668 10	32,686 30
Cattaraugus.....	8,058 87	10,854 11	18,912 98
Cayuga.....	6,889 84	.....	6,889 84
Chautauqua.....	13,232 67	12,938 74	26,171 41
Chemung.....	6,418 33	.....	6,418 33
Chenango.....	10,676 23	4,678 89	15,355 12
Clinton.....	13,734 36	31,847 00	45,581 36
Columbia.....	17,372 46	.....	17,372 46
Cortland.....	5,918 39	1,810 73	7,729 12
Delaware.....	3,756 85	6,266 92	10,023 77
Dutchess.....	9,208 55	.....	9,208 55
Erie.....	69,328 22	35,576 66	104,904 88
Essex.....	2,948 40	11,737 07	14,685 47
Franklin.....	4,419 99	6,577 55	10,997 54
Fulton.....	6,760 00	.....	6,760 00
Genesee.....	7,814 19	8,718 35	16,532 54
Greene.....	4,757 82	1,698 75	6,456 57
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	8,619 41	2,000 00	10,619 41
Jefferson.....	8,300 00	24,000 00	32,300 00
Lewis.....	6,176 24	3,314 82	9,491 06
Livingston.....	13,918 02	4,385 24	18,303 26
Madison.....	7,905 55	.....	7,905 55
Monroe.....	16,813 64	55,325 78	72,139 42
Montgomery.....	9,852 00	.....	9,852 00
Niagara.....	15,784 34	.....	15,784 34
Oneida.....	56,520 00	29,842 12	86,362 12
Onondaga.....	18,391 76	35,000 00	53,391 76
Ontario.....	5,838 88	13,814 45	19,653 33
Orange.....	26,080 62	3,358 20	29,438 82
Orleans.....	10,670 48	10,531 16	21,201 64
Oswego.....	11,125 85	27,425 21	38,551 06
Otsego.....	9,013 71	4,223 57	13,237 28
Putnam.....	3,677 22	.....	3,677 22
Queens.....	11,928 17	6,533 18	18,461 35
Rensselaer.....	23,222 75	9,989 58	33,212 33
Richmond.....	22,193 65	5,175 75	27,369 40
Rockland.....	3,450 63	.....	3,450 63
St. Lawrence.....	13,474 67	10,645 88	24,120 55
Saratoga.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Schenectady.....	7,159 60	2,472 60	9,632 20
Schoharie.....	4,325 40	753 20	5,078 60
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	7,674 40	7,014 00	14,688 40
Steuben.....	11,584 07	9,726 18	21,310 25
Suffolk.....	17,128 64	17,000 45	34,129 09
Sullivan.....	5,265 98	3,496 10	8,762 08
Tioga.....	5,565 44	16,196 90	21,762 34
Tompkins.....	4,377 27	12,174 46	16,551 73
Ulster.....	7,985 38	7,968 61	15,953 99
Warren.....	3,985 80	3,410 48	7,396 28
Washington.....	6,572 19	5,005 73	11,577 92
Wayne.....	13,403 33	3,258 37	16,661 70
Westchester.....	14,729 03	1,035 29	15,764 32
Wyoming.....	5,483 82	3,032 36	8,516 18
Yates.....	5,921 77	1,236 51	7,158 28
Total.....	\$678,037 76	\$498,866 10	\$1,176 903 86

TABLE 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum tendence.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Albany	112	\$145,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,000 00	\$130 00	\$2 50
Allegany	360	30,000 00	2,824 38	.....	59 80	1 15
Broome	130	47,000 00	2,500 00	1,200 00	78 21	1 50
Cattaraugus	200	80,500 00	3,000 00	700 00	65 12	1 06
Cayuga	96	25,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	67 53	1 29
Chautauqua	338	116,837 00	3,204 00	1,200 00	61 54	1 18
Chemung	180	26,000 00	2,788 00	300 00	60 00	1 14
Chenango	175	20,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	49 40	95
Clinton	80	40,000 00	1,639 00	250 00	49 40	95
Columbia	214	43,000 00	1,500 00	.....	56 20	1 85
Cortland	116	28,500 00	1,200 00	500 00	57 13	1 09
Delaware	210	12,000 00	1,200 00	.....	50 44	97
Dutchess	103	15,000 00	1,280 00	250 00	53 72	1 80
Essex	164	319,650 00	7,102 97	29,858 33	95 89	1 84
Franklin	185	20,000 00	1,800 00	250 00	46 80	90
Fulton	110	40,000 00	1,442 00	600 00	.....	1 68
Genesee	100	7,000 00	600 00	100 00	104 00	2 00
Greene	194	20,000 00	1,987 00	875 00	58 40	1 12
Hamilton	188	26,000 00	1,700 00	.....	51 48	99
Herkimer	68	30,000 00	486 00	150 00	80 00	1 54
Jefferson	171	45,000 00	1,500 00	250 00	58 24	1 12
Lewis	59	25,000 00	2,047 56	500 00	68 31	1 31
Livingston	151	57,000 00	3,885 00	1,000 00	96 24	1 68
Madison	165	41,000 00	3,274 00	400 00	59 44	1 14
Monroe	80	22,000 00	2,708 15	1,500 00	72 83	1 40
Montgomery	100	25,000 00	1,500 00	250 00	.....	.....
Niagara	180	50,000 00	1,200 00	200 00	74 40	1 43
Oneida	200	231,200 00	11,136 48	6,500 00	74 82	1 43
Orangetown	80	90,000 00	3,575 00	6,000 00	84 00	1 23
Orangetown	212	40,000 00	4,000 00	500 00	51 27	99
Orangetown	203	100,000 00	4,000 00	500 00	79 99	1 54
Orangetown	133	41,422 86	3,106 74	200 00	130 90	2 51
Orangetown	65	35,000 00	1,500 00	200 00	75 40	1 45
Orangetown	205	30,000 00	2,384 00	500 00	60 06	1 15
Orangetown	200	16,000 00	1,800 00	150 00	53 84	1 02
Orangetown	450	75,000 00	4,500 00	3,300 00	107 12	2 06
Orangetown	140	130,000 00	2,400 00	400 00	114 92	2 21
Orangetown	121	18,000 00	2,000 00	450 00	147 95	2 84
Orangetown	40	35,000 00	1,184 00	750 00	58 24	1 12
Orangetown	338	83,785 00	6,000 00	500 00	77 30	1 49
Orangetown	120	30,000 00	900 00	300 00	68 28	1 31
Orangetown	25	15,000 00	275 00	100 00	84 76	1 63
Orangetown	112	0,000 00	463 05	.....	57 67	1 11
Orangetown	120	18,000 00	1,286 50	300 00	86 03	1 65
Orangetown	200	22,000 00	1,500 00	400 00	60 35	1 15
Orangetown	150	60,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	83 20	1 60
Orangetown	100	13,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	51 00	98
Orangetown	102	10,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	40 76	78
Orangetown	100	11,000 00	1,483 00	400 00	77 84	1 49
Orangetown	117	35,000 00	1,150 00	400 00	61 68	1 19
Orangetown	200	10,000 00	1,134 00	100 00	70 20	1 35
Orangetown	207	18,000 00	2,827 00	600 00	54 91	1 03
Orangetown	100	40,000 00	1,700 00	250 00	76 00	1 50
Orangetown	117	65,000 00	2,561 68	3,000 00	72 80	1 40
Orangetown	200	25,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	57 20	1 10
Orangetown	100	20,000 00	2,350 00	500 00	60 84	1 17
Orangetown	1,104	\$1,751,804 86	\$131,875 11	\$71,883 33	.....	.....

TABLE 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1887.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1886.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number aided by out-door relief.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house*..	2,714	7,736	136	10,586	.....	10,586
Kingston city alms-house.....	50	57	1	108	1,212	1,320
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	97	82	1	180	869	1,049
New York city alms-house.....	8,913	31,552	473	40,938	5,172	46,110
Oswego city alms-house.....	47	27	1	75	652	727
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	67	213	1	281	684	965
Total.....	11,888	39,667	613	52,168	8,589	60,757

* No report received this year; items from report of last year.

TABLE 13 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOVEMBER 1, 1887.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.	7,069	..	32	659	1,233	1,593	2,826
Kingston city alms-house.....	54	..	..	11	34	9	43
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	81	..	..	14	50	35	85
New York city alms-house.....	28,112	7	34	3,757	4,401	4,627	9,028
Oswego city alms-house.....	16	1	2	7	21	28	49
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	202	..	1	13	39	26	65
Total	35,534	8	69	4,461	5,778	6,318	12,096

TABLE 14.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind and deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses October 31, 1887.

NAME.	Insane.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16 years of age.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house....	1,354	17	125	23	4	62	12
Kingston city alms-house.....	.....	.....	1	5	..	.....	.....
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	20	1	5	1	2	1	1
New York city alms-house	4,407	287	67	96	4	194	261
Oswego city alms-house.....	.....	15	3	3	..	1	3
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	2	2	3	1	..	.....	.....
Total	5,783	322	204	129	10	258	280

TABLE 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	10,586	5,822	4,764	3,632	6,954
Kingston city alms-house.....	108	84	24	38	70
Newburgh city and town alms-house	180	113	67	76	104
New York city alms-house.....	40,938	24,370	16,568	14,131	26,807
Oswego city alms-house.....	75	38	37	24	51
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	281	233	48	100	181
Total	52,168	30,660	21,508	18,001	34,167

TABLE 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in alms-houses.	For temporary relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	\$348,940 00	.....	\$348,940 00
Kingston city alms-house.....	8,777 81	7,999 57	16,777 38
Newburgh city and town alms-house....	10,917 44	7,249 12	18,166 56
New York city alms-house.....	952,649 41	69,365 33	1,022,014 74
Oswego city alms-house	4,427 26	6,474 95	10,902 21
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	6,375 00	3,080 00	9,455 00
Total....	\$1,332,086 92	\$94,168 97	\$1,426,255 89

TABLE 17.

Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	70	\$1,500,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$20,000 00	\$120 32	\$2 31
Kingston city alms-house....	50	50,000 00	600 00	400 00	105 96	2 04
Newburgh city and town alms-house	73	46,500 00	1,750 00	350 00	100 92	1 94
New York city alms-house....	.....	2,695,000 00	.....	.....	106 20	2 04
Oswego city alms-house	136	17,000 00	2,923 00	200 00	98 38	1 89
Poughkeepsie city alms-house ...	18	40,000 00	700 00	200 00	91 13	1 75
Total....	347	\$1,348,500 00	\$10,923 00	\$21,150 00	.....	.....

TABLE 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1887.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real Estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$35,000 00	\$50,300 00	\$85,300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	50,000 00	94,410 00	144,410 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	\$7,000 00	\$7,000 00
.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$3,428 96	\$28,428 96
.....
.....	20,875 75	5,251 30	26,127 05	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	145,685 86	43,000 00	188,685 86	.....	.....	.....
.....	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	168,000 00	22,500 00	190,500 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	101,558 43	12,379 00	113,937 43	.....	.....	.....
.....	40,000 00	124 41	40,124 41	3,000 00	700 16	3,700 16
.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	4,000 00	3,335 30	7,335 30
.....	33,389 19	136,639 63	170,028 82	.....	.....	.....
.....	60,000 00	10,000 00	70,000 00	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
.....	40,000 00	23,795 00	63,795 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	66,200 00	1,956 74	68,156 74	8,000 00	150 00	8,150 00
.....	195,000 00	54,279 93	249,279 93	.....	.....	.....
.....	60,000 00	35,127 36	95,127 36	.....	.....	.....
.....	106,000 00	62,437 74	168,437 74	.....	.....	.....
.....	500,000 00	150,000 00	650,000 00	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
.....	1,500 00	566 38	2,066 38	.....	4,442 24	4,442 24
.....	16,000 00	16,240 00	32,240 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	2,100 00	.....	2,100 00
.....
.....	289,194 08	186,484 73	475,678 81	.....	.....	.....
.....	35,000 00	20,235 00	55,235 00	41,400 00	.....	41,400 00
.....	150,000 00	64,086 25	214,086 25	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	275,000 00	169,000 00	444,000 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	275,000 00	.....	275,000 00	50,000 00	5,000 00	55,000 00

[illegible]

House	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00
House	200,000 00	200,000 00	200,000 00	76,000 00	81,340 00
House	134,000 00	134,000 00	134,000 00	27,936 70	51,712 18
House	25,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00	6,900 00	20,900 00
House	13,500 00	10,000 00	23,500 00	.....	.....
House	30,000 00	5,500 00	35,500 00	.....	500 00
House	4,000 00	1,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
House	41,694 32	.....	41,694 32	22,000 00	33,894 66
House	100,000 00	19,144 40	119,144 40	.....	.....
House	20,000 00	20,000 00	40,000 00	.....	123 52
House	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	14,500 00	15,500 00
House	1,292 50	.....	1,292 50	.....	1,165 00
House	29,378 11	67,439 75	96,827 86	.....	.....
House	20,000 00	28,608 44	48,608 44	.....	.....
House	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	12,500 00	14,930 00
House	185,528 95	63,244 08	248,773 06	.....	3,495 41
House	60,000 00	5,000 00	65,000 00	17,000 00	17,000 00
House	150,098 34	10,000 00	160,098 34	53,500 00	63,500 00
House	209,768 58	.....	209,768 58	11,000 00	23,818 79
House	32,500 00	50,000 00	82,500 00	.....	.....
House	16,500 00	31,294 64	47,794 64	.....	.....
House	16,000 00	44,096 22	60,096 22	.....	.....
House	30,959 51	11,641 12	42,600 63	13,000 00	26,384 46
House	169,000 00	.....	169,000 00	17,000 00	23,150 00
House	13,000 00	12,100 00	25,100 00	.....	.....
House	100,000 00	65,816 93	165,816 93	.....	.....
House	24,000 00	500 00	24,500 00	.....	.....
House	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	50,000 00	60,000 00
House	36,750 00	14,915 47	52,665 47	5,000 00	6,000 00
House	3,157 64	117 00	3,274 64	.....	.....
House	550,000 00	.....	550,000 00	156,300 00	156,300 00
House	142,875 00	.....	142,875 00	30,000 00	30,911 00
House	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	55,000 00	77,000 00
House	858,439 06	27,678 00	886,117 06	114,000 00	128,927 32
House	125,000 00	50,000 00	175,000 00	.....	8,500 00
House	175,000 00	10,000 00	185,000 00	45,000 00	47,500 00
House	565,259 46	47,656 19	612,915 65	.....	.....
House	7,289 00	.....	7,289 00	.....	1,500 00
House	161,177 28	121,000 00	282,177 28	.....	.....
House	8,300 00	.....	8,300 00	6,497 00	6,697 00
House	25,000 00	39,000 00	64,000 00	.....	.....
House	105,933 94	13,959 84	120,893 78	15,000 00	15,000 00
House	15,000 00	27,000 00	42,000 00	.....	.....

TABLE 18—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Vassar Brothers
Warburg Ori
Wayside Day
Western New
Western New
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York*
Wyoming Benevolent Institution, Genesee Falls
Total..	\$17,099,567 65	\$4,317,712 76	\$21,417,280 40	\$2,040,216 57	\$628,936 06	\$2,669,154 63

* Temporarily closed.

† No report received this year; items from report of last year.

TABLE 19.

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1887.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals, for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations, and voluntary contributions.	STATE
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$324 60	..	..	..	\$244 00	\$4,388 35	..
Albany Orphan Asylum	923 25	..	..	..	1,939 99	4,126 00	..
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	..	..	\$23,795 08	..	..	..	..
	7 725 05	..	..	410 100 11	..	..	..

TABLE 19 — (Continued)

	Cash on hand	From this state	From appropriation of boards of supervision	From individual inmates	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	\$5,796 09	.....	\$29,532 97	\$679 00	\$5,542 24
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	46 16	.....	.....	.....	1,064 79
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	296 08	.....	.....	394 70	1,192 18
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	.....	.....	.....	177 06	3,886 53
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	99 15	.....	104 00	244 00	1,216 96
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	5,062 81	.....	.....	3,858 56	26,888 63
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	2,008 74	.....	.....	.....	15,188 63
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	30,015 01	.....	.....	1,707 00	3,772 00
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	31 03	.....	.....	.....	12,866 16
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	917 48	.....	645 37	966 14	498 84
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	386 63	.....	97 50	413 26	1,928 87
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,106 67	.....	4,042 84	2,408 40	3,514 05
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	2,867 00	.....	.....	.....	49,490 02
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,114 14	.....	3,394 00	3,752 00	2,001 00
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	237 58	.....	.....	.....	5,382 66
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,414 73	.....	.....	.....	.....
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	19 53	.....	.....	2,255 00	6,290 66
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	58 97	.....	.....	2,896 25	1,799 63
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	400 00	.....	.....	945 15	1,824 87
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	20,675 53	.....	.....	.....	27,636 50
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	442 60	.....	.....	1,223 50	4,857 45
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	.....	.....	.....	995 00	329 50
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	40 00	.....	.....	.....	7,026 00
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	2,880 00	.....	.....	.....	14,224 00
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	23,817 19	.....	2,424 79	1,094 09	12,300 00
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,587 86	.....	.....	.....	6,603 28
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	.....	.....	.....	.....	653 36
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	10,427 64	.....	.....	2,226 15	4,372 10
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,556 07	.....	3,693 76	96 62	191 90
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	622 51	.....	.....	765 20	5,522 12
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,184 11	.....	.....	624 90	3,432 90
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,708 74	.....	26 00	.....	28 26
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	998 61	.....	2,497 00	87 00	806 63
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	385 45	.....	.....	706 00	288 50
State of New York (Municipal Buildings)	1,609 86	.....	.....	1,146 92	1,301 37

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

[illegible]

Summary of Values

State	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Alabama	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Alaska	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000
Arizona	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000
Arkansas	80,000	120,000	160,000	200,000	240,000	280,000
California	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000
Colorado	120,000	180,000	240,000	300,000	360,000	420,000
Connecticut	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000
Delaware	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000
District of Columbia	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000
Florida	180,000	250,000	320,000	400,000	480,000	560,000
Georgia	140,000	200,000	260,000	320,000	380,000	440,000
Hawaii	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
Idaho	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000
Illinois	250,000	350,000	450,000	550,000	650,000	750,000
Indiana	160,000	220,000	280,000	340,000	400,000	460,000
Iowa	110,000	150,000	190,000	230,000	270,000	310,000
Kansas	90,000	130,000	170,000	210,000	250,000	290,000
Kentucky	130,000	180,000	230,000	280,000	330,000	380,000
Louisiana	170,000	230,000	290,000	350,000	410,000	470,000
Maine	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
Maryland	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000
Massachusetts	180,000	240,000	300,000	360,000	420,000	480,000
Michigan	220,000	300,000	380,000	460,000	540,000	620,000
Minnesota	190,000	260,000	330,000	400,000	470,000	540,000
Mississippi	120,000	160,000	200,000	240,000	280,000	320,000
Missouri	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000
Montana	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000
Nebraska	80,000	110,000	140,000	170,000	200,000	230,000
Nevada	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
New Hampshire	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	40,000
New Jersey	200,000	280,000	360,000	440,000	520,000	600,000
New Mexico	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000
New York	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000	700,000	800,000
North Carolina	160,000	220,000	280,000	340,000	400,000	460,000
North Dakota	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000
Ohio	240,000	320,000	400,000	480,000	560,000	640,000
Oklahoma	50,000	70,000	90,000	110,000	130,000	150,000
Oregon	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000
Pennsylvania	280,000	360,000	440,000	520,000	600,000	680,000
Rhode Island	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000
South Carolina	110,000	150,000	190,000	230,000	270,000	310,000
South Dakota	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000
Tennessee	140,000	190,000	240,000	290,000	340,000	390,000
Texas	260,000	340,000	420,000	500,000	580,000	660,000
Utah	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
Vermont	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	35,000
Virginia	130,000	180,000	230,000	280,000	330,000	380,000
Washington	70,000	100,000	130,000	160,000	190,000	220,000
West Virginia	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000
Wisconsin	170,000	230,000	290,000	350,000	410,000	470,000
Wyoming	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
Total	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Western New York from 1910 to 1960. The population of Western New York in 1910 was 1,000,000. By 1960, the population had increased to 3,500,000. This increase was due to a number of factors, including immigration, natural increase, and the growth of the manufacturing sector. The population of Western New York in 1910 was 1,000,000. By 1960, the population had increased to 3,500,000. This increase was due to a number of factors, including immigration, natural increase, and the growth of the manufacturing sector.

TABLE 19 — (Continued.)

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand
38.	\$2,773 40	.....	\$658 16	\$4,677 04	\$13,065 55
the Friendless, New York.	4,667 25	.....	.....	37 96	26,537 83
s, New York.	611 55	.....	7,000 00	20,159 40	93,016 43
igent Females, New York.	.....	.....	1,785 80	1,540 62	20,018 81
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,861 66	18,618 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	841 85	2,260 76
.....	385 06	.....	.....	1,749 52	13,331 58
.....	2,045 06	\$7,063 00	.....	24,396 08	46,787 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	97 84	2,483 83
or Destitute Children.	1,437 00	.....	.....	8,369 19	42,538 38
.....	403 80	.....	.....	.....	23,460 24
.....	.....	2,000 00	500 00	2,594 88	13,378 00
.....	6,944 81	8,800 00	.....	279 73	3,606 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,918 76
.....	1,440 74	7,750 00	.....	.....	17,000 00
.....	.....	.....	150 00	3,069 77	18,447 48
ch, Buffalo	2,347 39	.....	.....	43 99	39,704 53
.....	1,305 10	.....	.....	.....	16,673 30
.....	5,129 88	.....	.....	.....	12,036 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,745 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	284,894 41	840,404 43
.....	919 00	.....	1,600 00	.....	20,374 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,733 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,588 08
.....	6,022 16	.....	.....	.....	49,882 40
.....	1,008 00	.....	.....	130 00	4,277 00
.....	760 00	2,175 00	.....	.....	34,639 81
sift of Colored Children, N. Y.	10,012 18	.....	.....	500 00	36,561 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,901 90	61,010 36
.....	12,066 88	12,174 60	.....	.....	24,279 06
.....	2,535 30	.....	.....	450 00	4,336 77
.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	1,866 86
.....	.....	.....	178 08	.....	3,691 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,993 71	7,307 81
.....	2,139 58	17,867 60	.....	.....	72,997 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	243 23	21,496 87

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898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00 06 50 49 66 86 73 25 74 60 24 06 15 64 08 12 53 39 52 64 66 54 12 25 68 73 01 08 90 44 11 07 36 68 03 27 93 97 05 69 79 62 11 14 05 62 02

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.....	750 00	3,411 75	4,374 12	1,133 38	397 75
.....	2,164 31	1,361 65	508 45	928 77
.....	433 50	700 00	234 00	50 37
.....	.....	.....	8,757 17	11,398 55	2,593 24	2,004 98	794 78
.....	.....	.....	8,228 00	11,807 36	3,718 76	1,860 02	880 90
reh, Brooklyn,	.....	.....	3,000 00	31,796 00	8,319 00	2,200 00	1,226 72
scopal Church,	.....	637 77	3,732 08	8,611 72	1,795 62	1,512 37	.....
.....	.....	.....	432 72	432 36	117 71	133 60	.....
.....	200 00	.....	1,280 00	3,040 85	514 85	520 82	947 41
.....	3,738 00	14,720 87	2,016 50	7,333 13	1,562 94	338 90	927 92
.....	.....	.....	1,579 20	954 97	167 55	616 14	18 18
York,	.....	770 78	1,079 80	875 07	.....	189 35	294 70
ndless.....	.....	.....	1,492 05	1,657 73	257 93	324 32	155 95
.....	.....	.....	3,639 32	4,963 62	15 50	990 33	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,832 50	2,338 70	229 75	522 65	196 09
.....	414 00	516 00	1,365 03	3,167 56	614 35	460 96	117 53
.....	.....	.....	3,418 60	4,072 24	709 93	829 29	493 69
.....	515 00	.....	17,895 71	44,561 83	9,706 32	10,685 48	1,629 61
.....	200 00	10,000 00	14,838 57	45,035 19	4,596 96	4,339 02	604 26
.....	978 75	.....	2,397 00	11,480 54	1,029 27	1,127 27	1,063 27
.....	.....	.....	2,064 00	4,464 00	.....	365 96	813 88
West Troy,	1,233 87	.....	700 19	2,545 98	613 61	686 97	46 28
.....	2,682 00	2,652 46	.....	6,962 14	539 60	1,837 17	217 10
.....	475 00	3,500 00	1,788 00	6,860 09	1,005 47	584 40	58 07
.....	.....	.....	800 00	2,116 75	1,325 50	620 50	638 95
.....	3,640 00	.....	524 02	6,201 09	601 28	664 68	118 08
.....	.....	.....	6,132 75	18,046 50	2,890 99	2,774 07	979 96
.....	4,908 20	.....	1,080 00	2,168 05	597 92	472 77	65 03
.....	5,023 15	.....	.....	5,321 38	.....	448 95	24 00
.....	.....	.....	2,178 00	22,168 00	2,008 33	2,601 20	1,625 83
.....	27,731 32	300 00	16,040 52	17,610 95	3,576 25	2,698 25	2,303 76
.....	988 00	907 98	.....	2,808 82	686 27	643 72	177 43
.....	1,060 00	500 00	2,005 67	6,249 00	.....	1,685 09	.....
.....	.....	.....	150 00	3,940 00	1,200 00	300 00	100 00
.....
.....	.....	.....	1,161 39	1,734 16	29 59	403 50	14 25
.....	275 00	.....	900 00	2,345 00	680 00	785 00	260 00
.....	1,390 00	.....	360 00	9,965 42	.....	596 88	.....
.....	.....	.....	315 00	674 74	382 00	138 45	205 05
.....	.....	.....	895 00	1,695 40	185 55	520 70	75 85
.....	.....	.....	296 00	1,700 00	200 00	275 00	160 75
.....	.....	.....	1,284 04	4,939 45	593 63	520 00	184 91
land.....	.....	.....	650 00	2,425 75	510 00	565 95	300 00
ndout.....	.....	525 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appro- priations by boards of supervisors.	From appro- priations by cities.	From indi- viduals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations, and volun- tary contri- butions.
-Mutes, Rochester.	\$7 15	.....	\$500 00	.....	\$1,733 71	\$1,318 33
-White Children, White Plains, York.	909 58	\$31,102 07	15,740 33	.....	343 75	.....
New York.	603 93	.....	9,923 91	.....	1,138 79	1,807 82
Free Falls.	306 43	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	4,286 50
Total..	\$654,271 80	\$205,616 19	\$433,820 10	\$1,827,473 71	\$279,004 59	\$900,606 68

TABLE 19 — (Continued.)

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand
.....	\$2,773 40	.....	\$358 16	\$4,877 04	\$13,085 56
.....	4,667 25	.....	.....	87 96	36,537 83
.....	611 55	.....	7,000 00	20,159 40	93,015 43
.....	.....	.....	1,785 80	1,640 62	20,018 81
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,861 56	13,618 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	841 96	2,260 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,749 52	19,331 58
.....	865 05	.....	.....	24,396 08	48,787 38
.....	2,045 05	\$7,063 00	.....	97 34	2,483 83
.....	1,437 00	.....	.....	8,889 19	42,503 33
.....	403 80	.....	.....	.....	23,450 24
.....	.....	2,000 00	500 00	2,594 38	13,318 00
.....	6,844 81	8,800 00	.....	279 73	3,606 08
.....	1,440 74	7,760 00	.....	.....	57,918 76
.....	2,347 29	.....	150 00	3,069 77	17,000 00
.....	1,305 10	.....	.....	43 99	16,447 48
.....	5,129 88	.....	.....	.....	39,704 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,673 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,095 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,745 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	284,884 41	840,404 43
.....	919 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	20,374 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,733 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,593 08
.....	6,022 16	.....	.....	130 00	49,982 40
.....	1,008 00	.....	.....	.....	4,277 00
.....	760 00	2,175 00	.....	.....	34,539 81
.....	10,012 18	.....	.....	500 00	38,561 07
.....	12,066 68	12,174 60	.....	9,801 90	81,010 35
.....	2,535 90	.....	.....	.....	24,279 66
.....	300 00	.....	.....	450 00	4,335 77
.....	178 08	1,866 68
.....	8,891 60
.....	4,903 71	7,307 61
.....	2,139 68	17,387 50	72,907 53
.....	243 22	21,498 87

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TABLE 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.					From loans, bonds, stocks, and other investments.					From money borrowed.					From all other sources.					Total receipts, including cash on hand.				
	From interest and dividends on investments.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From money borrowed.	From money borrowed.	From money borrowed.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	From all other sources.	From all other sources.	From all other sources.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	935 00	2,946 00														\$422 20	\$422 20	\$422 20	\$422 20	\$422 20	\$14,718 98	\$14,718 98	\$14,718 98	\$14,718 98	\$14,718 98
1887																12 86	12 86	12 86	12 86	12 86	7,087 66	7,087 66	7,087 66	7,087 66	7,087 66
																					24,289 02	24,289 02	24,289 02	24,289 02	24,289 02
																					5,859 62	5,859 62	5,859 62	5,859 62	5,859 62
																					42,936 26	42,936 26	42,936 26	42,936 26	42,936 26
																					13,336 60	13,336 60	13,336 60	13,336 60	13,336 60
																					11,322 39	11,322 39	11,322 39	11,322 39	11,322 39
																					139,306 97	139,306 97	139,306 97	139,306 97	139,306 97
																					95,859 69	95,859 69	95,859 69	95,859 69	95,859 69
																					21,082 87	21,082 87	21,082 87	21,082 87	21,082 87
																					7,761 47	7,761 47	7,761 47	7,761 47	7,761 47
St. Troy																					12,180 60	12,180 60	12,180 60	12,180 60	12,180 60
																					22,716 09	22,716 09	22,716 09	22,716 09	22,716 09
																					17,036 53	17,036 53	17,036 53	17,036 53	17,036 53
																					9,601 01	9,601 01	9,601 01	9,601 01	9,601 01
																					8,329 64	8,329 64	8,329 64	8,329 64	8,329 64
																					86,883 82	86,883 82	86,883 82	86,883 82	86,883 82
																					11,473 64	11,473 64	11,473 64	11,473 64	11,473 64
chester																					27,864 64	27,864 64	27,864 64	27,864 64	27,864 64
Deaf-Mutes, Fordham																					39,211 09	39,211 09	39,211 09	39,211 09	39,211 09
ork																					82,972 69	82,972 69	82,972 69	82,972 69	82,972 69
																					8,008 15	8,008 15	8,008 15	8,008 15	8,008 15
																					10,763 24	10,763 24	10,763 24	10,763 24	10,763 24
																					8,615 00	8,615 00	8,615 00	8,615 00	8,615 00
																					6,479 09	6,479 09	6,479 09	6,479 09	6,479 09
																					8,886 49	8,886 49	8,886 49	8,886 49	8,886 49
																					12,860 94	12,860 94	12,860 94	12,860 94	12,860 94
																					1,931 30	1,931 30	1,931 30	1,931 30	1,931 30
																					4,904 22	4,904 22	4,904 22	4,904 22	4,904 22
																					2,963 75	2,963 75	2,963 75	2,963 75	2,963 75
																					25,097 93	25,097 93	25,097 93	25,097 93	25,097 93
																					8,125 80	8,125 80	8,125 80	8,125 80	8,125 80
																					309 40	309 40	309 40	309 40	309 40
																					4,670 62	4,670 62	4,670 62	4,670 62	4,670 62
																					30,518 24	30,518 24	30,518 24	30,518 24	30,518 24
																					984 27	984 27	984 27	984 27	984 27
																					13,500 00	13,500 00	13,500 00	13,500 00	13,500 00

TABLE 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand
York	\$35 00	.....	.....	\$422 20	\$14,716 96
ndless.	2,946 00	.....	.....	12 88	7,067 66
.....
.....	7,834 65	.....	.....	.....	24,289 02
.....	441 77	.....	.....	.....	5,859 62
.....	2,979 32	.....	.....	.....	43,536 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,969 13	12,395 50
.....	1,136 33	.....	.....	513 65	11,322 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	583 16	130,306 37
.....	9,126 30	.....	\$25,000 00	7,919 41	95,859 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	280 00	21,082 87
.....	900 00	.....	.....	4,156 23	7,761 47
.....
West Troy. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	844 18	12,180 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,372 72	22,716 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,036 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800 00	9,601 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,329 64
.....	5,598 34	.....	28,565 00	775 23	86,983 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	525 12	11,473 64
.....	620 14	20,548 17	.....	.....	27,864 64
.....	.....	2,814 37	.....	8,936 71	39,211 09
.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	549 02	82,972 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	399 00	8,008 15
.....	702 20	.....	.....	1,008 72	10,763 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,615 00
.....	.....	.....	2,345 15	987 76	6,479 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580 25	8,886 49
.....	.....	.....	8,000 00	9,378 25	12,850 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	459 30	1,991 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335 34	4,804 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	95 00	2,963 75
land. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	10,687 90	25,097 98
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,915 91	8,126 80
ndont.	225 00	.....	.....	7 20	809 40
.....	73 04	.....	.....	.....	4,670 82
.....	.....	13,500 00	.....	964 27	39,513 24

Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews New York.	.....	409 86	1,700 00	463 87	166 94	.....
Home for the Poor, Albany.	.....	784 65	657 75	.....	231 39	66 79
Home for the Poor, Brooklyn.	.....	338 49	1,001 82	.....	193 46	8 75
Home for the Poor, New York.	.....	1,325 00	.....	475 00	385 21	126 68
Home for the Poor, Troy.	.....	12,000 83	12,321 32	367 30	2,229 99	966 31
Home for the Blind, New York.	.....	10,735 00	2,359 13	550 61	73 69	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	.....	*160,486 00	47,787 46	12,623 49	7,261 14	3,443 19
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	.....	894 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.	.....	546 00	624 10	136 46	347 79	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	504 07	667 10	173 62	158 90	253 30
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,180 00	2,075 62	1,194 98	112 50	572 50
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	22,127 63	21,245 61	.....	1,708 09	178 50
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	2,248 00	4,337 25	670 00	496 00	425 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	10,101 75	20,340 66	8,926 24	3,308 03	8,172 68
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	2,460 92	1,582 41	.....	1,184 90	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	875 00	1,902 11	.....	521 02	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	883 26	1,427 81	20 13	286 90	120 48
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	8,123 32	10,782 86	1,219 75	1,917 61	135 15
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	844 13	2,851 54	.....	287 96	182 70
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	774 00	275 90	.....	199 13	90 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	.....	350 00	.....	425 00	250 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	2,600 00	31,000 00	.....	773 00	190 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	.....	1,700 00	.....	4,000 00	2,000 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	.....	500 00	.....	600 00	200 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,534 13	6,286 86	.....	1,242 68	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	809 00	1,169 17	198 36	194 42	85 67
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,176 02	1,030 73	12 92	332 99	173 86
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,332 86	1,069 16	276 51	60 25	26 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,132 30	1,092 97	249 02	410 90	116 28
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,584 60	2,262 04	65 77	815 27	67 77
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	452 80	613 84	57 04	104 00	39 91
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,034 55	1,292 06	137 16	355 08	3 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	225 00	338 75	5 19	182 00	98 82
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	774 10	966 66	20 00	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,373 93	1,732 35	80 71	620 34	885 12
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,627 75	1,798 34	.....	444 89	164 12
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	373 17	417 55	.....	50 00	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	32,396 45	18,563 73	5,632 06	2,631 90	4,721 61
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	4,142 27	32,709 61	5,038 04	2,706 57	1,500 41
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,184 96	2,522 53	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,159 81	1,680 86	276 57	921 97	257 67
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	2,112 00	1,935 00	.....	.....	160 00
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,428 48	575 33	.....	48 06	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	8,719 61	2,507 92	.....	365 10	75 16
Home for the Friendless, New York.	.....	1,660 00	4,776 54	426 57	308 26	443 64
Home for the Friendless, New York.	600 00	1,740 59	610 43	943 50

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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750 00	9,411 75	4,374 12	1,123 38	977 75
.....	2,164 91	1,861 65	508 45	928 77
.....	423 50	700 00	284 00	50 37
.....	.....	8,767 17	11,898 56	2,593 24	2,004 98	994 78
.....	.....	8,228 00	11,897 38	3,718 76	1,660 02	890 90
.....	.....	3,000 00	31,736 00	8,319 00	2,300 00	1,326 72
.....	637 77	3,792 08	8,611 72	1,795 62	1,512 37	.....
.....	.....	432 72	432 36	117 71	183 50	.....
200 00	.....	1,200 06	3,040 85	514 98	820 83	247 41
3,738 00	14,720 87	2,016 50	7,333 13	1,553 94	338 90	937 92
.....	770 78	1,579 20	954 97	187 55	616 14	18 18
.....	.....	1,079 89	875 97	.....	189 35	224 70
.....	.....	1,492 05	1,637 73	257 08	324 32	186 95
.....	.....	3,829 23	4,963 62	15 50	900 33	.....
.....	.....	1,832 53	2,338 70	229 76	522 65	136 00
.....	.....	1,365 68	3,187 56	514 36	460 95	.....
414 00	516 00	3,418 60	4,972 24	708 98	829 20	117 53
.....	.....	17,886 71	44,581 83	9,706 32	10,685 48	483 69
515 00	.....	14,828 57	45,085 19	4,596 08	4,339 02	1,828 61
200 00	10,000 00	2,397 00	11,480 54	1,039 27	1,127 27	804 25
978 75	.....	2,084 00	4,464 00	.....	365 95	1,068 27
.....	.....	700 19	2,545 96	613 61	685 97	812 88
1,283 87	.....	2,652 49	6,962 14	539 60	1,837 17	46 28
2,682 00	3,500 00	1,768 00	6,860 09	1,065 47	584 40	217 10
475 00	.....	800 00	2,116 75	1,325 50	520 50	58 07
.....	.....	524 02	6,201 08	601 26	664 68	538 25
3,840 00	.....	5,132 75	18,045 50	2,880 99	2,774 07	114 08
.....	.....	1,080 00	2,163 06	597 93	472 77	979 95
4,808 20	.....	3,178 00	5,321 38	2,008 88	448 95	65 03
5,022 15	.....	16,040 52	17,610 95	3,576 25	2,601 20	24 00
27,731 32	300 00	907 98	2,308 82	686 27	2,698 25	1,625 83
988 00	.....	2,005 67	6,249 00	.....	643 72	8,303 75
1,060 00	500 00	150 00	3,940 00	1,200 00	1,085 08	177 43
.....	.....	1,161 29	1,794 16	29 59	300 00	.....
275 00	.....	900 00	2,345 00	680 00	403 80	100 00
1,880 00	.....	360 00	9,955 42	.....	785 00	14 25
.....	.....	315 00	674 74	.....	586 88	280 00
.....	.....	895 00	1,635 40	382 00	138 45	.....
.....	.....	298 00	1,700 00	185 56	520 70	305 05
.....	.....	1,284 04	4,939 45	200 00	275 00	75 86
.....	.....	650 00	2,425 75	568 68	520 00	150 75
.....	525 20	.....	.....	510 00	565 95	164 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1904.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn	\$11,539 90	.....	\$1,337 54	\$1,271 52	.....	\$156 25	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	2,705 00	7,865 27	\$2,188 41	1,987 09	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	\$360 97	694 00	3,845 00	2,156 00	797 60	\$736 17
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	615 50	.....	1,463 18	8,051 42	1,483 52	1,400 81	747 66
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	2,000 00	.....	720 00	1,000 00	800 00	600 00	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,754 97	6,000 00	980 00	7,812 48	1,245 94	1,378 05	1,500 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,270 00	.....	768 86	1,407 53	.....	273 10	81 52
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	3,914 76	2,563 90	1,001 48	4,901 91	1,461 12	900 76	274 06
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	1,312 94	3,500 06	548 16	880 85	522 80
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	1,966 25	4,154 06	1,160 94	894 02	243 40
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	42,661 48	67,347 39	26,509 35	10,703 31	2,927 72
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	1,262 00	3,611 05	.....	555 25	234 03
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	2,067 43	.....	4,875 75	8,175 27	1,495 03	1,534 82	539 57
Sheltering Arms Nursery Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	.....	.....	2,530 64	3,622 04	242 43	575 28	161 96
Shelter for Babies, New York	675 66	.....	762 15	1,038 25	43 14	261 48	177 16
Shelter for Hon	100 00	.....	480 00	896 80	132 40	301 70	96 00
Shepherd's Fol-	.....	.....	1,166 13	3,918 49	33 00	297 15	1,008 77
Sisters of the O	760 00	.....	3,720 00	25,537 10	5,306 00	2,600 00	1,875 40
Sisters of the T	16,227 33	733 20	3,915 16	19,349 57	3,113 49	2,107 35	2,963 01
Society for the	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Seneca	3,112 92	9,064 71	615 52	4,243 09	450 00	240 00	349 11
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	.....	.....	3,045 84	5,548 74	809 97	1,139 27	70 26
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	.....	.....	4,503 20	7,362 15	981 53	954 12	1,563 13
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,220 26	5,566 61	34 98	633 15	523 60
.....	.....	.....	363 75	1,136 56	298 95	139 97	289 00
.....	.....	.....	1,775 60	908 55	69 93	283 36	68 84
.....	.....	2,214 33	3,082 10	3,171 98	1,019 76	708 70	856 30
.....	.....	.....	1,816 98	2,691 91	.....	397 99	.....
.....	.....	.....	626 20	568 22	17 65	652 20	170 99
.....	100 00	.....	1,898 02	3,831 44	.....	453 87	26 69
.....	.....	.....	560 61	831 18	.....	356 19	327 51
.....	.....	.....	4,717 75	2,829 06	1,016 83	.....	.....

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1887.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	\$622 87	\$978 99	\$4,061 20	\$1,071 79	\$11,805 66	\$1,259 89
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	1,997 07	3,190 91	1,300 00	560 17	34,232 80	1,305 03
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	536 90	1,322 98	.....	61,569 59	87,955 95	5,059 48
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York....	500 00	1,316 73	.....	5,396 82	20,045 76	.....
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	1,232 51	3,569 57	.....	708 87	13,476 00	142 33
Babies' Nursery, Albany.....	36 77	.....	.....	665 93	2,209 66	41 10
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	329 03	.....	.....	409 40	5,463 74	7,867 84
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	657 39	18,475 00	8,043 00	1,190 23	40,231 81	6,555 57
Berachuh Orphanage, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108 06	2,362 99	110 84
Brooklyn Industrial School Assoc'n and Home for Destitute Children,	2,969 74	100 00	.....	5,552 41	35,251 27	7,252 06
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	1,148 96	.....	.....	693 49	20,284 72	3,165 52
Brooklyn Nursery.....	673 45	.....	1,143 85	1,063 70	13,303 59	74 41
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	320 10	.....	.....	32 00	3,633 52	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	363 64	.....	39,200 00	2,473 52	49,696 12	8,222 64
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	100 00	1,800 00	.....	1,093 00	11,163 00	5,837 00
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	818 54	5,680 41	5,000 00	564 37	17,048 04	1,399 42
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	1,360 92	3,012 71	.....	2,027 81	39,658 02	46 51
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	.....	2,699 92	.....	412 12	12,320 10	4,353 26
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	1,040 72	.....	6,452 13	11,290 97	11,290 97	745 69
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	83,240 51	.....	7,150 60	31,874 80	2,870 52
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	580 57	.....	.....	243,522 85	337,786 33	2,618 10
Children's Fold, New York.....	69 72	.....	.....	3,118 60	20,352 30	22 20
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	26 91	163 67	.....	73 46	1,607 70	125 47
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	76 09	2,584 02	9 06
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	1,485 14	875 78	23,735 00	1,758 15	47,184 82	2,797 58
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	93 60	41 70	1,100 00	390 22	4,260 66	16 34
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	519 05	.....	6,096 25	1,437 46	28,185 97	6,353 84
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	2,233 42	.....	3,000 00	7,670 70	38,482 20	78 87
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	1,664 49	5,444 41	.....	9,191 73	56,343 97	4,686 88
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	1,764 66	1,000 00	12,970 00	644 09	24,143 00	136 66

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.						For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1887.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	.....	\$376 66	\$171 49	\$50 00	\$386 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$11,335 55	\$606 39
	.....	48 57	.....	.....	2,125 89	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,138 09	11 64
.....	.....	1,289 11	1,800 00	7,451 00	861 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,928 05	4,695 20
	.....	371 25	270 23	250 00	494 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,783 17	1,167 57
.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,277 50	.....
	.....	.....	7,728 71	5,545 58	6,800 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,530 40	29,914 84
New York.	.....	71 14	400 00	.....	899 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,887 26	202 79
	.....	1,897 84	6,500 00	.....	1,192 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,856 28	21,971 87
.....	.....	2,756 47	2,238 58	.....	4,939 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,192 28	1,724 36

.....	.....	714 10	.....	6,000 00	912 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,578 39	3,021 73
	.....	106 36	.....	500 00	341 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,236 74	77 38
.....	.....	82 10	181 60	4,500 00	201 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,156 97	596 58
	.....	589 00	1,757 00	.....	6,256 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,724 90	783 49
.....
	.....	552 46	7,250 24	.....	1,217 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,258 74	344 78
.....	.....	200 55	47 00	.....	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,547 84	.....
	.....	227 73	.....	.....	1,140 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,228 90	.....
.....	.....	207 77	690 00	.....	283 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,142 67	3,302 97
	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,816 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,576 01	2,890 11
.....	.....	435 74	2,500 00	729 15	9,795 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,568 17	796 08
	.....	.....	457 90	.....	41 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	847 29	60
Cork the Good	.....	8,741 79	.....	.....	7,043 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	284,489 37	428 42
	.....	2,711 87	22,878 59	.....	3,867 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,716 03	.....
.....	.....	80 99	13,845 25	.....	1,966 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,064 92	399 46
	.....	11,427 50	52,798 19	.....	16,079 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	340,929 13	2,396 77
.....	.....	477 70	1,436 69	.....	1,788 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,654 22	.....
	.....	5,393 88	6,465 38	.....	2,190 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,884 99	11,547 12
.....	.....	8,010 00	37,458 48	1,656 19	14,888 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	149,476 06	1,746 41
	.....	.....	364 60	.....	940 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,403 67	265 68
.....	.....	8,965 92	2,228 46	9,000 00	32,600 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,257 33	29,685 35
	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,704 73	.....
.....	.....	264 36	.....	100 00	218 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,989 87	438 30
	.....	199 69	916 60	.....	858 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,511 98	13,498 05

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1897.
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	\$885 68	\$825 04	.....	\$891 70	\$17,434 16	\$87 37
.....	1,412 99	1,126 00	.....	815 84	16,925 42	1,068 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	5,220 00	.....
.....	375 00	16,092 72	.....	568 00	39,707 16	646 85
.....	151 21	.....	.....	224 19	4,176 41	362 55
.....	294 49	484 83	.....	1,196 83	16,983 16	254 66
.....	210 80	164 00	.....	1,814 46	8,593 77	2,049 26
.....	1,093 78	1,278 18	.....	1,859 04	13,589 83	113 16
New York.	.....	48,392 27	\$100,000 00	87,804 74	396,346 24	114,569 99
.....	269 67	.....	5,172 08	259 69	13,411 10	1,685 20
.....	2,984 95	.....	7,163 52	2,970 68	29,708 58	1,076 40
.....	87 72	4,004 90	.....	539 66	11,670 93	116 19
.....	160 90	413 87	12,000 00	1,028 73	16,488 69	825 13
.....	419 69	190 40	.....	64 00	2,425 80	.....
.....	1,260 00	812 94	.....	391 53	8,047 70	2,005 94
.....	1,221 34	2,500 00	.....	1,546 34	45,136 84	.....
.....	771 52	2,669 87	.....	9,261 00	61,565 82	1,453 73
.....	2 04	.....	.....	2,762 46	31,603 36	389 69
.....	597 00	.....	.....	1,080 01	11,645 13	2,799 06
.....	583 56	.....	8,250 20	2,182 84	19,134 02	.....
.....	187 74	.....	.....	1,710 41	14,745 97	963 69
.....	177 17	824 66	.....	267 13	2,652 10	10 76
.....	295 91	807 10	2,500 00	328 18	6,926 47	326 65
.....	1,317 07	.....	2,500 00	681 65	12,379 83	1,548 93
.....	262 65	.....	.....	1,492 55	9,716 50	7,866 41
.....	88 65	63 54	.....	561 76	1,962 85	7,817 40
.....	1,957 62	.....	.....	226 78	6,539 06	1,943 34
.....	2,034 09	13,090 00	2,000 00	41 94	2,019 52	.....
.....	945 00	823 40	.....	1,259 67	13,865 13	431 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,458 84	36,269 06	811 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048 10	14,260 06	1,066 15

TABLE

SHOWING the number of persons supported in the Orphan Asylums
September

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the in- stitution October 1, 1886.	CHARGED			
					By indenture.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friend- less Orphan Asylum.	54	54	14	34	
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	329	175	504	32	
ending Children and Young	191	327	518		
Relief of Respectable, Aged, New York.	156	108	264		
Refuge, Buffalo	138	74	212		
ny.	19	17	36		
yn.	38	13	51		
Aged, New York	76	7	83		
New York.	4	21	25		
chool Association and Home					
en.	213	157	370	4	
chool Association, E. D.	185	251	416	11	35
	66	190	256	4	
	20	7	27		
m.	63	113	176	19	1
arm, Canaan.		29	29		
stitute Children, Auburn.	84	54	138	6	
itution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	150	16	166		
ged and Infirm, New York.	58	3	61		
of the Protestant Episcopal					
Brooklyn.	69	26	95	9	
New York.					
ork.	176	96	272		
ety, Albany.					
sterdam	33	20	53	3	
burgh					
ndation of Long Island.					
ity of Troy.	137	22	159		
ospital, New York.	15	1	16		
am and Association for the	201	504	705		
ildren, New York.	314	54	368	7	23
of Mercy, Brooklyn	432	189	621		
for Female Orphan Children,					
Bath.	58	26	84		
Day Home, Troy.	145	91	236		
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansing- burgh.	8	1	9		
Paul O. Ward Mission, New York.	10	5	15		
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.	65	8	73		
Five Points House of Industry, New York.	254	377	631		
Five Points Mission, New York.					
Fourteen Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.	1,944	1,315	3,259		339
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.	9	72	81		
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.	16	6	24		4
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	28	11	34		
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	127	107	234	20	
Howe Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	488	134	622	2	
Howe Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	47	17	64		
Howe Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.	423	234	657		
Howe Keep Home, Watertown.	32	7	39		
Home for Aged Men, Albany.	20	5	25		
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.	19	1	20		

Friendless, and the changes during the year ending

CHARGED.				REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1887.				
Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
6		6	6		48			48
		8	164			232	108	340
39	80	5	818		34	73	93	200
	37	1	121		94		49	143
1	24	3	65		107		40	147
		1	24			8	4	12
		7	7	5	39			44
	3	10	13	6	64			70
			7			7	11	18
8	29	4	168			130	72	202
5		6	281			125	60	185
	119	49	163		24	26	23	73
		8	6	1	21			22
12	4	5	109			40	27	67
			1			28		28
4	14	1	58			52	31	83
		8	12			90	63	153
	1	2	3	19	39			58
	1	2	38		12		47	59
	14	3	120			90	62	152
			16			22	15	37
		1	15	2	43	52	47	144
		1	1		15			16
	384	125	509	72	121	2	1	196
		3	79			184	105	289
		10	157		95		369	464
	24		24				60	60
	45		107			70	59	129
		1	1		8			8
	5		5	1		9		10
	2	2	7	3	4	32	27	66
10	114	9	370		28	152	81	261
	344	595	1,410		219	650	780	1,649
	86		64				17	17
	1	2	9	7	8			15
			11			10	13	23
4	7		83		2	68	61	151
4	10	2	144			274	204	478
	7		7			31	26	57
		1	114			305	238	543
	2	7	9	6	24			30
1	1	1	3	22				22
		1	1	19				19

TABLE 21 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the in-stitution October 1, 1898.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Com-					
New York.....	11	9	20	.....	.....
New York.....	148	21	167	.....	.....
New York.....	62	14	76	.....	.....
New York.....	14	5	19	.....	.....
New York.....	160	15	165	.....	.....
New York.....	255	54	309	.....	.....
New York.....	412	120	532	.....	.....
New York.....	143	24	166	.....	.....
New York.....	87	17	64	.....	.....
New York.....	20	124	144	.....	.....
New York.....	36	105	141	.....	.....
New York.....	45	29	74	.....	.....
New York.....	88	24	62	.....	.....
New York.....	54	7	61	.....	.....
New York.....	11	1	12	.....	.....
New York.....	56	9	65	6	.....
New York.....	10	7	17	.....	.....
New York.....	20	1	21	.....	.....
New York.....	56	9	65	.....	.....
New York.....	26	7	33	.....	.....
New York.....	4	88	42	.....	.....
New York.....	340	256	596	.....	.....
New York.....	513	300	813	.....	.....
New York.....	32	45	77	2	.....
New York.....	45	33	78	12	2
New York.....	25	125	150	.....	.....
New York.....	30	171	201	.....	.....
New York.....	65	55	120	.....	.....
New York.....	36	162	198	6	58
New York.....	113	39	152	.....	14
New York.....	68	24	92	.....	8
New York.....	70	64	134	1	2
New York.....	54	6	60	.....	.....
New York.....	160	432	591	.....	.....
New York.....	18	92	110	6	.....
New York.....	171	23	194	.....	.....
New York.....	564	312	876	16	.....
New York.....	80	267	347	.....	.....
New York.....	61	62	113	5	16
New York.....	18	1	19	1	1
New York.....	416	97	513	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum,					
Buffalo.....	139	19	158	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	28	11	39	7	1
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	61	147	208	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	40	6	46	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	86	10	96	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	28	104	132	.....	.....
Mikanari Home, Jamestown.....	3	5	8	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	1,291	382	1,673	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis,					
New York.....	616	223	839	.....	20

TABLE 21 — (Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1887.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other in- stitutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	17	.....	.....	17
.....	1	2	.....	6	17	26	67	74	.....	.....	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	15	19	42	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	14	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10	15	75	75	.....	.....	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	52	130	127	.....	.....	257
.....	.....	2	.....	25	33	60	211	261	.....	.....	472
.....	4	2	.....	.....	18	24	70	72	.....	.....	142
.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	5	22	27	.....	.....	49
17	.....	29	.....	74	.....	120	.....	24	.....	.....	24
.....
3	.....	17	4	69	4	97	.....	44	.....	.....	44
12	.....	1	.....	26	4	43	.....	.....	21	10	31
23	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	28	.....	.....	25	9	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	54	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	9	.....	.....	9
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	23	26	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	14	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	18	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	6	.....	59	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	21	10	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3	38	1	2	1	.....	4
.....
102	2	.....	.....	160	4	268	.....	215	.....	113	328
150	.....	19	9	23	10	211	.....	462	.....	140	602
54	.....	.....	.....	2	1	59	.....	.....	16	2	18
9	.....	3	.....	2	2	30	.....	8	22	18	48
.....	.....	4	.....	119	8	131	8	5	6	.....	19
.....
.....	15	.....	10	146	.....	171	30	.....	.....	.....	30
17	1	6	.....	19	.....	43	.....	65	.....	12	77
62	16	14	1	18	2	177	.....	11	3	7	21
26	1	.....	.....	1	1	43	.....	.....	61	48	109
.....
3	1	1	.....	11	.....	24	.....	.....	42	26	68
54	2	.....	.....	2	.....	61	.....	.....	50	23	73
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	54	54
.....	61	8	.....	336	2	407	167	17	.....	.....	184
19	21	13	1	29	3	92	.....	16	1	1	18
.....
19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	96	78	174
119	2	12	.....	155	2	306	.....	48	.....	522	570
.....
.....	.....	2	.....	261	.....	263	.....	34	.....	.....	34
31	1	1	1	1	.....	56	.....	.....	42	15	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	12	16
.....
73	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	268	157	425
.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....	78	59	137
4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	14	11	25
19	4	.....	.....	127	.....	150	.....	53	.....	5	58
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6	.....	40	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	2	.....	3	8	13	10	73	.....	.....	83
6	45	16	.....	28	.....	95	.....	34	.....	3	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
308	17	11	.....	.....	22	358	.....	.....	1,211	104	1,315
98	.....	3	.....	.....	3	124	.....	.....	361	354	715

TABLE 21 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the In- stitution October 1, 1890.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reforma- tory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	24	51	75	....	....
New York Catholic Protectory	1,258	1,006	3,264	1	104
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men....	30	373	403	....	....
New York Infant Asylum	365	609	1,174	17	....
New York Juvenile Asylum	893	664	1,557	..	14
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Albany	30	19	69	....	....
.....	973	1,067	2,040	1	5
.....	19	40	59	....	....
.....	20	1	21	....	....
.....	157	79	236	8	9
.....	65	37	102	....	....
.....	18	39	57	....	....
.....	294	114	398	6	7
.....	187	34	221	....	10
Holy Trinity	560	306	865	65	18
Protestant Epis- calian	151	28	179	....	4
Albany	15	3	18	....	....
Cooperstown	84	36	120	2	9
Edinburgh	297	48	345	4	....
.....	38	34	82	8	1
Reformatory for Women, Albany	23	2	25	....	....
Home for the Aged, Troy	40	34	74	1	....
.....	47	1	48	....	....
Rochester	54	7	61	1	....
St. Andrew, Brooklyn	66	105	171	....	....
.....	118	115	233	17	5
City, Brooklyn	1,393	569	1,962	....	171
City, New York	964	173	1,137	....	....
Detention	160	66	226	....	....
Orphan Asylum, Albany	108	34	142	....	....
.....	205	192	397	....	....
.....	142	19	161	2	....
.....	88	12	100	....	....
.....	107	41	148	....	....
.....	520	71	591	....	....
Orphan Asylum and House of Providence, Albany	110	41	151	....	....
Orphan German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	103	19	122	....	....
Orphan Home for the Aged, New York	351	12	363	....	....
Orphan Institution for the Improved Instruc- tion of Mutes, Fordham	258	39	297	....	....
Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	107	30	137	4	....
Orphan Home for Indigent Christian Females, Albany	66	5	71	....	....
Orphan Home, Ford New York	139	135	274	4	....
Orphan Home, Red Hook	33	71	104	3	....
Orphan Home, Albany	103	45	148	5	....
Orphan Asylum, Rochester	88	13	101	....	....
Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	19	6	25	....	....
Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	38	7	45	....	....
Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	41	5	46	1	7
Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	66	9	75	2	....
Orphan Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	64	21	85	....	....
Orphan Asylum, Rochester .....	....	....	....	....	....

BOARD

LE 21 —

	Died.
3	1
	18
3	104
3	5
1	235
	7
	2
	2
3	1
3	1
1	1
1	8
	1
2	2
7	1
	2
1	11
	13
	3
	1
	30
	1
	6
	2
	4
	21
	5
	4
	1
	43
	1
	1

TABLE 21 — (Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1887.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other in- stitutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
75					3	78			88	153	242
24				4		30		2		152	154
48				14	1	68		14		206	290
17				12		31				132	123
41		5		14	1	68				185	185
19	125	1		24		169			21		21
57	10				1	73			154		154
46		2			60	120			40	41	81
28		2		6		36			114		114
				95		95	833				833
				1	7	8	31	19			40
68						68	1	2	70	87	180
123		1		19	30	174		16	48	28	92
10		3			2	17			11	7	18
8			1			9		12	1	27	35
53		10				63			32	10	49
60	1	3			2	66			9	435	444
188					27	215		10	227	279	516
60				7		82			100		100
11			1			14			46	51	97
74		2	6			82			113	77	190
1					9	10		86			86
1	2	1		6		11		2		11	13
27		6		12	1	56			23	17	40
28		8				66			21	20	101
		1			7	8		49			49
8	3				1	12			13	11	24
1					8	7		16			16
11				6	2	19			58	58	111
151	9	22	1		9	200			338		338
37	9	1		1	1	58			51	45	96
218						218			72		72
48	1	1		13		63			72	56	128
							6				6
				109		109			30	18	48
18					1	32			22	3	25
23		2	3		3	31	44	24	43	48	159
32	2		1	46	2	63			72	25	97
8,156	508	719	808	4,799	1,850	17,684	2,114	4,670	13,695	10,883	91,462

TABLE

Showing the receipts of hospitals for

INSTITUTIONS.		Cash on hand Oc- tober 1, 1886.	From appropri- ations by boards of supervisors.	From appropri- ations by cities.
		\$414 59		\$2,807 96
		1,396 62		5,970 86
		464 59		1,500 00
		2,137 96		
		70 85	\$218 58	654 64
		209 58		5,500 00
		96 75		2,347 68
		1,059 73		9,399 12
		1,885 69		
		927 62		
		564 24	850 41	4,093 64
rk.		12,867 70		
		16,778 05		
		274 54	250 00	
		15,459 44		
		5,861 53		
	N. Y.			
on		430 09		
d, N. Y.		22,848 56		26,360 51
		4,215 27		
				8,061 56
k		2,413 03		
		8,017 09		
		407 13	16,010 12	2,538 27
		678 32		
		15,297 63		
		54,718 99		
		2,796 23		
ren		2,505 51		2,975 00
omen,		12 42		
		2,979 17		
		679 79		
		98,633 60		
		20 73	604 60	3,553 40
		979 05	260 00	
		149 28	5,500 00	5,426 62
		11 46		
		1,387 35		
		1,188 56	1,304 83	2,116 21
		64,065 51		
		5,207 86		3,715 62
York.		1,361 00		
				4,220 61
		302 12	760 65	11,826 68
		2,895 67		5,142 28
			6,072 56	5,600 00
		912 52		
		2,420 48		
		2,104 58	3,711 97	5,288 84
			5,224 13	
	N. Y.	81,583 59		
Total		\$441,572 96	\$40,957 24	\$120,018 92

23.

the year ending September 30, 1887.

By legacies, dona- tions and volun- tary contribu- tions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money bor- rowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, in- cluding cash on hand.
\$1,631 00	\$1,433 18				\$200 00	\$6,486 75
7,409 48	11,530 48	\$1,349 58				27,686 95
1,560 00	94 00					3,618 59
6,483 91		2,235 00				10,858 87
2,442 78	519 64	1,432 23	\$1,898 88		207 49	7,244 64
	3,989 20	10,057 37	9,000 00	\$9,500 00	2,813 05	35,069 20
4,582 43	205 90	180 00			36 25	7,449 01
9,415 34		484 89		2,000 00	6,660 05	29,019 13
39,681 88	20,196 66	4,727 58			4,172 15	70,063 85
3,704 53					27,848 01	32,490 16
2,669 69					8,013 51	11,091 49
4,339 84	32,305 00	3,123 23			26,484 11	79,119 88
9,727 20	6,675 47	1,877 89			1,246 56	36,308 16
2,044 90	18 00					2,587 44
15,203 47	27,295 00	8,065 75	38,000 00		5,000 00	108,963 66
1,595 33		200 00			6,125 78	13,782 64
181 00		637 32	7,444 80		1,751 18	9,994 30
680 00	190 43					1,301 42
31,455 67	8,322 45	26,288 80	69,576 20			186,871 09
9,804 19	67 00	1,400 00				15,546 46
682 41	3,790 85				27,001 43	39,536 25
11,863 82	4,779 34	937 60			1,449 12	21,442 81
12,719 97	1,182 11				718 97	22,568 14
190 00	10,428 19					29,573 71
800 00					8 35	1,386 67
69,522 98	12,830 29	8,805 45	15,000 00		2,086 29	123,542 64
3,191 77		4,742 68		75,000 00	74,050 00	211,703 44
6,490 80		9,770 00	423 86		7,440 94	20,921 63
16,681 03		1,170 64			5,534 09	28,866 27
3,267 49	2,275 83				2,288 98	7,844 67
4,383 86	14,863 70	1,438 50			369 27	21,065 33
4,243 39					12,370 83	19,593 39
25,847 00	6,942 67				8,969 13	41,548 80
286 70	996 07				2,756 84	4,719 40
17,605 65	5,958 48	41,236 55	214,000 00			377,624 28
11,908 90	13,909 85	2,227 44		10,485 54	85 50	42,995 95
20 00	10,349 80	19,223 85			63,369 47	92,968 12
284 65	119 21	806 74	18 39			2,456 04
69,864 88	6,340 00	208 72	3,400 00		660 00	91,549 50
1,975 11	2,476 03			8,965 49	3,945 94	12,374 03
43,134 47	8,528 42			120 00	2,667 00	49,444 89
6,335 69	750 50	674 51			1,301 37	10,429 42
4,008 53	2,312 24				5 00	10,934 86
55,458 05	8,181 50	29,338 47	50,300 00	2,800 00	578 10	210,721 63
2,714 55	1,324 00	86 07			4,792 37	17,839 87
22,461 85	40 00	2,808 32	194 00		42 00	26,907 17
13,330 12	12,036 13			1,800 00	7,025 10	38,411 96
4,841 48	9,482 40		600 00		579 93	28,373 26
588 43	3,258 33					12,884 71
6,058 00	1,537 00				3,985 96	23,153 51
8,280 74	10,620 74				42,473 03	62,237 03
		1,968 48			2,739 92	7,148 78
9,146 07						9,146 07
2,418 14	6,836 77				909 44	20,269 74
						5,224 13
27,300 50	30,042 83	9,727 58	500 00	1,000 00	3,698 98	153,841 48
\$622,309 82	\$298,960 53	\$199,196 12	\$104,152 63	\$106,671 03	\$369,439 38	\$2,603,276 18

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

INSTITUTIONS.

	For indebtedness principal and interest on real estate.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1886.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and light.	For medicines and medical supplies.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$1,362 50	..	\$1,216 01	\$1,909 91	..	\$372 65	\$229 58
Albany Hospital .....	..	..	5,507 73	9,974 20	..	1,570 63	2,847 41
Albany Hospital for Insane.....	..	..	140 00	1,329 26	\$340 00	110 00	350 00
..	..	..	1,285 00	1,713 51	..	987 49	62 93
..	..	..	1,828 76	1,103 05	..	611 81	349 06
..	..	\$11,500 00	5,423 13	8,077 35	..	753 74	2,069 47
..	..	..	1,794 00	1,903 17	..	723 34	313 79
..	..	410 50	4,087 32	6,149 99	..	1,519 77	1,729 48
..	150 00	6,465 66	9,608 17	9,968 63	124 38	3,826 68	8,106 46
..	8,407 22	1,856 84	2,226 92	11,022 77	617 05	2,757 92	705 54
..	..	..	3,491 72	3,893 76	531 47	1,010 79	509 16
..	..	..	16,835 71	20,616 31	293 10	4,855 08	11,365 82
..	..	..	4,431 03	4,531 97	..	1,817 92	588 40
..	..	..	581 79	841 78	..	40 80	62 97
..	135 63	..	14,845 54	20,991 71	..	5,313 26	2,453 19
..	206 16	..	3,010 66	2,494 36	175 86	468 47	376 06
New York .....	..	..	2,666 18	3,788 10	..	586 86	368 55
id Crippled, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	13,060 90	15,039 76	260 00	2,591 61	*7,766 16
..	1,475 00	4,228 88	2,372 00	2,287 98	..	60 40	919 89
..	1,400 00	222 65	5,626 95	13,726 77	..	3,027 57	2,351 66
..	..	2,854 80	4,962 84	6,013 28	122 92	1,759 85	1,328 48
..	400 00	..	2,398 91	3,605 02	..	623 96	1,091 74
..	..	..	8,534 86	13,369 52	614 83	2,943 77	469 27
..	250 00	..	300 00	60 00	..	..	98 00
..	..	5,284 83	24,843 39	26,181 62	127 40	6,203 41	10,779 94
..	1,715 50	..	620 75	..	..	185 00	..
..	400 00	..	3,686 79	..	..	1,540 42	2,757 67
..	..	..	..	5,201 56	..	..	..
..
..	106 29	1,925 00	4,960 61	5,226 37	..	1,812 56	2,425 93
Women .....	..	..	1,326 03	2,131 44	..	249 62	314 26

TABLE 24. — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1887.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital ..	\$970 70	\$48 96	\$327 22	\$2,000 00	\$338 71	\$5,802 54	\$384 91
Albany Hospital ..	107 00	2,530 96	.....	.....	1,002 68	26,494 31	1,262 64
.....	194 37	196 55	.....	.....	650 00	2,926 25	692 84
.....	95 72	281 48	.....	.....	100 62	6,006 77	4,848 10
.....	818 26	896 31	.....	.....	441 45	6,890 32	364 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,432 66	38,962 92	1,106 28
.....	1,187 19	.....	.....	1,027 68	631 64	6,696 62	860 49
.....	467 67	2,084 42	.....	.....	7,420 73	26,588 80	2,430 33
.....	379 87	4,126 70	.....	26,566 58	5,137 45	69,042 28	2,621 57
.....	116 18	1,083 92	.....	.....	102 77	29,126 22	3,354 94
.....	250 32	403 38	.....	.....	3,075 96	11,032 41	59 08
.....	763 79	2,579 73	.....	7,500 00	6,347 43	69,443 60	9,676 98
.....	.....	2,929 43	.....	6,060 00	1,300 76	22,463 36	13,841 80
.....	.....	95 74	.....	.....	.....	1,819 03	974 41
.....	1,338 86	1,317 12	488 23	.....	3,508 84	107,393 36	1,570 80
.....	768 27	170 74	.....	57,000 00	452 57	13,121 19	661 45
.....	223 96	122 04	.....	6,000 00	3,586 73	11,367 41	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,257 09	1,257 09	44 53

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

131

.....	4,894 80	.....	7,348 15	5,000 00	1,603 15	35,304 92	5,248 88
.....	165 38	62 51	233 07	.....	341 74	3,988 51	732 89
.....	2,100 05	2,112 31	65,300 00	262,900 00	3,121 51	374,219 88	3,304 60
.....	1,909 89	1,714 23	.....	.....	2,295 35	42,980 55	15 41
.....
.....	1,707 38	4,105 95	4,781 73	.....	5,145 76	86,806 78	.....
.....	5 75	26 97	.....	.....	13 75	2,308 20	247 84
.....	1,843 00	1,420 00	7,200 00	15,763 22	1,115 15	91,013 37	538 13
.....
.....	271 02	85 00	8,709 15	.....	623 28	12,316 86	87 17
.....	1,323 49	1,027 44	.....	.....	4,511 61	49,444 89	.....
.....
.....	81 65	372 68	.....	1,540 00	.....	9,719 90	709 52
.....	563 45	143 51	626 30	.....	674 55	8,402 01	2,532 85
.....	2,842 36	12,956 34	69,804 28	48,000 00	496 27	12,884 56	12,884 56
.....	43 96	397 65	6,500 00	.....	8,247 25	197,837 07	1,645 58
ork.....	488 58	1,343 87	.....	9,000 00	675 70	16,194 39	1,845 27
.....	267 02	1,215 00	5,763 89	.....	605 83	26,061 90	81 83
.....	1,194 29	987 98	2,813 80	.....	385 32	38,350 83	450 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,464 09	27,923 26	.....
.....	1,127 57	627 02	.....	.....	.....	12,246 84	637 87
.....	1,240 00	1,300 00	8,700 00	.....	778 95	23,183 51	.....
.....	845 71	1,578 94	.....	1,000 00	849 00	60,248 43	1,990 60
.....	68 00	206 56	.....	.....	1,365 52	4,721 45	2,427 38
.....	274 70	840 78	.....	.....	374 86	9,146 07	.....
.....	700 22	314 62	8,445 37	.....	322 18	20,228 27	41 47
.....	.....	425 04	.....	.....	1,640 67	6,224 13	.....
New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	540 85	149,763 97	.....
.....	2,293 69	1,682 50	.....	96,200 00	2,547 87	.....	4,087 51
Total.....	\$67,448 92	\$67,084 29	\$312,449 39	\$743,180 67	\$109,985 23	\$2,394,635 91	\$202,280 11

*Of this sum about \$6,000 was expended for surgical appliances.

.....	31	586	617	319	5,863	187	328	74	.....	2	4	606	11	10	21
dren.....	26	341	366	314	6,520	200	68	21	15	8	.....	383	.....	34	34
al for.....	8	181	180	134	4,166	121	36	0	3	5	.....	174	.....	15	15
e.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	24	236	269	151	7,007	78	64	10	36	31	1	220	10	20	39
.....	6	63	89	24	1,123	35	31	7	.....	8	.....	81	2	6	8
.....	113	1,718	1,881	1,674	44,313	1,349	149	40	47	129	.....	1,714	80	37	117
.....	94	695	779	287	18,310	191	200	37	4	76	177	635	49	45	94
.....	180	2,598	2,759	2,467	49,795	1,053	1,038	137	53	273	.....	2,609	96	54	149
.....	4	49	53	50	2,840	27	10	3	1	3	2	46	5	2	7
.....	194	2,044	2,178	1,758	70,320	1,036	494	73	8	300	140	2,040	92	46	138
.....	20	136	155	73	9,319	59	42	18	1	9	1	130	10	16	20
.....	203	2,145	2,343	2,226	81,371	1,214	529	87	66	234	2	2,190	110	103	218
.....	21	195	216	189	6,887	92	69	15	2	14	.....	194	4	18	22
.....	17	265	283	243	4,617	158	69	13	4	22	.....	286	12	5	17
.....	88	375	413	8	2,267	190	93	34	8	48	.....	373	31	9	40
.....	176	1,510	1,686	1,378	51,980	777	485	109	.....	157	.....	1,528	87	71	158
.....	20	171	191	170	5,817	160	9	2	2	1	.....	174	.....	17	17
New.....	64	184	218	217	19,350	109	31	8	.....	11	4	163	25	30	56
.....	108	1,017	1,125	831	35,536	536	254	86	21	94	.....	936	45	87	191
.....	227	447	674	104	40,360	240	91	45	.....	84	.....	460	100	114	214
.....	31	56	87	45	7,853	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	32	32
.....	50	451	511	87	2,730	228	143	55	6	36	.....	468	21	22	43
.....	133	1,288	1,421	1,365	47,267	675	375	56	10	170	.....	1,285	73	63	136
.....	138	1,883	1,991	1,433	34,005	959	571	103	.....	223	.....	1,856	72	63	135
I.....	10	163	173	.....	.....	116	21	3	.....	19	.....	159	9	5	14
.....	23	241	264	.....	.....	159	66	8	.....	15	.....	248	10	6	16
.....	76	605	681	70	.....	486	18	10	9	78	.....	595	53	33	85
.....	22	243	265	.....	.....	75	151	16	8	12	.....	266	4	6	9
York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,401	34,528	37,939	23,053	855,568	19,106	9,757	1,551	455	3,101	443	34,418	1,886	1,680	3,516

* Opened for patients December 8, 1887.

STATE BOARD OF

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ANNUAL REPORT

Sho

INSTITUTIONS.

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 New York
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27.

for the year ending September 30, 1887.

By legacies, donations, and volun- tary con- tributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
		\$29 47				\$3,881 58
\$40 50		124 75	\$852 50		\$124 00	1,664 50
						2,762 48
4,438 67		916 03				19,111 83
1,000 00		178 95				3,151 30
				\$243 80		743 80
1,825 00		2,406 78	10,700 00		6,406 55	21,265 03
1,200 00		4,384 61			3,758 01	10,952 97
4 25		308 86				2,495 53
998 10		180 00			300 00	1,838 58
173 64		61 88			894 60	930 88
214 16						214 16
				700 00	8,720 51	10,293 76
721 00						721 00
1,500 00		3,573 71			13,699 70	20,361 40
		200 03	5,000 00			5,890 01
2,070 00	\$2,664 22		20,000 00		1,697 35	28,980 05
3,685 90		1,100 00				5,024 14
2,882 00		53 90			1,940 00	5,289 55
16,181 00	282 75	1,993 07			7,858 43	27,463 99
	552 75					552 75
254 50						555 55
30 00		23 88				936 70
\$36,018 72	\$3,499 72	\$16,630 92	\$36,352 50	\$943 80	\$45,189 25	\$175,083 41

TABLE
of the expenditures of Dispensaries

	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1886.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.
.....
.....	8604 38
.....	\$312 50	\$111 23	576 00
.....	1,016 60
al-	1,685 20
.....	120 00
.....
.....	130 00
.....	500 00	5,481 52
al,
en,
nd
.....
.....	4,727 06
.....
.....	275 00	.....	552 00
.....	612 98
.....	102 09	60 00
.....	300 00
.....	4,241 72
.....
.....	11,252 57
.....	4,237 70
.....	2,427 60
.....	2,640 00
.....	5,584 08
.....
.....	60 00
.....	117 87	92 18
.....	50 00	.....	195 50
.....	\$437 50	\$831 19	\$45,596 91

* This sum represents the cost of 649

28.

for the year ending September 30, 1887.

For fuel and lights.	For medi- cines and medical supplies.	For ordi- nary re- pairs.	For build- ings and improve- ments.	For in- vestments	For all other pur- poses.	Total ex- pendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1887.
.....
.....
\$31 00	\$510 54	\$19 50	.....	.....	\$262 60	\$1,428 02	\$2,453 56
61 20	510 77	139 47	.....	.....	119 85	1,631 02	33 48
254 60	483 52	15 12	.....	.....	229 38	1,999 12	763 33
.....
247 02	1,205 47	565 71	.....	\$4,500 00	1,968 03	10,171 43	8,940 20
60 00	876 48	20 00	\$178 95	1,000 00	448 00	2,703 43	447 87
.....
.....
69 52	30 53	11 50	.....	.....	502 25	743 80	.....
344 71	1,695 88	417 15	198 29	11,250 00	647 18	20,534 73	730 30
.....
.....
.....
.....
106 47	858 70	56 05	.....	2,100 00	777 58	8,625 85	2,327 12
.....
.....
.....
22 05	320 10	148 64	38 30	.....	16 64	1,372 73	1,051 34
36 97	178 09	9 25	674 24	.....	157 40	1,668 93	169 65
1 10	.....	.....	.....	235 52	525 00	923 71	7 17
.....	461 62	7 35	.....	.....	140 43	909 40	.....
148 84	2,014 21	1,526 59	.....	.....	2,105 48	10,036 87	256 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721 00	721 00	.....
.....	2,685 01	491 04	.....	3,000 00	726 33	18,154 95	2,206 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,163 80	5,163 80	726 21
80 00	974 32	318 12	.....	21,100 00	411 29	27,121 43	1,858 62
45 75	924 11	37 57	.....	1,200 00	90 75	4,725 68	298 46
210 28	268 78	33 80	.....	1,000 00	533 48	4,986 34	303 31
895 08	*2,451 66	395 54	.....	•11,821 25	4,213 16	25,360 77	2,103 22
.....
.....
20 00	156 94	.....	.....	.....	370 00	606 94	.....
.....
35 75	74 18	55 75	.....	.....	20 00	395 73	159 82
.....	65 92	200 00	.....	.....	27 57	538 99	399 71
.....
\$2,670 34	\$17,046 83	\$4,468 15	\$1,089 78	\$57,206 77	\$20,177 20	\$150,524 67	\$25,236 71

nstruments furnished to patients.

TABLE 24. — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For furniture, beds and bedding.						For ordinary repairs.			For buildings and improvements.		For investments.		For all other purposes.		Total expenditures.		Cash on hand September 30, 1887.
.....	\$970 70					\$48 96			\$327 22					\$333 71		\$6,302 54		\$584 21
.....	107 00					2,530 96						\$2,000 00		1,002 68		26,404 31		1,252 64
.....	194 37													650 00		2,926 25		692 34
.....	95 72					198 65						2,030 00		106 62		6,003 77		4,848 10
.....	818 26					281 48						2,528 00		441 45		6,880 32		364 22
.....						308 31						8,000 00		1,432 66		33,962 92		1,106 28
.....												1,027 68		831 54		6,598 52		850 49
.....	1,187 19					2,084 43								7,420 73		28,588 80		2,430 33
.....	467 67					4,120 70						25,566 58		5,137 45		68,042 36		2,621 57
.....	373 87					1,053 32								102 77		29,126 23		3,354 94
.....	116 18					403 38								3,076 98		11,082 41		59 06
.....	250 32					2,579 73						7,500 00		5,347 43		69,443 50		9,676 38
.....	763 79					2,929 48						6,060 00		1,300 76		22,463 36		13,841 80
.....						95 74										1,613 03		974 41
.....	1,338 85					1,317 12			488 22			57,000 00		3,508 84		107,393 36		1,670 30
.....	768 27					170 74						5,000 00		452 57		18,121 19		661 45
.....	223 96					122 04								3,566 73		11,357 41		
.....														1,257 09		1,257 09		44 63
Crippled,	868 70					1,195 96			1,627 42			126,656 94		196 00		171,242 54		15,628 65
.....																		
.....	137 77					842 00										14,615 57		1,030 89
.....	618 23								3,883 05					8,984 43		38,871 20		865 05
.....	220 83					2,978 82								622 04		20,763 66		
.....	567 02					115 32			6,000 00			2,500 00		1,734 63		19,006 60		3,631 54
.....	797 18					1,197 05			680 00					465 24		28,461 72		1,111 99
.....						28 00								160 42		838 42		550 25
.....	1,877 90					3,065 81						15,000 00		4,662 79		103,912 86		19,628 78
.....	16,425 23								69,571 53			32,000 00				140,519 01		71,194 43
.....	264 96								1,917 87			4,397 25		2,100 83		22,786 85		4,124 78
.....																		
.....						122 30			1,024 79			10,000 00				28,619 93		246 34
.....	435 26					562 43								2,793 68		7,802 94		41 73
Women	1,216 87					2,959 41								5,809 79		21,065 33		
.....	279 96					344 35			5,398 17					967 90		19,706 46		

.....	4,394 80	.....	7,566 15	6,000 00	1,603 15	36,904 92	5,243 89
.....	165 36	62 51	233 07	.....	341 74	8,985 51	732 89
.....	2,100 06	2,112 31	65,300 00	262,800 00	3,131 51	374,219 88	3,304 40
.....	1,909 09	1,714 23	.....	.....	2,395 35	42,980 55	15 41
.....	1,707 36	4,106 95	4,781 73	.....	5,145 76	86,805 73	.....
.....	5 75	28 97	.....	.....	13 75	2,208 20	247 84
.....	1,843 00	1,420 00	7,200 00	15,753 22	1,115 15	91,013 37	536 18
.....	271 02	85 00	8,709 15	.....	623 28	13,316 86	.....
.....	1,323 49	1,027 44	.....	.....	4,511 51	49,444 89	87 17
.....	81 85	372 68	.....	1,540 00	674 55	9,719 90	709 52
.....	563 45	143 51	626 30	.....	496 27	8,402 01	2,592 85
.....	2,642 35	12,956 34	09,804 28	48,000 00	8,247 25	197,837 07	12,884 56
.....	43 26	397 65	6,500 00	.....	675 70	16,194 39	1,645 58
.....	488 53	1,343 87	.....	9,000 00	505 83	25,001 90	1,845 27
.....	267 02	1,315 00	6,753 59	.....	355 32	38,950 63	61 83
.....	1,194 29	987 98	2,813 90	.....	3,464 09	27,929 26	460 00
.....	1,137 57	637 02	.....	.....	776 95	12,248 84	637 87
.....	1,240 00	1,900 00	8,700 00	.....	849 00	23,153 51	.....
.....	845 71	1,578 34	.....	1,000 00	1,365 62	60,246 43	1,990 60
.....	68 00	206 55	.....	.....	374 86	4,731 45	2,427 83
.....	274 70	840 78	.....	.....	223 18	9,146 07	.....
.....	700 22	314 62	8,445 27	.....	1,640 87	20,228 27	41 47
.....	.....	425 04	.....	.....	540 65	6,294 13	.....
.....	2,393 69	1,582 50	.....	95,200 00	.....	149,763 97	4,087 51
rk, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,547 87	.....	.....
Total	\$57,448 92	\$67,064 29	\$312,449 99	\$743,180 67	\$109,995 23	\$2,394,635 91	\$202,280 11

*Of this sum about \$3,000 was expended for surgical appliances.

New York Cancer Hospital	31	586	617	319	6,863	187	326	74	...	3	4	696	11	10	21
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	25	341	366	314	6,520	200	68	21	15	8	...	332	...	34	...
New York Hospital	8	181	189	134	4,166	121	36	9	3	5	...	174	...	15	...
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	24	235	259	151	7,007	78	64	10	36	31	1	220	10	29	39
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	6	83	89	24	1,123	35	31	7	...	8	...	81	2	6	9
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	113	1,718	1,891	1,874	44,313	1,349	149	40	47	129	...	1,714	80	37	117
...	94	685	779	287	18,310	191	200	37	4	76	177	685	49	45	94
...	180	2,598	2,758	2,467	49,795	1,058	1,088	137	53	273	...	2,609	95	54	149
...	4	49	53	50	2,340	27	10	3	1	3	2	46	5	2	7
...	134	2,044	2,178	1,758	70,329	1,026	494	72	8	300	140	2,040	92	46	138
...	20	186	186	73	2,319	59	42	18	...	9	1	130	10	16	26
...	203	2,145	2,348	2,236	81,371	1,214	529	87	66	234	...	2,130	116	102	218
...	21	196	216	189	8,887	92	69	15	2	14	2	194	4	18	23
...	17	266	283	243	4,817	158	60	13	4	22	...	266	12	5	17
...	38	375	413	8	2,267	190	93	34	8	48	...	373	31	9	40
...	176	1,510	1,686	1,378	51,980	777	485	109	...	157	...	1,528	67	71	186
...	20	171	191	170	5,817	160	9	2	2	1	...	174	...	17	17
New York	54	164	218	217	19,350	109	91	8	...	11	4	183	25	30	55
...	108	1,017	1,125	831	35,696	536	264	88	21	94	...	993	45	97	192
...	237	447	674	104	40,350	240	91	45	...	84	...	480	100	114	214
...	31	56	87	45	7,853	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	93	23
...	50	461	511	87	2,730	228	143	55	6	86	...	408	21	22	43
...	133	1,288	1,421	1,365	47,267	675	375	55	10	170	...	1,288	73	63	186
...	138	1,853	1,991	1,433	84,006	969	571	103	...	223	...	1,856	72	63	135
I	10	163	173	...	...	116	21	3	...	19	...	159	9	5	14
...	23	241	264	...	...	159	66	8	...	15	...	248	10	6	16
...	76	605	681	70	...	486	18	10	3	78	...	535	53	33	56
...	22	243	265	...	...	75	151	15	8	12	...	256	4	5	9
York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	86	652	738	202	10,612	192	386	40	65	35	...	608	...	70	70
Total	3,401	34,526	37,929	23,063	856,699	19,106	9,757	1,531	455	3,101	443	34,413	1,336	1,880	3,516

* Opened for patients December 6, 1887.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE

Showing the receipts of Dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1890	From appropri- ations by boards of super- visors.	From appropri- ations by cities.
.....
.....	\$2,352 11	.....	\$1,500 00
.....	485 20	.....	1,500 00
Hospital	8,066 98	.....	5,689 95
.....	472 35	.....	1,500 00
.....
.....	.....	\$500 00	.....
.....	128 70	.....	.....
al, Brook-	.....	.....	.....
men and	.....	.....	.....
and Hos-	.....	.....	.....
rk.	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,610 36	.....	.....
.....
oklyn..	310 70	876 72	1,500 00
.....	360 48	.....	.....
York	76	.....	.....
w York..	873 15	.....	.....
.....	1,497 99	.....	.....
.....	689 96	.....	.....
.....	2,548 48	.....	.....
.....	238 24	.....	.....
.....	418 75	.....	.....
.....	2,148 74	.....	.....
.....
New York,	.....	.....	.....
.....	301 05	.....	.....
.....	884 82	.....	.....
.....	\$23,361 63	\$876 72	\$13,189 95

r ending September 30, 1887.

From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
	\$29 47				\$3,881 58
	124 75	\$852 50		\$124 00	1,664 50
					2,762 48
	916 03				19,111 63
	178 95				8,151 90
			\$243 80		743 80
	2,406 78	10,700 00		6,406 55	21,265 03
	4,384 61			3,758 01	10,952 97
	308 86				2,495 53
	180 00			800 00	1,838 58
	61 88			694 60	930 88
					214 18
			700 00	8,720 61	10,293 76
					721 00
	3,678 71			13,689 70	20,361 40
	200 03	5,000 00			5,890 01
\$2,664 22		20,000 00		1,697 35	28,980 06
	1,100 00				5,024 14
	53 90			1,940 00	5,289 65
282 76	1,993 07			7,858 48	27,463 99
552 75					552 75
					555 55
	23 86				998 70
\$3,499 72	\$15,680 92	\$36,352 50	\$943 80	\$45,189 25	\$175,083 41

TABLE

Showing the expenditures of Dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebt- edness upon real estate, principal and inter- est.	For other indebted- ness exist- ing October 1, 1886.	For sala- ries of officers, wages and labor.
.....
.....	\$604 38
.....	\$112 50	\$111 23	576 00
.....	1,016 50
.....	1,685 20
.....	120 00
.....
.....	130 00
.....	500 00	5,481 52
.....
.....
.....
.....	4,727 05
.....
.....	276 00	.....	* 552 00
.....	612 98
.....	102 00	60 00
.....	300 00
.....	4,241 72
.....	11,252 57
.....	4,237 70
.....	2,427 50
.....	2,540 00
.....	5,584 08
.....
.....	60 00
.....	117 87	92 18
.....	50 00	.....	195 50
Total	\$437 50	\$831 19	\$46,596 91

* This sum represents the cost of 649

28.

for the year ending September 30, 1887.

For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1887.
.....
331 00	510 54	319 50	.....	.....	3282 60	31,428 02	32,458 58
61 20	510 77	139 47	.....	.....	119 85	1,631 02	33 48
264 60	483 52	15 12	.....	.....	229 38	1,999 12	763 38
247 02	1,205 47	565 71	.....	34,500 00	1,968 03	10,171 43	8,940 20
60 00	876 48	20 00	\$178 95	1,000 00	448 00	2,708 43	447 87
.....
69 52	90 53	11 50	.....	.....	502 25	743 80	.....
344 71	1,696 38	417 15	198 29	11,250 00	647 18	20,634 73	730 30
.....
.....
.....
106 47	858 70	56 05	.....	2,100 00	777 58	8,625 85	2,327 12
.....
22 05	320 10	148 64	38 30	.....	16 64	1,372 73	1,051 34
36 97	178 09	9 25	674 24	.....	157 40	1,668 93	169 65
1 10	.....	.....	.....	235 52	525 00	923 71	7 17
.....	461 62	7 35	.....	.....	140 43	909 40	.....
148 84	2,014 21	1,526 59	.....	.....	2,106 48	10,036 87	256 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721 00	721 00	.....
.....	2,085 01	401 04	.....	3,000 00	726 33	18,154 95	2,206 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,163 80	5,163 80	726 21
80 00	974 32	318 12	.....	21,100 00	411 29	27,121 43	1,858 62
45 75	924 11	97 57	.....	1,200 00	90 75	4,725 68	298 46
210 28	268 78	33 80	.....	1,000 00	533 48	4,986 34	303 31
895 08	*2,451 66	395 54	.....	*11,821 25	4,213 16	25,360 77	2,103 22
.....
.....
20 00	156 94	.....	.....	.....	370 00	605 94	.....
.....
35 75	74 18	55 75	.....	.....	20 00	395 73	159 82
.....	86 92	200 00	.....	.....	27 57	538 99	399 71
\$2,670 84	\$17,046 83	\$4,468 15	\$1,089 78	\$57,206 77	\$20,177 20	\$150,524 67	\$25,236 71

instruments furnished to patients.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1887.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
..	1,871	1,409	..	..	..
..	7,452	4,292	..	..	..
..	4,752	6,286	103	139	..
..	11,816	13,438	..	..	..
..	7,199	12,094	..	..	..
..	18,591	20,619	..	..	..
..	8,473	6,273	181	425	38
..	6,580	19,546	..	..	239
..	552	..	..	1,492	..
..	727	6,000	..	230	..
..	23,474	54,320	4,816	7,836	367
..	26,377	41,888	..	65,561	191
..	16,102	18,169	..	..	..
..
..	1,466	5,096	41	..	..
..	42,213	..	..	..	..
..	4,634	1,906	..	..	..
..	35,870	35,269	2,189	5,473	400
..
..	..	18,644	..	..	..
..	6,559	14,059	..	1,902	100
..	4,264	4,091	51	439	..
..	967	..	..	..	..
..	6,084	23,236	350	1,696	..
..	6,644	..	..	..	..
..	2,889	..	..	..	..
..	37,114	73,399	3,576	7,516	133
..	647	1,785	..	..	..
..	9,538	19,569	2,073	3,879	115
..	20,621	60,230	4,342	8,968	406
..	20,279	63,934	3,615	7,775	382
..	1,717	..	245	960	..

Total	361,719	677,494	22,359	117,014	2,829
-------------	---------	---------	--------	---------	-------

TABLE 36.

the number of Insane in the care and custody of Institutions in this State, October 1, 1887.

INSTITUTIONS,	OCTOBER 1, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hospitals and Asylums:			
State Asylum.....	282	296	577
General State Hospital.....	223	195	418
Eclectic Asylum.....	216	239	455
State Asylum.....	171	185	356
.....	892	914	1,806
.....	825	959	1,784
.....	499	520	1,019
.....	1,824	1,479	2,803
.....	2,218	2,323	4,609
.....	199	14	213
.....	18	17	35
.....	217	31	248
.....	2,433	2,424	4,857
Asylums and City Alms-houses:			
City.....	1,903	2,515	4,418
City.....	635	897	1,532
City.....	19	8	27
City.....	1	1	2
City.....	120	156	276
.....	2,672	3,577	6,249
Asylums and County Poor-houses:			
.....	16	10	26
.....	2	5	7
.....	35	34	69
.....	34	42	76
.....	8	6	14
.....	61	62	123
.....	11	27	38
.....	15	22	37
.....	11	13	24
.....	20	17	37
.....	1	1	2
.....	188	186	374
.....	8	5	13
.....	9	11	20
.....	4	3	7
.....	2	6	8
.....	15	29	44
.....	8	38	46
.....	24	16	40
.....	24	31	55
.....	14	13	27

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
TABLE 36 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1887.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
.....	2	4	6
.....	7	11	18
.....	1	.....	1
.....	140	164	304
.....	34	71	105
.....	3	3	6
.....	38	30	68
.....	1	3	4
.....	34	38	72
.....	10	12	22
.....
.....	55	71	126
.....	.....	14	14
.....	4	8	12
.....	1	6	7
.....	13	26	39
.....	10	8	18
.....	2	.....	2
.....	.....	4	4
.....	2	.....	2
.....	1	3	4
.....	24	27	51
.....	18	26	39
.....	15	28	43
.....	2	1	3
.....	32	38	70
.....	2	3	5
.....	7	12	19
.....	28	29	57
.....
.....	12	12	24
.....	.....	2	2
.....	998	1,234	2,232
Asylums:			
Asylum.....	116	146	262
.....	5	16	21
.....	20	23	43
Primary.....	45	67	102
Quarantine Asylum.....	25	92	117
Retreat.....	.....	55	55
Home Hotel.....	56	52	108
Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville.....	1	5	6
Nervous Invalids, Fishkill.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Brooklyn.....	.....	10	10
.....	268	456	724
.....	6,371	7,691	*14,062

of 35 State paupers, 14 insane transferred from Soldiers and Sailors' private patients from other States and countries; total 135; including these, number of insane in the custody of institutions, October 1, 1887, was 14,197.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

TABLE 37.

*Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State of New York
October 1, 1887, by counties.*

COUNTIES.	In county poor-houses and county asylums.	In the Willard Asylum.	In the Binghamton Asylum.	In other State asylums.	In city asylums and city almshouses.	In asylum for insane criminals.
Albany.....	26	166	175	100	.....	10
Allegany.....	7	22	15	16	.....	.....
Broome.....	69	1	3	8	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	76	1	.....	9	.....	2
Cayuga.....	14	64	19	41	.....	2
Chautauque.....	123	.....	.....	8	.....	4
Chemung.....	.....	81	.....	28	.....	4
Chenango.....	38	.....	10	23	.....	1
Clinton.....	37	4	2	15	.....	1
Columbia.....	24	32	23	19	.....	3
Cortland.....	37	.....	1	10	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	27	33	15	.....	1
Dutchess.....	2	88	39	61	2	4
Erie.....	374	23	.....	145	.....	7
Essex.....	8	11	6	7	.....	1
Franklin.....	3	34	.....	6	.....	3
Fulton.....	20	24	21	11	.....	.....
Genesee.....	7	13	.....	11	.....	2
Greene.....	8	16	15	16	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	44	12	6	17	.....	2
Jefferson.....	46	33	13	20	.....	8
Kings.....	.....	.....	1	55	1,532	8
Lewis.....	40	8	4	7	.....	2
Livingston.....	55	5	.....	5	.....	2
Madison.....	27	6	22	34	.....	.....
Monroe.....	6	11	.....	48	276	7
Montgomery.....	18	32	18	25	.....	1
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	152	4,418	86
Niagara.....	1	108	.....	28	.....	1
Oneida.....	304	1	.....	96	.....	8
Onondaga.....	105	43	37	91	.....	6
Ontario.....	6	94	.....	1	.....	1
Orange.....	68	15	33	85	21	.....
Orleans.....	4	24	.....	24	.....	.....
Oswego.....	72	26	.....	26	.....	4
Otsego.....	22	19	34	12	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	16	3	7	.....	.....
Queens.....	126	26	7	49	.....	2
Rensselaer.....	14	110	151	62	.....	6
Richmond.....	12	28	4	48	.....	3
Rockland.....	7	10	7	14	.....	1
St. Lawrence.....	39	46	4	31	.....	1
Saratoga.....	18	24	51	20	.....	2
Schenectady.....	2	35	1	13	.....	1
Schoharie.....	4	24	4	13	.....	1
Schuyler.....	.....	37	1	1	.....	.....
Seneca.....	2	61	.....	1	.....	1
Stenbon.....	4	43	61	32	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	61	4	26	23	.....	1
Sullivan.....	39	.....	5	10	.....	.....
Tioga.....	43	2	5	5	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	3	60	.....	3	.....	1
Ulster.....	70	28	26	72	.....	6
Warren.....	5	2	10	13	.....	1
Washington.....	19	20	13	21	.....	1
Wayne.....	57	9	.....	16	.....	1
Westchester.....	.....	121	112	67	.....	5
Wyoming.....	24	7	.....	9	.....	.....
Yates.....	2	41	.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	2,232	1,784	1,019	1,806	6,249	213

*State paupers, transfers from Soldiers' Home, private patients from other countries, and insane emigrants (35) not included.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE 38.

Number of persons in the county poor-houses and city of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved to 1887, inclusive.

	Average number supported in poor-houses and almshouses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1868	7,302	50,903
"	7,097	180,946
1869	13,060	211,600
"	8,782	95,207
"	7,803	54,660
1870	14,585	149,895
"	8,456	66,771
"	8,807	45,035
1871	15,843	101,796
"	6,336	56,906
"	8,500	39,286
1872	14,636	96,102
"	6,334	42,431
"	8,284	32,463
1873	14,618	74,854
"	6,774	44,863
"	6,657	36,777
1874	15,331	81,640
"	6,456	70,400
"	8,641	51,922
1875	15,207	122,381
"	6,548	66,452
"	8,086	70,789
1876	15,234	150,211
"	6,919	90,404
"	8,894	55,340
1877	15,813	145,753
"	6,941	114,803
"	9,203	66,908
1878	16,100	181,861
"	8,840	101,149
"	9,961	58,072
1879	16,801	160,221
"	6,754	62,673
"	9,116	17,179
1880	15,870	79,832
"	6,591	61,275
"	9,785	16,317
1881	16,346	77,592
"	8,174	50,418
"	9,974	28,730
1882	16,148	77,000
"	6,410	42,261
"	10,007	27,106
1887	16,607	69,419

TABLE 39.

*Expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city
of the state of New York, and the disbursements for temporary
relief from 1868 to 1887, inclusive.*

	For support.	For tempo- rary relief.	Total.
1868.	\$857,631 20	\$426,795 75	\$1,284,426 95
1869.	939,450 47	155,230 82	1,094,681 29
	\$1,827,071 67	\$581,026 57	\$2,408,108 24
1870.	\$833,708 50	\$497,088 14	\$1,330,796 64
	890,156 89	294,893 43	1,285,050 41
	\$1,613,865 48	\$691,981 57	\$2,305,847 05
1871.	\$668,521 45	\$618,839 90	\$1,287,361 35
	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,406,865 09
	\$1,681,470 29	\$911,855 15	\$2,593,325 44
1872.	\$585,994 28	\$584,822 06	\$1,170,816 34
	1,069,298 45	235,830 91	1,305,129 36
	\$1,674,292 70	\$820,392 97	\$2,494,685 67
1873.	\$563,291 99	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,589 22
	1,066,777 18	225,912 29	1,292,689 46
	\$1,630,069 17	\$728,209 51	\$2,358,278 68
1874.	\$517,424 29	\$501,115 47	\$1,018,539 76
	1,112,731 48	214,635 39	1,327,366 86
	\$1,730,155 76	\$715,750 86	\$2,445,906 61
1875.	\$518,038 44	\$515,496 93	\$1,033,535 37
	1,008,964 55	252,790 66	1,261,755 21
	\$1,526,002 99	\$668,277 59	\$2,194,280 58
1876.	\$502,208 66	\$434,548 44	\$936,757 10
	1,080,268 49	242,563 57	1,322,832 06
	\$1,742,475 15	\$577,112 01	\$2,319,587 16
1877.	\$527,348 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,254,499 53
	1,013,618 08	210,894 99	1,224,512 06
	\$1,641,462 90	\$938,045 68	\$2,579,508 58
1878.	\$546,330 14	\$504,972 15	\$1,051,302 29
	1,041,915 83	267,937 84	1,309,853 67
	\$1,688,845 97	\$1,072,909 99	\$2,761,755 96
1879.	\$502,699 80	\$515,220 15	\$1,017,919 95
	998,647 59	161,045 62	1,159,693 21
	\$1,549,337 39	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
1880.	\$592,874 33	\$525,546 42	\$1,118,420 75
	1,025,993 20	68,919 35	1,094,912 55
	\$1,618,867 53	\$592,465 77	\$2,211,333 30
1881.	\$576,500 36	\$509,622 94	\$1,086,123 30
	1,087,091 54	85,964 91	1,173,056 45
	\$1,613,591 90	\$595,587 85	\$2,209,179 75
1882.	\$583,809 39	\$584,399 73	\$1,168,209 12
	1,066,645 93	75,962 30	1,142,608 23
	\$1,680,455 32	\$660,361 03	\$2,340,816 35
1883.	\$526,562 47	\$494,299 99	\$1,020,862 46
	1,122,882 51	64,894 16	1,187,776 67
	\$1,749,424 98	\$559,174 14	\$2,308,599 12
1884.	\$534,899 61	\$505,413 43	\$1,040,313 04
	1,324,997 05	74,573 99	1,399,571 03
	\$1,869,896 66	\$579,987 41	\$2,449,884 07

TABLE 39 — (Continued).

	For support.	For tempo- rary relief.	Total.
1884.			
County poor-houses.....	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City alms-houses	1,269,794 44	52,500 98	1,322,295 42
	\$1,927,316 11	\$571,190 54	\$2,498,506 65
1885.			
County poor-houses.....	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33
City alms-houses	1,306,967 79	66,969 18	1,373,926 97
	\$1,982,554 70	\$592,496 00	\$2,575,051 30
1886.			
County poor-houses.....	\$667,057 23	\$530,018 97	\$1,197,076 20
City alms-houses	1,342,288 75	97,248 15	1,439,536 90
	\$2,009,345 98	\$627,267 12	\$2,636,613 10
1887.			
County poor-houses.....	\$678,037 76	\$498,866 10	\$1,176,903 86
City alms-houses	1,332,066 92	94,168 97	1,426,255 89
	\$2,010,124 68	\$593,035 07	\$2,603,159 75

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1911

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1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

On parole
 Remaining in-doors
 Fed by hand
 Fed by tube
 Meals in bed
 Meals on hall
 On medicine, day
 On medicine, night
 On medicine, day and night

Patients Found Wet or Dirty this Morning.

. Kilburn, wet; J. Arnold, wet; C. Dibden, wet; J. .
 t; A. C. Warner, wet.

DEPARTMENT, NO. 2 — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT
 NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

Beds
 Extras
 Vacancies
 Beds
 Extras
 Vacancies
 Beds
 Extras
 Vacancies
 Beds
 Extras
 Vacancies
 or of beds on department
 or of patients on department
 or employed yesterday

How Employed.

rd
 ng-room
 hen
 dry
 ce
 pothecary
 ssistant steward
 ook-keeper
 store-keeper

	1886.	1887.
For farm B. G. and grounds	\$11,693 28	\$5,088 50
For medicines, etc.	4,374 36	2,657 53
For books and stationery	2,079 59	1,764 07
For water	393 80	1,176 89
For gas	2,738 61	2,632 83
For fuel	8,081 82	7,768 25
For steward's petty expenses	600 00	400 00
	<u>\$160,467 97</u>	<u>\$146,086 56</u>
		<u>\$160,467 97</u>
		<u>146,086 56</u>
		<u>\$14,381 41</u>

EXHIBIT C.

NEW YORK STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT NO. 1.—SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 1. Beds	44
Extras	
Vacancies	12
No. 2. Beds	19
Extras	
Vacancies	1
No. 4. Beds	22
Extras	
Vacancies	
No. 5. Beds	15
Extras	
Vacancies	
No. 9. South, beds	20
Extras	
Vacancies	5
Number of beds in department	120
Number of patients in department	106
Number employed yesterday	17
Total in house	143
Men	120
Women	23

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

185

On parole	1
Remaining in-doors	12
Fed by hand	3
Fed by tube .....	..
Meals in bed	3
Meals on hall	1
On medicine, day	11
On medicine, night	9
On medicine, day and night	6

Patients Found Wet or Dirty this Morning.

L. C. Kilburn, wet; J. Arnold, wet; C. Dibden, wet; J. Nelligar, wet; A. C. Warner, wet.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 2 — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT —
NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 6. Beds	44
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	5
No. 7. Beds	27
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	2
No. 8. Beds	20
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	1
No. 9. Beds	18
Extras	6
Vacancies .....	..
Number of beds on department	109
Number of patients on department	107
Number employed yesterday	45

How Employed.

On ward	6
In dining-room	5
In kitchen	1
In laundry .....	..
In office .....	..
With apothecary .....	..
With assistant steward .....	..
With book-keeper .....	..
With store-keeper .....	..

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Patients found Wet or Dirty this Morning.

G. Duffo, C. Murphy, E. Charbonneau, A. Liswell

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT
NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 10. Beds
 Extras
 Vacancies
 No. 11. Beds
 Extras
 Vacancies
 Number of beds on department.....
 Number of patients on department.. ..
 Number employed yesterday

How Employed.

On ward.
 In dining-room.....
 In kitchen.....
 In laundry
 In office.....
 With apothecary
 With assistant steward.....
 With book-keeper
 With store-keeper
 With tailor
 In mat shop
 In broom shop.....
 On farm.. ..
 In stable
 In dairy
 On lawn.
 In conservatories
 In vegetable room
 In fire-room
 In wood-shed
 With plumber
 With mason
 With carpenter
 With painter.. ..
 With butcher

With upholsterer	12
With shoemaker .....	..
With baker .....	..
With barber .....	..
In school	3
In seclusion .....	..
Unable to work	10
Refusing to work	4
At entertainment	27
At church or entertainment in city .....	..
At chapel .....	..
On grounds	22
Walking .....	..
Driving .....	..
On parole .....	..
Remaining in-doors	10
Fed by hand	2
Fed by tube .....	..
Meals in bed .....	..
Meals on hall	4
On medicine, day	8
On medicine, night	10
On medicine, day and night	2

Patients Found Wet or Dirty this Morning.

Eleventh ward, J. Flora, dirty.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT,
NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 1. Beds	30
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	3
No. 2. Beds	38
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	3
No. 3. Beds	38
Extras .....	..
Vacancies .....	..
No. 4. Beds	20
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	1

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

189

No. 5. Beds	31
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	2
No. 6. Beds	26
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	1
No. 7. Beds	38
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	2
No. 8. Beds	18
Extras .....	..
Vacancies .....	..
No. 9. Beds .....	..
Extras .....	..
Vacancies .....	..
No. 10. Beds	15
Extras .....	..
Vacancies .....	..
No. 11. Beds	24
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	3
No. 12. Beds	31
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	1
Whole number of beds	309
Whole number of patients	293
Whole number employed yesterday	145

How Employed.

On ward	24
In dining-room	36
In laundry	20
In kitchen	10
In matron's room .....	..
In officers' department .....	..
In carding and spinning .....	..
In garden .....	..
In knitting	4
In sewing	51
In quilting .....	..

In school	23
In seclusion	3
Unable to work	108
Refusing to work	10
At entertainment	61
At chapel .....	..
At church or entertainment in city .....	..
Fed by hand	7
Fed by tube .....	..
Meals in bed	6
Meals on hall	37
On grounds	78
Driving	3
Walking	3
On parole	4
Remaining in-doors	196
Accidents .....	..
On medicine, day	45
On medicine, night	27
On medicine, day and night	11

Patients found Wet or Dirty this morning.

8th ward.—S. L. Stout, wet; A. L. Hotchkiss, dirty.

11th ward.—L. Campbell, wet; E. North, wet; R. C. Deane, dirty.

12th ward.—M. G. Brown, dirty; K. Meyer, wet; S. Williamson, wet; O. S. Monty, wet.

EXHIBIT D.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

Description of New Buildings.

The new buildings at the Hudson River State Hospital consist of four separate constructions, designated on the plans as blocks A, B, C and D. A and C are two-story buildings, each being designed for 200 patients, while D is for 100, and is one story. A and C have a dining-room in common, viz: block B, midway between the two and approached by connecting covered ways. There is also a large kitchen in block B. Block A consists (and it is the same with block C) of a separate building for day-rooms.



STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

185

On parole	1
Remaining in-doors	12
Fed by hand	3
Fed by tube .....	..
Meals in bed	3
Meals on hall	1
On medicine, day	11
On medicine, night	9
On medicine, day and night	6

Patients Found Wet or Dirty this Morning.

L. C. Kilburn, wet; J. Arnold, wet; C. Dibden, wet; J. Nelligar, wet; A. C. Warner, wet.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 2 — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT —
NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 6. Beds	44
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	5
No. 7. Beds	27
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	2
No. 8. Beds	20
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	1
No. 9. Beds	18
Extras	6
Vacancies .....	..
Number of beds on department	109
Number of patients on department	107
Number employed yesterday	45

How Employed.

On ward	6
In dining-room	5
In kitchen	1
In laundry .....	..
In office .....	..
With apothecary .....	..
With assistant steward .....	..
With book-keeper .....	..
With store-keeper .....	..

With tailor .....	..
In mat shop .....	..
In broom shop .....	..
On farm	3
In stable .....	..
In dairy	2
On lawn	11
In conservatories .....	..
In vegetable-room	2
In fire-room	1
In wood-shed .....	..
With plumber .....	..
With mason .....	..
With carpenter	2
With painter .....	..
With butcher	1
With upholsterer	11
With shoemaker .....	..
With baker .....	..
With barber .....	..
In school	2
In seclusion .....	..
Unable to work .....	..
Refusing to work .....	..
At entertainment .....	..
At church or entertainment in city .....	..
At chapel .....	..
On grounds	25
Walking .....	..
Driving .....	..
On parole .....	..
Remaining in-doors	36
Fed by hand	5
Fed by tube .....	..
Meals in bed	1
Meals on hall .....	..
On medicine, day	22
On medicine, night	14
On medicine, day and night	13

Patients found Wet or Dirty this Morning.

G. Duflo, C. Murphy, E. Charbonneau, A. Liswell.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT, —
NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 10. Beds	49
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	1
No. 11. Beds	25
Extras .....	..
Vacancies .....	..
Number of beds on department	74
Number of patients on department	73
Number employed yesterday	41

How Employed.

On ward	8
In dining-room	7
In kitchen	1
In laundry .....	..
In office .....	..
With apothecary .....	..
With assistant steward .....	..
With book-keeper .....	..
With store-keeper .....	..
With tailor .....	..
In mat shop .....	..
In broom shop .....	..
On farm	9
In stable .....	..
In dairy	1
On lawn .....	..
In conservatories .....	..
In vegetable room .....	..
In fire-room .....	..
In wood-shed	2
With plumber .....	..
With mason .....	..
With carpenter .....	..
With painter	1
With butcher .....	..

With upholsterer	12
With shoemaker .....	..
With baker .....	..
With barber .....	..
In school	3
In seclusion .....	..
Unable to work	10
Refusing to work	4
At entertainment	27
At church or entertainment in city .....	..
At chapel .....	..
On grounds	22
Walking .....	..
Driving .....	..
On parole .....	..
Remaining in-doors	10
Fed by hand	2
Fed by tube .....	..
Meals in bed .....	..
Meals on hall	4
On medicine, day	8
On medicine, night	10
On medicine, day and night	2

Patients Found Wet or Dirty this Morning.

Eleventh ward, J. Flora, dirty.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT,
NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

No. 1. Beds	30
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	3
No. 2. Beds	38
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	3
No. 3. Beds	38
Extras .....	..
Vacancies .....	..
No. 4. Beds	20
Extras .....	..
Vacancies	1

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

No. 5.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
No. 6.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
No. 7.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
No. 8.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
No. 9.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
No. 10.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
No. 11.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
No. 12.	Beds
	Extras
	Vacancies
Whole number of beds	
Whole number of patients	
Whole number employed yesterday	

How Employed.

On ward
In dining-room
In laundry
In kitchen
In matron's room
In officers' department
In carding and spinning
In garden
In knitting
In sewing
In quilting

In school	23
In seclusion	3
Unable to work	108
Refusing to work	10
At entertainment	61
At chapel .....	..
At church or entertainment in city .....	..
Fed by hand	7
Fed by tube .....	..
Meals in bed	6
Meals on hall	37
On grounds	78
Driving	3
Walking	3
On parole	4
Remaining in-doors	196
Accidents .....	..
On medicine, day	45
On medicine, night	27
On medicine, day and night	11

Patients found Wet or Dirty this morning.

8th ward.—S. L. Stout, wet; A. L. Hotchkiss, dirty.

11th ward.—L. Campbell, wet; E. North, wet; R. C. Deane, dirty.

12th ward.—M. G. Brown, dirty; K. Meyer, wet; S. Williamson, wet; O. S. Monty, wet.

EXHIBIT D.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

Description of New Buildings.

The new buildings at the Hudson River State Hospital consist of four separate constructions, designated on the plans as blocks A, B, C and D. A and C are two-story buildings, each being designed for 200 patients, while D is for 100, and is one story. A and C have a dining-room in common, viz: block B, midway between the two and approached by connecting covered ways. There is also a large kitchen in block B. Block A consists (and it is the same with block C) of a separate building for day-rooms.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

From this a passage-way leads through another sep containing bathing, clothing, store and dressing-closets, lavatories and stair-way, and ends at the dormitory building. This latter is Greek cross and has four compartments formed by louvres on floor to ceiling, and from the meeting angles of the cross to the central platform. Each of these dormi takes about twenty beds, and every bed in every dorm seen from the night-nurse's central elevated platform. On three arms of the cross is an extension with single mode-closet, stair-way and outside door. Block D is between A and C; but has a dining-room and kitchen attached for the more feeble class of patients for which it is intended.

The plan marked E is of a proposed future building for excited and violent cases of insanity.

The lettering on the plans makes any further explanation unnecessary.

The walls of block A are all up and the tin roof completed. Block B is up and the tin roof on and the masonry of D is finished and the roof sheathing board masons are now at work on the outer and party walls and a few weeks of favorable weather will allow of completion.

The summer was rainy, interfering greatly with the work.

The contractors found it impossible to obtain a sufficient number of stone-masons and brick-layers.

Springs were found in some of the cellars, requiring outlay for permanent drainage.

Several hundred feet of eight (8) and twelve (12) inch pipe had to be taken up from its bed under the new building by a new system constructed outside and around the building.

Large areas of rock were blasted and removed to form foundation walls from surface water.

EXHIBIT E.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

The report of the State Board of Charities, transmitted to the Legislature January 4, 1887, recommended an appropriation of \$26,125 for various improvements and betterments and for patients' occupation fund at the Hudson River State Hospital, as set forth in the report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane. Of this amount, \$16,250 only was appropriated by the Legislature, viz.: for furniture, renewals, repairs and betterments, \$15,000; and for patients' occupation fund, \$1,250. The sums expended thus far have been \$10,445.68 for renewals, repairs and betterments, and \$316.09 for patients' occupation fund. Under the former are included new furniture and furnishing, painting and repairing buildings, new laundry yard construction, new lumber shed, turning-lathe and variety moulder, a woodshed for the employment of patients, a pipe-cutting machine, renewals, repairs and betterments of plumbing, additional accommodations for iron workers' and carpenters' departments, etc., etc.

EXHIBIT F.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

A resolution was passed at a meeting of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, held October 21, 1887, requesting the approval of the standing committee of the State Board of Charities of an appropriation of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars for renewals, repairs and betterments, and patients' occupation fund, itemized as follows:

Modification of steam heating apparatus.....	\$5,000
Plumbing, renewals, repairs and betterments	2,500
Painting and repairs necessary thereto.....	1,500
Tiled floors for three verandas.....	700
Tiled floors and brick arches for water-closets and bath-rooms of wards.....	2,000
New floors and bases in wards	1,500
Brick gutter drains around buildings.....	2,000
ew furniture.....	1,500
Lightning rods and galvanometer	1,000

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

193

Fire hydrants and connections	\$500
Fire hose	1,000
Hot water boilers and connections	1,500
Piggery	250
General renewals, repairs and betterments	2,050
Patients' occupation fund	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$25,000
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EXHIBIT G.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

Appropriations are needed for the following purposes by the Hudson River State Hospital, for 1888 :

For two wings for acute, excited and violent patients..	\$30,000
For thin cement, skim-coat, on all interior, side and partition walls of new buildings	6,000
For painting the same	3,000
For light-window guards	3,600
For lightning-rods	1,500
For basement retaining walls	4,000
For fire pump	2,000
For underground tunnels for ventilation, etc	10,000
For ventilating fans, engines and houses	7,200
For residence for physicians, with reception rooms and offices	8,000
For building for forty-five nurses and employes	7,000
For rock blasting and grading	6,000
For sewage and drainage	10,000
For water and fire service	8,000
For electric-light plant	8,000
For hot-water tanks	4,000
For plumbing	6,000
For furniture and furnishing	5,460
	<hr/>
	\$129,760
	<hr/>

Supplement.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, *December 7, 1887.* }

HON. OSCAR CRAIG,

Chairman Standing Committee, etc., State Board of Charities:

DEAR SIR.—I am directed by the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital to submit for the approval of your committee, the several items, amounting in the aggregate to \$129,760.

The respective items have been carefully considered as to cost, and it is believed that the several amounts specified are correct.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. CLEVELAND,

Superintendent.

EXHIBIT H.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

Authority was granted by the Legislature of 1887 to the managers, with the approval of the Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State, to contract for the purchase of additional land for the hospital, said contract to be submitted to the approval of the next Legislature. An appropriation of \$60,000 would be necessary for the purchase of 500 acres, more or less, of land suitable for the wants of the hospital. The several farms looked at for this purpose have buildings which could be utilized for the accommodation of patients. It may be stated here that the only appropriation ever made by the Legislature, for land for this hospital, was \$5,000.

With laundry cart.....	6
With supervisor.....	1
Attending school.....	..
Care of person and room only.....	2
Unclassified, in-doors.....	7
Unclassified, out-of-doors.....	20
Total employed.....	147
Unable to work.....	27
Refusing to work.....	..

Total patients	174
----------------------	-----

Number restrained	1
In covered bed, day.....	1
In covered bed, night	2
Sick in bed.....	7
Remaining indoors.....	13
At entertainment .....	..
At chapel.....	..
On parole	44

Weather pleasant; rain afternoon.

Temperature — Ward C 1, 70; C 2, 70; D 1, 69; D 2, 69; E, 70.

Patients found wet or dirty this morning — T. O'Shea, wet.

Number of filthy patients — Ward D 2, 13.

Attendants' Leave of Absence.

E. Gabriel, from 6 P. M. until 11 P. M.

W. S. Thompson, from 6 P. M. until 11 P. M.

J. Barron, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.

J. Kinnie, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.

P. Marshall, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.

J. Graham, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT,

NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

WARDS.	A 1.	A 2.	A 3.	B 1.	B 2.	B 3.	Total.
beds.....	32	III	39	31	31	28	194
patients.....	III	32	III	33	28	23	185
ployed yesterday.	32	32	28	WT	23	19	161

How Employed.

On the ward.....	23
In dining-rooms.....	22
In the laundry.....	58
In the Center.....	2
Sewing.....	20
Mending.....	16
Knitting.....	9
Embroidery.....	2
Attending school.....	..
Care of person and room only.....	6
Tailoring.....	3
Unclassified.....	..
Total employed.....	161
Unable to work.....	18
Refusing to work.....	6
	<hr/>
Total patients.....	185
	<hr/>

Number restrained.....	2
In covered bed, day.....	..
In covered bed, night.....	1
Sick in bed.....	4
Remaining in-doors.....	125
At entertainment.....	..
At chapel.....	..
On parole.....	57
	<hr/>

Weather rainy.

Temperature.— Ward A 1, 70; A 2, 69; A 3, 68; B 1, 71; B 2, 69; B 3, 66.

Patients found wet or dirty this morning.— A 3, H. Johnson, W. R.

Number of filthy patients.— Ward A 3, 3; B 2, 3; B 3, 6.

EXHIBIT K.

OFFICE OF STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. SELDEN H. TALCOTT, *Medical Superintendent.*

Dr. A. P. WILLIAMSON, Dr. C. S. KINNEY, *Assistant Physicians.*

MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE Co., N. Y., *November 15, 1887.*

HON. OSCAR CRAIG,

Commissioner of State Board of Charities :

MY DEAR MR. CRAIG.—In compliance with your request, I send you a list of appropriations which we expect to ask the Legislature for during the coming winter :

For another farm.....	\$25,000
For a new chapel and amusement hall	22,000
For a block of day-rooms to be attached to the adminis- trative buildings	15,000
For an increase of officers' salaries.....	3,500
Total	<u>\$65,500</u>

We need more land for dairy purposes, as, in addition to our home supply, we are obliged to purchase nearly \$500 worth of milk per month. We find that milk is the great rejuvenator of worn and exhausted human systems.

Dr. Clouston (the famous superintendent of Morningside Asylum, near Edinburgh, Scotland) says that when he gives his old women patients plenty of milk and heat, they never die. We want facilities for affording our patients the best means for avoiding death, and for renewing their health, and I trust you will indorse such a sentiment. Our present chapel will accommodate only about 100 patients. We have nearly 500 on the census roll; therefore we need a new chapel, as you can readily perceive.

We need also a new block of day-rooms, to be attached to the main or administrative building. The third ward in this main building has no parlor, and the halls in all the wards of this building are not quite as thoroughly lighted as they should be.

When these improvements are completed, we shall be exceedingly glad to have you come and visit us again.

We shall ask for an increase of officers' salaries to the extent of \$3,500. This will make the appropriation for salaries \$13,500,

which is the same sum as is now appropriated for the officers of the Poughkeepsie Asylum, and we think that the officers at this institution are entitled to as liberal salaries as those paid in a sister asylum.

I understand that one of our patients remarked to you, that there were too many beds in one of the day-rooms now used in part as a hospital.

The room and dormitory alluded to, are forty by fifty feet, and eleven feet high, thus giving 22,000 cubic feet of space. There are in these apartments eighteen beds, thus giving to each bed 1,222 cubic feet of space. The law requires at least 800 cubic feet for each bed, in an ordinary hospital, so I think we are on the safe side, so far as allowing liberal space to each patient is concerned.

We have now accommodation for about 500 patients. The per capita cost for buildings has been only about \$1,500.

As you know, there are many asylums where the per capita cost for accommodation of patients has exceeded \$3,000. Therefore, I think we are justly entitled to a moderate increase of comforts, such as a new chapel and a new day-room for the main building will afford.

I regret very much that I was obliged to be absent on the day of your visit.

I was away on an errand of love, and not of lucre, as I give, without money and without price, my services to the college which is my Alma Mater. It is my ambition, that coming graduates in medicine shall not be as deplorably ignorant of mental and nervous diseases, as are many who have graduated in medicine in the past. I hope that you will feel that our requests of the coming Legislature are just and reasonable, and if you can consistently approve them, we shall feel grateful.

With sentiments of most distinguished consideration, I am

Faithfully yours,

SELDEN H. TALCOTT,

Medical Superintendent.

OF THE

II L

FOR THE INSANE.

.....	221
.....	238
.....	459

.....

 one quart per day per

	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	99	110	209
.....	124	130	254
.....	34	41	75
.....		1	1
.....		17	17

II M.

FOR THE INSANE,

ON LAKE N. Y.

FOR MEN.

..... of four one-story buildings,
 of a refectory, containing on its
 The two one-story buildings
 with a corridor through
 or pavilions. The pavilion
 day-room for sixty-five patients.
 height of walls ten feet, and
 the room sixteen feet, making an
 cubic contents of this room and
 available for day purposes, is

The floor space is 3,254 feet,
 means for ventilation is a large
 in which wood is burned, and

this means is supplemented by flues leading into the ridge space at roof, and thence by conductors out of doors. The room is heated by a combination of direct and indirect steam-radiation and open fires. At night the day pavilion is wholly vacated, and the one-story building in the rear of the two-story building, is occupied as an associate dormitory for fifty patients. This room has attached five single dormitories, eight by eleven feet in size, for patients requiring separate care. It is heated and ventilated in the same manner as the day-room. It is forty-two by sixty feet in size, and its cubic contents are 32,760 feet, or 655 feet per capita. This room is entirely vacated during the day. The two-story building contains two hospital wards, for bedridden cases, each having eight beds, and in connection with the corridor to one-story pavilions, contains bath-rooms, water-closet and clothes-rooms.

The service consists, primarily, of a distinct day and night force. The full organization of one wing, for seventy-five patients, has three day attendants and two day nurses; and at night, two night attendants and two night nurses, or an average force of one attendant or nurse to eight patients. This does not include the employes for refectory building, or supervisors of service. The day attendants are entirely relieved from duty from 7 P. M. to 6 A. M., during which time the night attendants are on duty. There is no hour of the day or night when patients are unattended, and the inviolable rule that is strictly maintained is, that no patient shall remain in an untidy or uncomfortable condition, longer than is necessary to effect a proper cleansing and change of clothing. Patients must be raised at regular intervals until they become habituated to a self-response to the calls of nature. Thus, in a test with thirty patients of the "filthy" class, the first night found twenty-three of them soiled, notwithstanding the attention given them. But after a three months' course of infirmary treatment, there is only an average of three, soiled nightly under the same service. In other words, the first night eighty-five pieces of clothing were soiled by thirty patients, while now with seventy-five patients there are soiled, on an average, not to exceed ten pieces nightly.

Infirmary for Women.

The same service is maintained at the branch or infirmary for women, and the same rules of service are applied there as at the infirmary for men. There are four day rooms of irregular size for

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

the hospital, with an basement floor space of 11,900 feet, or about 100 feet per capita, and about 600 cubic feet per capita. There are 100 rooms of relative size. In addition there are 100 beds for twenty-five bedridden patients.

EXHIBIT N.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Statistics for Day of Visitation.

	Number of Inpatients	Number in bed.	No. taking medicine.	WET AND DIRTY.	
				Night.	Day.
Department of	97	4	35	9	4
Department of	121	2	18	7	5
Department of	22	3	24	10	10
Department of	6	1	19	2	1
Department of	101	2	22	21	13
Department of	97	2	12	6	2
Department of	180	12	68	13	9
Department of	203	2	22	18	8
Department of	241	1	16	5	2
Department of	251	2	16	7	5
Department of	204	5	33	18	11
Department of	74	9	19	8	5
.....	1,836	45	304	124	75

	Females.	Males.
.....	.....	60
.....	.....	33
series .....	.....	19
.....	33	2
.....	56	20
.....	12	1
.....	.....	1
.....	4	.....
.....	150	.....
.....	.....	2
.....
.....
.....	37	1
.....	.....	1

STATE BOARD OF CHARITY

Occupation.

Painter.....

Shoemaker.....

Grounds.....

Hall work.....

Totals.....

Number at walk:

Females.....

Males.....

Total.....

Total at work.....

Restrained by belt, one woman; restrained woman. Both are occasional cases, and not at intervals.

P.

For *November 4, 1887.*

EXHIBIT O.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHURCH

The following is a list of items we desire by the Legislature of 1888, in order to meet the demands of this institution:

The Barlow farm.....

This farm contains 191 acres of productive land, including the Phelps farm, already purchased and under cultivation. It is in an excellent state of cultivation, watered by a stream running through it. There is very little timber on the place, mostly all cleared off, and the land cultivated. The building is of the ancient style, but large and commodious, and in good condition. It is well fenced, and the outbuildings are sufficient for the accommodation of the farm.

Furniture:

100 iron bedsteads, with beds and bedding complete, at \$20.25.....	\$2,025	
700 hair mattresses at \$7.....	4,900	
200 seats at \$2.50.....	500	
400 rubber covers for filthy patients, at \$1.50....	600	
500 yards of carpet, at 80 cents	400	
200 yards of carpet, at \$1.20.....	240	
1 pianoforte, for amusement purposes.....	500	
		\$9,165

General furnishing	1,000
--------------------------	-------

Building and machinery:

One brick building, thirty-six by eighty feet, for shops to accommodate the carpenter, steam-fitter, gas-fitter, plumber, shoemaker, harness-maker and upholsterer, and the necessary machinery for the different tradesmen,	8,000
General repairing of the large kitchen and long hall leading to the same from the main building; wainscot all side walls with good hard wood, and ceiling overhead with white pine; take out old floor and timbers, and put in iron girders, and fill between them with corrugated iron or brick, and put down a floor of hard Pittsburgh tile	2,000
Moving old farm-house, and building additions thereto...	2,000
For repairing turrets and roof of main building, and pointing outside wall where needed.....	3,000
Two new boilers complete, with steam-pipe connections, to supply the place of two that have been in use for over twenty-five years, and have been pronounced unsafe from the fact that several flues were blown out last March	3,500

Laundry machinery:

Three No. 5 iron washing machines, set up, for washing heavy blankets, at \$500.....	\$1,500	
One centrifugal wringer	250	
One mangle for collars and cuffs.....	250	
One galvanized iron soap tank	125	
		2,125

Recapitulation :

Barlow farm.....	\$16,000
Furniture	9,165
General furnishing.....	1,000
Building and machinery.....	8,000
Repairing of large kitchen, etc.....	2,000
Moving old farm-house, etc.....	2,000
Repairing turrets, etc.....	3,000
New boilers and steam-pipe connections.....	3,500
Laundry machinery.....	2,125
Total	<u>\$46,790</u>

Approved *November 15, 1887.*

TRACY R. MORGAN, *Chairman,*
HARRIS G. ROGERS, *Secretary,*
T. S. ARMSTRONG, *Superintendent,*
Executive Committee.

We deem it highly important to duplicate the pumping machinery, and build an addition to the boiler-house at the river to receive the same, as the old pumps were designed and constructed to furnish a supply of water for about 400 patients, and have been in constant use night and day, for more than six years. The old pumps have not the strength or capacity to furnish the water now required for the use of over 1,000 patients; besides, a reservoir is now being built on the hill north of the asylum, with a capacity of over 1,000,000 gallons, at an elevation of at least 350 feet above the river. Larger and stronger pumps are demanded to furnish the necessary supply at the reservoir. The architect and building superintendent will be requested to make an estimate of the sum required for this purpose.

TRACY R. MORGAN, *Chairman,*
HARRIS G. ROGERS, *Secretary,*
T. S. ARMSTRONG, *Superintendent,*
Executive Committee.

With laundry cart.....	6
With supervisor.....	1
Attending school.....	..
Care of person and room only.....	2
Unclassified, in-doors.....	7
Unclassified, out-of-doors.....	20
Total employed.....	147
Unable to work.....	27
Refusing to work.....	..
<hr/>	
Total patients.....	174
<hr/>	
Number restrained.....	1
In covered bed, day.....	1
In covered bed, night.....	2
Sick in bed.....	7
Remaining indoors.....	13
At entertainment.....	..
At chapel.....	..
On parole.....	44
<hr/>	

Weather pleasant; rain afternoon.
Temperature — Ward C 1, 70 ; C 2, 70 ; D 1, 69 ; D 2, 69 ; E, 70.
Patients found wet or dirty this morning — T. O'Shea, wet.
Number of filthy patients — Ward D 2, 13.

Attendants' Leave of Absence.

- E. Gabriel, from 6 P. M. until 11 P. M.
- W. S. Thompson, from 6 P. M. until 11 P. M.
- J. Barron, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.
- J. Kinnie, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.
- P. Marshall, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.
- J. Graham, from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT — SUPERVISOR'S MORNING REPORT,
NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

WARDS.	A 1.	A 2.	A 3.	B 1.	B 2.	B 3.	Total.
Number of beds.....	32	33	39	31	31	28	194
Number of patients.....	35	32	34	33	28	23	185
Number employed yesterday.	32	32	28	27	23	19	161

How Employed.

On the ward.....	23
In dining-rooms.....	22
In the laundry.....	58
In the Center.....	2
Sewing.....	20
Mending.....	16
Knitting.....	9
Embroidery.....	2
Attending school.....	..
Care of person and room only.....	6
Tailoring.....	3
Unclassified.....	..
Total employed.....	161
Unable to work.....	18
Refusing to work.....	6
Total patients.....	<u>185</u>

Number restrained.....	2
In covered bed, day.....	..
In covered bed, night.....	1
Sick in bed.....	4
Remaining in-doors.....	125
At entertainment.....	..
At chapel.....	..
On parole.....	<u>57</u>

Weather rainy.

Temperature.— Ward A 1, 70; A 2, 69; A 3, 68; B 1, 71; B 2, 69; B 3, 66.

Patients found wet or dirty this morning.— A 3, H. Johnson, W. R.

Number of filthy patients.— Ward A 3, 3; B 2, 3; B 3, 6.

EXHIBIT K.

OFFICE OF STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. SELDEN H. TALCOTT, *Medical Superintendent.*

Dr. A. P. WILLIAMSON, Dr. C. S. KINNEY, *Assistant Physicians.*

MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE Co., N. Y., *November 15, 1887.*

HON. OSCAR CRAIG,

Commissioner of State Board of Charities:

MY DEAR MR. CRAIG.—In compliance with your request, I send you a list of appropriations which we expect to ask the Legislature for during the coming winter:

For another farm	\$25,000
For a new chapel and amusement hall	22,000
For a block of day-rooms to be attached to the adminis- trative buildings	15,000
For an increase of officers' salaries	3,500
Total	<u>\$65,500</u>

We need more land for dairy purposes, as, in addition to our home supply, we are obliged to purchase nearly \$500 worth of milk per month. We find that milk is the great rejuvenator of worn and exhausted human systems.

Dr. Clouston (the famous superintendent of Morningside Asylum, near Edinburgh, Scotland) says that when he gives his old women patients plenty of milk and heat, they never die. We want facilities for affording our patients the best means for avoiding death, and for renewing their health, and I trust you will indorse such a sentiment. Our present chapel will accommodate only about 100 patients. We have nearly 500 on the census roll; therefore we need a new chapel, as you can readily perceive.

We need also a new block of day-rooms, to be attached to the main or administrative building. The third ward in this main building has no parlor, and the halls in all the wards of this building are not quite as thoroughly lighted as they should be.

When these improvements are completed, we shall be exceedingly glad to have you come and visit us again.

We shall ask for an increase of officers' salaries to the extent of \$3,500. This will make the appropriation for salaries \$13,500,

which is the same sum as is now appropriated for the officers of the Poughkeepsie Asylum, and we think that the officers at this institution are entitled to as liberal salaries as those paid in a sister asylum.

I understand that one of our patients remarked to you, that there were too many beds in one of the day-rooms now used in part as a hospital.

The room and dormitory alluded to, are forty by fifty feet, and eleven feet high, thus giving 22,000 cubic feet of space. There are in these apartments eighteen beds, thus giving to each bed 1,222 cubic feet of space. The law requires at least 800 cubic feet for each bed, in an ordinary hospital, so I think we are on the safe side, so far as allowing liberal space to each patient is concerned.

We have now accommodation for about 500 patients. The per capita cost for buildings has been only about \$1,500.

As you know, there are many asylums where the per capita cost for accommodation of patients has exceeded \$3,000. Therefore, I think we are justly entitled to a moderate increase of comforts, such as a new chapel and a new day-room for the main building will afford.

I regret very much that I was obliged to be absent on the day of your visit.

I was away on an errand of love, and not of lucre, as I give, without money and without price, my services to the college which is my Alma Mater. It is my ambition, that coming graduates in medicine shall not be as deplorably ignorant of mental and nervous diseases, as are many who have graduated in medicine in the past. I hope that you will feel that our requests of the coming Legislature are just and reasonable, and if you can consistently approve them, we shall feel grateful.

With sentiments of most distinguished consideration, I am

Faithfully yours,

SELDEN H. TALCOTT,

Medical Superintendent.

EXHIBIT L

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Daily average for October, 1887:

Males	221
Females	238
Total	<u>459</u>

Quarts of milk consumed, 14,235.

Daily average quantity of milk consumed, one quart per day per patient.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of county patients.....	99	110	209
Number of private patients.....	124	130	254
Number of attendants.....	34	41	75
Number of patients in seclusion.....		1	1
Number of patients in protection-sheets.....		17	17

No other form of restraint.

November 9, 1887.

EXHIBIT M.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

WILLARD, SENECA LAKE, N. Y.

Infirmary for Men.

The infirmary proper is composed of four one-story buildings, arranged with two on either side of a refectory, containing on its first floor an associate dining-room. The two one-story buildings are separated by a two-story building with a corridor through it, connecting the one-story buildings or pavilions. The pavilion next to the refectory is used as a day-room for sixty-five patients.

by seventy feet in size, height of walls ten feet, and opening in the center of the room sixteen feet, making an opening thirteen feet. The cubic contents of this room and connecting corridors available for day purposes, is 650 feet per capita. The floor space is 3,254 feet, per capita. The chief means for ventilation is a large opening from a wide open fire, in which wood is burned, and

STATE BOARD OF CHAR

this means is supplemented by flues lead at roof, and thence by conductors out c heated by a combination of direct and and open fires. At night the day pavilio the one-story building in the rear of th occupied as an associate dormitory for fi has attached five single dormitories, eight l patients requiring separate care. It is hea same manner as the day-room. It is forty and its cubic contents are 32,760 feet, or 6: room is entirely vacated during the day. contains two hospital wards, for bedridden beds, and in connection with the corrido contains bath-rooms, water-closet and clot

The service consists, primarily, of a dist The full organization of one wing, for s: three day attendants and two day nurs night attendants and two night nurses, one attendant or nurse to eight patients. the employes for refectory building, or The day attendants are entirely relieved f 6 A. M., during which time the night attend is no hour of the day or night when patie the inviolable rule that is strictly mainta shall remain in an untidy or uncomfortable is necessary to effect a proper cleansing Patients must be raised at regular inte habituated to a self-response to the call: test with thirty patients of the "filthy found twenty-three of them soiled, notwi given them. But after a three months' c ment, there is only an average of three, same service. In other words, the first of clothing were soiled by thirty patients, five patients there are soiled, on an ave pieces nightly.

Infirmary for Women

The same service is maintained at the women, and the same rules of service are infirmary for men. There are four day ro

225 patients, with an aggregate floor space of 11,900 feet, or about fifty feet per capita, and about 600 cubic feet per capita. There are four associate dormitories of relative size. In addition there are two hospital wards for twenty-five bedridden patients.

EXHIBIT N.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Statistics on Day of Visitation.

	Number of patients	Number in bed.	No. taking medicine.	WET AND DIRTY.	
				Night.	Day.
Main { First Department	97	4	35	9	4
Men { Second Department	121	2	18	7	5
Men { Third Department	82	3	24	10	10
Main, { First Department	86	1	19	2	1
Women, { Second Department	101	2	22	21	13
Women, { Third Department	97	2	12	6	2
Women's Branch	199	12	68	13	9
Men, D. B. 1	233	2	22	18	8
Women, D. B. 2	241	1	16	5	2
Men, D. B. 3	251	2	16	7	5
Women, D. B. 4	254	5	33	18	11
Men's Infirmary	74	9	19	8	5
Total	1,836	45	304	124	75

Occupation.	Females.	Males.
Farm . . . . .	....	60
Garden . . . . .	....	33
Barns and piggeries . . . . .	....	19
Laundry	33	2
Kitchen	56	20
Center	12	1
Bakery . . . . .	....	1
Matron's office	4	....
Needlework	150	....
Engineer . . . . .	....	2
Butcher . . . . .	....	....
Upholsterer . . . . .	....	....
Tailor and tailoress	37	1
Carpenter . . . . .	....	1

Occupation.	Females.	Males.
Painter.....	....	1
Shoemaker .....	....	3
Grounds. ....	....	158
Hall work.....	109	225
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	401	417
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number at walk:		
Females.....		611
Males		228
		<hr/>
Total		839
Total at work.....		818
		<hr/>
		1,657
		<hr/>

Restrained by belt, one woman ; restrained by mittens, one woman. Both are occasional cases, and not restrained excepting at intervals.

P. M. WISE,

Superintendent.

For November 4, 1887.

EXHIBIT O.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The following is a list of items we desire to have appropriated by the Legislature of 1888, in order to more fully meet the demands of this institution :

The Barlow farm.....	\$16,000
----------------------	----------

This farm contains 191 acres of productive land adjoining the Phelps farm, already purchased and in our possession. It is in an excellent state of cultivation, well watered by a stream running through it. There is but very little timber on the place, mostly all having been cleared off, and the land cultivated. The house is of ancient style, but large and commodious, and in good condition. It is well fenced, and the outbuildings are sufficient for the accommodation of the farm.

2,125

1000

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Recapitulation :

Barlow farm.....	
Furniture	
General furnishing.....	
Building and machinery.....	
Repairing of large kitchen, etc	
Moving old farm-house, etc.....	
Repairing turrets, etc.....	
New boilers and steam-pipe connections.....	
Laundry machinery.....	
Total	

Approved *November 15, 1887.*

TRACY R. MORGAN, *Chairman*
HARRIS G. ROGERS, *Secretary*
T. S. ARMSTRONG, *Superintendent*
Executive

We deem it highly important to duplicate machinery, and build an addition to the boiler-house to receive the same, as the old pumps were destroyed to furnish a supply of water for about . . . have been in constant use night and day, for months. The old pumps have not the strength or capacity of water now required for the use of over 1,000 people. A reservoir is now being built on the hill north of . . . a capacity of over 1,000,000 gallons, at an elevation of 350 feet above the river. Larger and stronger pumps to furnish the necessary supply at the reservoir and building superintendent will be requested to estimate of the sum required for this purpose.

TRACY R. MORGAN, *Chairman*
HARRIS G. ROGERS, *Secretary*
T. S. ARMSTRONG, *Superintendent*
Executive

EXHIBIT P.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

DAY REPORT—SUMMARY.

Thursday, November 10, 1887.

Males

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Number of patients. 511, {	Day.. 79..	56	63	62	77	119	60	..	27	27			Phelps' farm, 3.	
	Night 66..	55	73	57	77	119	57	..	27	27				
Estimated capacity:													A stormy day and but few allowed out to walk.	
Number admitted.....	..												Taking medicine	20
Discharged .....	..												Sick in bed	24
Dead.....	..												Wet and dirty:	
Escaped .....	..												Day	24
Walk.....	5												Night	14
Religious service.....	..												Number convulsions	20
Entertainment.....	..												T. Kelly	1
Employed	218												J. Wood	4
Laundry.....	11												E. Burk	2
Kitchen.....	20												S. Getter	1
Center.....	4												M. Dowd	5
Hall work.....	42												J. Barnes	1
Mason	8												F. Kinsbury	1
Painter	2												C. Brainard	1
Water works.....	18												F. Conant	4
Farm.....	50													20
Garden	2													
Yard	50													
Carpenter	2												Hours in belt.....	..
Engineer	1												Hours in wristlets .....	..
Blacksmith.....	1												Hours in camisole.....	..
Bakery	1												Hours in muff.....	..
Lawn	2												Hours in seclusion .....	..
Tailor	1												Restrained in bed.....	..
Horse barn.....	2												Assaults on patients	4
Shoemaker.....	1												G. Hoagland upon A. Blauvelt.....	1
	218												J. Adams upon W. Benjamin.....	1
													W. Stilson upon J. Donahue.....	1
													J. Donahue upon W. Stilson.....	1
														4
													Assaults on attendants.....	..
													Assaults on physicians.....	..
													Arson .....	..
													Suicide.....	..
													Homicide.....	..
Temperature in shade.....						6 A. M., 46		12 M., ..		6 P. M., ..				
Highest ward temperature.....						6 A. M., 76		12 M., 74		6 P. M., 76				
Lowest ward temperature						6 A. M., 70		12 M., 70		6 P. M., 70				
Destroyed by J. J. Reilly.....													2 suits.	
Destroyed by C. Smith.....													1 blanket.	
Destroyed by J. Feshler.....													1 pair pants.	
Destroyed by W. Benjamin.....													1 suit and 1 shirt.	
Destroyed by O. W. Laurence													2 shirts.	
Destroyed by G. Bubler.....													1 coat and 1 pants.	

Females.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Number of patients, 526, {	Day..	57	58	53	55	55	127	60	..	30	31	
	Night	57	56	54	55	56	127	60	..	30	31	
Estimated capacity:												
Number admitted.....	..	walk.										
Discharged.....	..	Taking medicine.....										34
Dead.....	..	Sick in bed.....										31
Escaped.....	..	Wet and dirty:										
Walk.....	19	Day.....										108
Religious service.....	..	Night.....										46
Entertainment.....	..	Number convulsions.....										13
Employed.....	109	L. West.....										2
Laundry.....	17	K. Raper.....										2
Kitchen.....	11	S. Ring.....										2
Center.....	5	F. Lewis.....										3
Hall work.....	27	M. Hauer.....										2
Needlework.....	36	S. Bardeen.....										2
Fancy work.....	13											
	<u>109</u>											<u>13</u>
Water works.....	..	Hours in belt.....										..
Farm.....	..	Hours in wristlets.....										..
Garden.....	..	Hours in camisole.....										..
Yard.....	..	Hours in muff.....										..
Carpenter.....	..	Hours in seclusion.....										..
Engineer.....	..	Restrained in bed.....										..
Blacksmith.....	..	Assaults on patients.....										..
Bakery.....	..	Assaults on attendants.....										..
Lawn.....	..	Assaults on physicians.....										..
Tailor.....	..	Arson.....										..
Horse-barn.....	..	Suicide.....										..
Shoemaker.....	..	Homicide.....										..
Highest ward temperature.....	6 A. M., 78	12 M., 80	6 P. M., 80	During day, 80								
Lowest ward temperature.....	6 A. M., 63	12 M., 62	6 P. M., 64	During day, 63								
Destroyed by E. Whitwood.....							4 saucers.					
Destroyed by L. Elfein.....							1 chamber and 1 light of glass.					
Destroyed by A. E. King.....							2 dresses.					
Destroyed by J. Piggott.....							1 pillow slip.					
Destroyed by ward "F".....							1 cup.					

SCHEDULE No. 1.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
 OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
 ALBANY, *October 31, 1887.*

At a meeting of the State Board of Charities, held October 11, 1887, Commissioner Letchworth offered the following:

Resolved, That the chair now appoint the special committee under section 21 of chapter 280 of the laws of 1879, and that, as required by the statute, this Board by such specially appointed committee make the annual visit of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and personal inspection and due examination of its official records; and thereon, and on conferring with its superintendent, direct the discharge or removal to the counties whence they came, of any quiet and harmless chronic insane in the asylum if, in the judgment of the committee, their health and comfort can properly be provided for by the superintendents of the poor of their respective counties, with full power in such committee, to do any and all things which said committee, or this Board, is authorized to do under said section twenty-one of the statute.

This resolution was adopted and the chair named as such special committee Commissioners Craig, Milhau and Walrath.

[Attest,]

JAMES O. FANNING,
Assistant Secretary.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

November 10, A. D., 1887.

We, the undersigned, the committee of the State Board of Charities, specially appointed by the resolution of said Board, passed at its stated meeting on the 11th day of October, 1887, having made due examination, with personal inspection, of the official records of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, and particularly the entries in the case books, relating to the patients whose names are hereinafter given, and other patients who were examined by us, and having in the presence, and with the aid of the superintendent of said asylum, and his assistant physicians, and of the secretary of our said Board, and of the State

Commissioner in Lunacy, personally examined each of said patients and other patients; and being satisfied that the comfort and health of said patients, whose names are hereinafter given, can be provided for properly by the superintendents of the poor, of the respective counties of said patients, and with benefit to the patients remaining in said asylum, which is unduly crowded:

Now, on said inspection and examination, and on conferring with the superintendent of the asylum, and by virtue of section twenty-one (21) of chapter two hundred and eighty (280) of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (1879), and in pursuance of said resolution, we, the said committee, do advise and under said statute direct, the removal of the following named patients from said asylum, to the respective counties from which they came, as hereinafter designated opposite their respective names, and to the care of the superintendents of the poor of said respective counties, as follows, to wit:

Albany County.— Mary Cronin, John Jacobson.

Otsego County.— Byron Cheney.

Onondaga County.— Maria Conway, George Heimm.

Rockland County.— Elizabeth McKee.

Rensselaer County.— Thomas Crea, Owen McLaughlin.

Westchester County.— Sarah M. Bevin, Ann Daley, John W. Dorsey.

Making in all five (5) women and six (6) men, being eleven (11) patients as aforesaid.

[Signed,]

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU.
PETER WALRATH.

Committee.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original paper left with the superintendent by the committee, November 10, 1887.

T. S. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

I, John Sparks, clerk of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the city and county of New York (each being a court of record, and having a common seal), do hereby certify that the annexed is a copy of a presentment of grand jury, now on file in the clerk's office, and that the same has been compared by me with the original, and is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Given under my hand, and attested by the seal of the said court, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of
 [SEAL] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

JOHN SPARKS.

THE FEMALE INSANE ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Presentment of Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, October —, 1887.

To the Court of General Sessions of the Peace:

The grand jury of the city and county of New York, acting under the instructions of the court given to them at the opening of the present term, visited the public institutions on Blackwell's Island, and within the limited time at their disposal, carefully examined into the manner in which these institutions are conducted.

In consequence of recent disclosures relating to the management of the Female Asylum for Insane Patients, which were brought under their notice, the grand jury gave particular attention to the method of conducting this institution.

The grand jury met at the Female Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island in the forenoon of the 19th inst., and after examining several witnesses, including the physicians and nurses in charge of the same, and subsequently taking the testimony of the medical superintendent, Dr. McDonald, and other officers of the institution, have reached the following conclusions:

We find that by reason of the fact that the appropriation to the Department of Charities and Correction for the

present year was insufficient, the salaries necessary to secure the services of trained nurses and competent junior physicians could not be paid, and that these branches of the service are consequently not as efficient as they should be. The present medical staff is inadequate to meet the requirements of over 1,600 insane patients confined in the institution, and the nurses examined did not appear to be qualified for the discharge of the important duties intrusted to them.

Second. We find that the food furnished to the insane patients, while sufficient in quantity, and as good as can be supplied at the present per capita allowance for the inmates, is not sufficiently good in quality, and also that the system of cooking and serving it requires to be improved.

Third. We find that the wards are overcrowded; that the accommodation for bathing insane patients in the institution is not adequate; that a sufficient supply of towels is not furnished to dry the patients after bathing, and that the method of supervising the bathing of patients requires to be remodeled.

Fourth. More care should be exercised in examining persons called insane, when first admitted to the asylum.

Fifth. We are of the opinion that greater care should be exercised in the classification of patients in the wards, in order to guard against the danger of spreading contagious diseases.

Sixth. We find that in the event of a fire breaking out in the building, owing to the manner of locking the doors of the patients at night, the lives of the inmates would be endangered.

In view of these conclusions, we commend the action of the board of estimate and apportionment in granting an increase in the annual appropriation for the Female Insane Asylum for the coming year, so as to enable the superintendent to carry out those improvements in the management of the institution, suggested in the testimony of Dr. McDonald, which is herewith submitted.

Among the improvements needed, we desire to call especial attention to the necessity of furnishing food of a better quality than can be supplied at the present per capita cost of twenty-three and one-half cents a day, for each patient, including all expenses, or about eleven and one-half cents a day for food alone. Better facilities should also be provided for cooking and serving the food, so that the patients may receive their meals warm.

We believe that the medical staff should be increased, and that

the junior physicians employed in the institution should be paid salaries which will secure the services of competent men. Under the present system, as Dr. McDonald testifies, as soon as the junior physicians become thoroughly competent in the treatment and care of insane patients, their services are secured for other institutions. We recommend the appointment of at least three female physicians to superintend the examination, bathing and general treatment of patients in the Female Insane Asylum.

We are of the opinion that the head attendant in each ward, from whom the physicians receive their information as to changes in the condition of the patients, should be a trained nurse, and that the salary paid should be sufficient to secure the services of properly qualified attendants. Ample facilities to visit the wards should be afforded to citizens seeking information of missing friends, supposed to be confined in the institution.

We recommend that the medical superintendent be empowered to make all appointments on the medical staff, as well as of the attendants, without any interference on the part of the Civil Service Board, so as to secure a higher standard of efficiency in those branches of the service.

For the purpose of guarding against the danger to the inmates in case of fire breaking out in the building, owing to the fact that each bedroom door must be separately unlocked, we recommend the introduction of a mechanical lock in each ward, so that all the rooms can be opened at once by the movement of a single lever.

Finally, that the law be changed, placing the poor and insane under a different commission from criminals, and ask the State Board of Charities to look into the matter.

These recommendations, together with the evidence taken before the grand jury in the course of the investigation, are respectfully submitted.

J. C. MILLS,

Foreman.

W. H. W. MORRIS,

Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, *Sept*

OSCAR CRAIG, Esq., *Rochester, N. Y.*:

MY DEAR SIR.—I inclose herewith a copy of the correspondence between Dr. Simmons and myself, in reference to his duties as commissioner of charities. You see that he has decided to give his whole time to the discharge of his public duties. This will remove, for the time being, the cause of complaint, and will, I trust, lead to a better management of the asylum.

Yours sincerely,

ABRAM S.

The letters read as follows :

NEW YORK,

Dr. CHARLES E. SIMMONS, *President*:

SIR.—I have been furnished with a certified copy of the resolution accepted and adopted by the State Board of Charities, relating to the management of the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island. It is my duty to call your attention at once to the facts stated therein, which you will find on page 34 of the printed report.

"Respecting the said commissioners, we find that Mr. Brennan and Mr. Porter give their whole time to the management of their department, and that Dr. Simmons gives a part of his day, being all his time not occupied in the practice of his profession; that the duties in the business of the city, the management of the islands, and in the general government of the department, including, with the insane asylums, the almshouse, institutions for children, the workhouses, the city prisons and the penitentiary, and embracing over 14,000, require the undivided time of each commissioner. It is but that, even then, their multiplied official engagements afford too few opportunities for personal visits upon the wards of the asylum, and absorb in general business the energies needed to push reforms and remedies, such as are required in the case of this insane asylum should be able to effect."

It seems to me that this statement requires serious consideration, and that you should elect, without delay

make arrangements to give your entire time to the public service, or resign a duty to which you cannot give sufficient attention. You will understand that I do not invite a resignation, but would be very glad if you can make arrangements to devote your great experience and admitted intelligence to the duties which have been confided to you. But if you cannot do so, the obligation to make room for some other officer who can give his whole time to the public service in this department would seem to be imperative.

Respectfully yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT,

Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
 COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
 NEW YORK, *September 10, 1887.* }

HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT,

Mayor of the City of New York:

DEAR SIR.—I am in receipt of your communication of August 27, 1887, in which you call my attention to a paragraph in the report of the State Board of Charities. In answer, I would say that I deem it entirely proper that I should give you such an assurance as you request. I therefore respectfully reply that I will give my undivided time to the public service.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the kind way in which you refer to me in your letter, and permit me to hope that our official relations will continue as friendly as our personal relations have always been.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain

Yours truly,

CHARLES E. SIMMONS.

SPECIAL REPORT
OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE
IN THE
MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION
OF THE
NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

We, the members of your Standing Committee on the Insane, to whom was referred the letter of the Mayor of the city of New York, dated June 17, 1887, calling the attention of this Board to certain complaints made to him "that the management of the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island is not such as to entitle it to public confidence," and preferring the request that the Board would "take prompt steps to make a thorough investigation" of the same, submit the following special report:

In pursuance of such reference, your committee, including one member for the city of New York, have made such investigation into the management and affairs of the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island.

Our hearings and examinations having been made public, were first conducted at the City Hall, New York, on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth days of June, and the first day of July, and were duly adjourned and continued on the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth days of July, at the asylum on Ward's Island. Assistant Corporation Counsel Francis L. Wellman, Esq., and W. W. Wheeler, Esq., appeared at the request of the Mayor, and Counselor Arthur H. Masten appeared for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. None of the complaints were formulated, and no written specifications or charges were submitted to us; but we caused public notice to be given at each hearing, inviting all persons to present any grievances or complaints, orally or in writing, and to produce witnesses and to propose interrogatories. Many subpoenas were issued to persons whose names had publicly appeared in the newspapers or otherwise, or were privately shown to us, having alleged or supposed connection with, or knowledge of the facts in the cases of complaint or matters under examination; many witnesses were examined under oath, and over three thousand folios of testimony were taken by our stenographers, all of which, reduced by them to writing, with the numerous exhibits therein referred to, are herewith submitted.

Our endeavor was to keep the proceedings within the proper limits of time and expense to the State, but within such limits to make our examinations as thorough as possible. And now we indulge the hope that the end of the investigation suggested by the Mayor, viz.: "the reformation of abuses and the improvement of the management of this great charity," may be attained, not so much in specific findings of facts relating to particular cases, as in conclusions regarding the general causes and conditions which necessarily have given rise to actual evils and abuses in this asylum.

The institutions for the insane, in common with all the charitable as well as correctional institutions of the city, are in charge of the Department of Charities and Correction, under chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, known as the "Consolidation Act," which provides for the maintenance and government of these institutions, and specifies the powers and duties of this department. The board of three commissioners, which is the head of this department, is given, and is required to "exercise full and exclusive powers for the government, management, maintenance and direction" of all said institutions, including the "Asylum for the Insane," on Ward's Island, with its branches on Ward's Island and Randall's Island, all of the patients wherein are men, as well as of the "Lunatic Asylum" on Blackwell's Island, with its branches on Blackwell's Island and Hart's Island, all of the patients wherein, excepting a few workers on Hart's Island, are women. (§§ 39 and 385.)

FINANCES.

These statutory powers and duties of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction involve large trusts of a financial character. But, as neither formulated charges against their financial management, nor expert aids for the examination of their books, accounts and vouchers were furnished; and as such examination naturally would involve the affairs of the entire department, and necessarily would be prolonged indefinitely at great expense, which should devolve upon the local financial officers and be a charge against the city and county rather than the State, your committee confined this branch of the investigation to certain defects of method, and to the supplies delivered at the general storehouse on Blackwell's Island, and thence distributed to the insane asylums, as well as hospitals, alms-house, work-house and penitentiary, on the several islands.

Section 189 of the Consolidation Act, provides, among other things, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall annually, between the first day of August and the first day of November, make a provisional estimate of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the city and county of New York, in each department and branch thereof, for the next ensuing fiscal year; and that for the purpose thereof, the heads of departments, at least thirty days before, shall send to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an estimate in writing of the amount of expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof, required in their respective departments.

Although it is in oral evidence that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have annually complied with the letter of this statutory requirement, by giving their departmental estimate to the Board of Apportionment, yet it appears that they have received the amount fixed for their department in the final estimate of the Board of Apportionment, as one gross sum, without crediting to the various institutions and branches of their department the several sums assigned thereto respectively, in the provisional estimate; and that from time to time they have augmented or diminished these several sums, drawing from one and adding to another, as the expenses of the institutions and branches of their department might seem to demand, and as to them might seem exigent or expedient. It is shown, also, that, while these estimates given to the Board of Apportionment have specified in detail the supposed expenses of each institution of the department for the ensuing year, and while such estimates and the items thereof are alleged to be in general accordance with the actual expenses of the respective institutions for the preceding year, the estimates or items thereof for the ensuing year are not transcripts from such actual expenses of the preceding year.

It is thus evident that the Board of Apportionment has no assurance that these annual estimates of the Department of Charities and Correction, "specifying in detail the objects thereof," do not specify items and sums for the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, to be used in other charitable institutions, or in correctional institutions of the department; or (*vice versa*), that there are resources in the estimates made for the other charitable as well as correctional institutions from which to draw for the expenses of this and the other insane asylums.

There have been for years no accounts of items of actual expenditure of these several institutions, either published or furnished to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Such items are not given in the report of the Comptroller — published in the *City Record*. Though the books, vouchers and accounts of the Board of Charities and Correction may be open to the examination of all persons, including the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, it is evident that such busy members of the city government as the Mayor, Comptroller, President of the Board of Alderman and President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, constituting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, cannot or will not find time to study the accounts of all the departments and bureaus filed away in their respective archives.

This power in the Department of Charities and Correction to procure a general appropriation for its different bureaus and institutions, by unbalanced apportionments, resembling unbalanced bids, seems to make it eminently proper that there should be annually published or filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or one of its officers, such as the Mayor or Comptroller, an itemized account of each bureau and institution for the preceding year.

Section 49 of said act gives the Mayor power to require such information as includes the accounting in question.

We present these views of the financial system, not to reflect upon the good faith or intended diligence of the Board of Charities and Correction in these respects, but to reveal what appears to us to be a fault or defect of the system; and to discover the reason, if any, for the failure, hereinafter shown, to induce the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to supply the necessities of this asylum for the insane on Ward's Island.

ECONOMY.

The rates for food and for total maintenance are given for the twelve years from 1875 to 1887, in the table, Exhibit 16, with the following results, to wit: average daily cost *per capita* during the twelve years, for food, less than fifteen cents; and total including clothing, care, etc., less than thirty-three cents; and during the year 1886 for food, thirteen cents and eight mills, and total, thirty-two cents and six mills.

The foregoing rates cannot be compared with returns from

counties exempted by the State Board under the Willard Asylum Act, for the reasons that in such returns the cost of treatment, care and proper maintenance of the patients in the exempted insane asylums is reduced by the products of large farms, and covers only chronic cases; and even thus the increase of such cost, over the cost of support of the paupers in the poor-houses of the respective counties, is not accounted for, but goes into the aggregates and averages of expenses of these two classes of county institutions in one account. But that the average daily cost of food and maintenance and treatment *per capita* during the last twelve years, as well as the last year, in the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island is extremely low, should go without saying, under any just conception of the *status* of an insane person, as a sick patient, and not simply a pauper; and in consideration of the fact that among the inmates of this asylum are the whole number of acute cases, all requiring good food as well as care and treatment to prevent them from becoming chronic, but all in fact reduced with the chronic cases, not only to one average of expense in account, but also to one common level of actual expenditures for food and service of attendants, as the evidence before us shows.

For comparison of the said rates with those of the six State institutions for the insane, we refer directly to the reports of the said several institutions for the last fiscal year. In the report of the committee on audits of the trustees of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, for the year ending September 30, 1886, we find that part of the weekly cost *per capita*, which is made a charge against the counties, to be as follows:

Maintenance - stores and supplies . . . . .	.851
Fuel and lights . . . . .	.181
Farm wages and expenses . . . . .	.098
House wages . . . . .	.775
Furniture and repairs . . . . .	.203
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.098
Medicines . . . . .	.029
Improvements . . . . .	.024
Clothing . . . . .	.207
Total	<u>\$2.466</u>

Two dollars and forty-six cents and six mills.

But this State institution is intended for chronic cases only, and with a population of about two thousand, has a fertile farm of about one thousand acres, and is in great measure self-supporting with the products of the farm from the labor of its patients. Moreover, the salaries of its physicians and other items, being paid by the State, are not included in said rates. The compensation for the present fiscal year has been fixed by the Willard asylum at two dollars and twenty-five cents per week for each patient, as the county charge. By law the sum fixed by this asylum is the maximum limit of the county rates at the other State Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Binghamton, which also has a large and productive farm cultivated by the labor of its able-bodied patients. These two State institutions are in a fair way to solve the problem to what extent, given the requisite quantity and quality of land, asylums for the chronic insane may in time become practically self-sustaining, as to current expenses, with great benefit to the patients who perform the labor under watchful medical supervision.

Comparing the daily cost *per capita* for the last fiscal year, we have at Willard Asylum, with its chronic cases largely self-supporting, and exclusive of acute cases, and exclusive of large items paid by the State, the county charge over thirty-five cents; but at Ward's Island with its acute as well as chronic patients, dependent almost entirely on high-priced markets and without large resources from its land or labor, the total charge, including salaries of physicians and all items of expenditure, less than thirty-three cents.

Taking now the Hudson River State Hospital as representative of the four State hospitals for the acute insane, and selecting it on account of the clear financial statements, in its report for the year 1886, we find that its average of 400 patients cost *per capita* per week (\$5.1327), five dollars thirteen cents two and seven-tenths mills, of which the practical expense for board was (\$4.1539), four dollars fifteen cents and three and nine-tenths mills, or about four times that of the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island with its acute cases, which the evidence on estimates, according to the test of two years, applicable to the State institutions, show to be at least one-fourth of its census in all its different branches, of nearly 2,000 patients.

The average cost *per capita* in the two city asylums on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, for men and women respectively, is nearly the same if we exclude items for wages; and less than in the Kings

County Asylum at Flatbush. A comparison of the statistics of expenses in these three city and county institutions, with the six State institutions for acute and chronic insane, made in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the State Board, transmitted to the Legislature January 24, 1884, for the year 1883, is here cited, because it is in published and convenient form for reference, and is indicative of former interest in the subject. The result of this comparison, appearing on pages 12 to 24 of the said report, makes the yearly cost of the 3,525 patients in the New York city asylums \$384,891, and of the 1,236 patients in the Kings County Asylum \$154,500; or in aggregate \$539,391 for 4,761 patients, acute and chronic cases; while the cost of the patients in the four State hospitals for the acute insane, with an average population of 1,424, and in the two State asylums for the chronic insane, with an average population of about 2,260, making the less number in total census of 3,684 patients, was the much larger sum of \$777,144.

FOOD.

This undue economy of expenditure for the two city asylums, which owes its continuance to defective financial methods already mentioned, and to the imperfect correspondence between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Charities and Correction, is intimately related to questions respecting the character of the food supplied to this particular asylum for insane men on Ward's Island. Our inquiry is whether such food has been as good as required by

- (1) The market and the purchase prices, and
- (2) The needs of the patients.

It is in evidence, and is undisputed, that the Department of Charities and Correction has complied with section 64 of the Consolidation Act, by making contracts with the lowest bidders, on advertisements and sealed proposals, for all foods and other supplies, wherever the several parts of any supply together involved the expenditure of more than \$1,000; excepting certain teas and other groceries purchased at private sales, which, though prohibited by the statute, appear on the testimony of the inspector appointed by the Comptroller, to have been recommended or approved by said inspector as of general merit and for the interest of the city.

It is shown also that in cases of contracts on sealed proposals,

the proposals and contracts have been made on samples, called exhibits, and preserved in the office of the department; that all foods and supplies purchased under sealed proposals or otherwise, for the various institutions on the several islands, excepting meat, fish and milk, have been delivered at the general store-house on Blackwell's Island, and thence distributed to the several institutions, on written requisitions of the respective superintendents or superior officers thereof; that on such general delivery at the store-house, and before distribution or acceptance, the goods delivered have been examined there, by comparing samples thereof with the respective exhibits; that such examinations cover about \$30,000 worth of goods every fortnight, and have been made daily by the general store-house clerk of the department, and since April 1, 1885, also to some extent by the inspector appointed by the Comptroller.

It appears that the examinations by the inspector are not checks upon the department, except in so far as they furnish expert knowledge; for he attends only five days in the week, and arrives late in the afternoon, after the largest deliveries have been made, and takes his samples of such deliveries from the hands of the store-house clerk.

The testimony of Mr. Corwin, the inspector, Mr. Cleary, the general store-house clerk, and the Commissioners of the department, shows that there has been no use or acceptance of goods rejected by the inspector, except in the case of ten thousand pounds of coffee, which about three months ago was condemned by the inspector on the ground that it was burned in the roasting. On the merits of this exceptional transaction we make no findings, inasmuch as the quality of the coffee is claimed by the Commissioners, on representations made to them by experts, to be good and in accordance with the exhibit, and is now the subject of litigation in a pending action between the city and the merchant who supplied the goods.

The inspector testified that in three cases where goods delivered had been rejected by him, there were no subsequent deliveries of goods in accordance with the respective exhibits. This was, however, explained by the testimony of the Commissioners, showing that in each of these three cases, the total purchase was under \$1,000, and therefore not required by the statute to be by written contract; but that in excess of the statutory requirements, they

had called for sealed proposals by exhibits and awarded the purchase to the lowest bidder, though without written contract which could be enforced.

The inspector further testified as a matter, not of fact but of opinion, that there was in the general store-house, a lot of tea rejected by him more than one year ago; and that parts of the rejected tea had been distributed and used. And he produced Mr. James H. Davies, an expert, who testified that he had examined two samples of tea furnished by the inspector, one of which he found to be good, and the other of which he found to be bad, and such as would injure the health of any consumer. But the inspector subsequently testified that he did not know that this bad tea had been used or accepted by the department, and did not know of any circumstance showing such acceptance or use. In the evening of the day on which this testimony was given, and on the return trip from Ward's Island, your committee caused the boat to stop at Blackwell's Island, and requested Mr. Davies to examine samples of all the teas in the general store house. This witness subsequently testified that he had done so, and that he found the articles to be good Oolong teas, unmixed, wholesome, and worth in the market several cents per pound more than the contract and purchase price.

The inspection of meat, fish and milk is made on the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street by the dockmaster, Bernard Gormly. From an examination of the appliances there in use, as well as from the testimony of the dockmaster, we are left with serious doubts as to whether the examinations are sufficiently thorough, and the means, time, skill and care employed are such as to prevent the acceptance of unhealthy or inferior articles for consumption. It is just, however, to say, that complaints against the meat were with few exceptions confined to the cuts, which could not be better for the prices, and the cooking, which is referred to hereinafter, thus implying and sometimes expressly admitting that the meat was wholesome. The complaints against articles as stale included vegetables with fish, but the inspector, Mr. Corwin, as well as other witnesses, testified that the vegetables accepted had been good.

The proofs show that the purchase and contract prices have been within the market prices of the character and quality of food supplied to this institution.

The contentions over points of good faith and diligence on the

part of the Board of Charities and Correction, in their business of purchasing and distributing supplies in their department, concerning which considerable evidence was produced before us, in relation to the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, have called for the foregoing statement respecting the prices and qualities of such supplies. These points are important, as they affect the character of said board, but are of more immediate consequence in their bearing upon the future attitude and action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, responsive to the demands for relief to this asylum, which, though apportioned by the one, must necessarily be administered by the other board. It is eminently proper, therefore, that we should give our opinions on these questions of fact, and that, subject to these opinions already given, we should report our general conclusion as follows, namely: that from all the proofs before us, we fail to find on the whole, any deficiency in the quality of the food supplied to this asylum, as compared with either the purchase or the market prices thereof; or bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Board of Charities and Correction, whose business it is to furnish such supplies.

The second branch of our inquiry relating to food, is determined by the needs of the patients in the asylum in question, and neither involves the sifting of evidence nor admits of doubt. The testimony is undisputed and cumulative, coming from discharged patients, attendants, assistant physicians, medical superintendent, general superintendent, and each of the three commissioners of the department, and proving conclusively that the dietary is insufficient in variety and nutritious qualities. We find also that the food, with one exception, is not properly prepared. The bread is good, made as it is from mixed flours of fair quality, and baked at the general bakery on Blackwell's Island. But the cooking in other respects is shown to be bad in fact, and made necessarily so, by the inadequate appliances in a kitchen intended for 500 inmates, and made to pass through its processes called cookery, or over 1,700 patients, besides attendants.

A condition of things is wrong and shameful; especially does it appear so, in view of the fact that the patients compelled to eat the mixtures set before them, are not ordinary paupers, but insane persons, that is to say, sick persons, and many of them acute cases requiring for their recovery as well as comfort, wholesome, digestible nutritious food.

BUILDINGS.

The unwise economy which is evident in the food supplied to this institution, is exhibited in its buildings.

The asylum building proper has a capacity of one thousand (1,000) patients. But the population of the asylum at the time of our investigation was nearly 2,000 patients, inadequately accommodated as follows, to wit:

In the said building.....	1,326
In the "annex" leased to the department by the commissioners of emigration.....	339
Emigration asylum.....	60
"Branch" on Randall's Island.....	131
In the Hart's Island "Branch" of the lunatic asylum.....	60
	<hr/>
Making the total number of patients.....	1,916
	<hr/>

or almost twice the capacity of the only proper building. The "Annex" on Ward's Island and the "Branch" on Randall's Island should be condemned as uninhabitable. The new lease of the insane asylum from the Commissioners of Emigration is intended by the Department of Charities and Correction for the temporary and provisional accommodation of some of this out-lying population. But inasmuch as the more quiet patients are placed in the annex and the different branches, we may eliminate their number from the total census in considering the immediate problems of this extremely crowded building. Taking the minimum number, 1,326, we have 326 not properly provided for in this building; and the placing of them therein means great discomfort and injury not only for the 326, but for every one of the entire number of 1,326 patients, with disgusting and dreadful crowding of the filthy and violent wards.

ATTENDANTS.

The crowding of the building is not of recent occurrence, but has been continued and carried to the utmost extent for many years, causing innumerable injuries to the patients, including those direct, and others which, if not so immediate or apparent, are no less real or decisive against any good management or results. Among these indirect but determinate evils produced by this one common cause, has been the inevitable degradation of the character and service of attendants on the wards. It is not difficult to

imagine the general condition, with patients huddled together, many of them without sufficient air space, in associate dormitories, and most of them deprived of day rooms, which have been filled

and confined to long wards as cheerless and comfortless as miserable masses of humanity which crowd them. attendants, compelled to pass fifteen working hours in noisive places, and in the arduous duties of restraining and the excitements which are responsive to such environment at night compelled to sleep two or three, and six or seven in small and uncomfortable rooms. In this condition violence must become more disturbed, and filthy wards more so; and the entire asylum well-nigh demoralized, even with the best material for educated attendants. But the worst effect is that while the salaries of these officers are not relatively low, the situation repels not only the best, but even ordinarily good men, who would otherwise become applicants for their positions, and attracts such as have no due appreciation, and lack even a dull apprehension, of the depressing and demoralizing influences to be overcome.

In conclusion we should have no difficulty in finding from the facts, without direct evidence on the subject. It must be the nature of things. But it is established by the sworn testimony of many witnesses, including not only the testimony of prison-keepers and medical officers having to do with the government of the asylum, but also the cross-examination of most of the attendants who appeared before us. Such cross-examination has discovered antecedents not creditable for the nurses and attendants of persons who by natural law have been deprived of their liberty, and by civil law of their liberty, and left helpless and unprotected against any sort of trespass, be it injury or indignity. The examination of many of these sworn attendants had been that of a criminal. An examination is made of all ward attendants on their return to the asylum after their day out every fortnight, and it is the tendency to intoxication among them that many are charged for this reason.

It is unjust as well as uncharitable to say that every attendant is a thoroughly depraved or untrustworthy man, without regard to account his nativity and training. It is also untrue to say that all attendants in this asylum are in the general category of the men we have given. We believe there are good men among

them. But it is safe to say that the fair presumption is against the moral or personal fitness of bar-tenders to fill the responsible office of attendants of the insane; and that the proofs show that the majority who fill this responsible office are not only of questionable antecedents and character, but that many of them are decidedly rough and coarse or untrustworthy, if not positively bad.

The following statistics of discharges and vacancies further illustrate the position. It is in evidence before us, that in the year 1886, about eighty attendants were dismissed for cause, exclusive of those resigned or honorably discharged, and inclusive of twenty-three dismissed for intoxication, including three intoxicated while on duty on the ward, and five for striking patients. These dishonorable discharges for one year embraced about one-half of the staff of attendants. At the time of our examination it was shown that there were, and long had been, many vacancies in this staff which the asylum authorities were unable to fill. The general superintendent seems to have little responsibility for the selections of attendants, and to be responsible only for their dismissal, the examinations for appointments being regulated by the civil service rules.

The testimony of Mr. Lee Phillips, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the City Civil Service, is instructive on this point, and is further illustrative of the entire position respecting the character and qualifications of these most important officers on the wards of the asylum. His statements under oath before us, among others, are as follows: "Applicants for positions as attendants for Ward's Island come under my charge. * * * They apply to us and we examine them. I have occupied this position for the year past, since last June, and I have noticed that the character of the applicants as spoken of for the position of attendant, has been very low as a general thing. They have been, so far as the men were concerned, a good many that were apparently drinking men, and half-way tramps, you may say, that would be out of a place, and they would come along and apply for this, because the examination was very simple; and it seemed to me from my observation, that the better class, or the more desirable class, were kept from applying for those places on account of the inadequacy of the compensation and the hard work. * * *

As a general thing the female attendants have been of a better class. * * * We have no technical examination to test them.

* * * I judge that if we were to get down the examination too close in the matter of experience and ability, and the knowledge of the duties they have to perform, we would sift out a great many and have very few people. We are unable to supply them as fast as they need them now, although we are holding weekly examinations."

We think the system of examinations of the City Civil Service for applicants for attendants in the city insane asylums, calling for such examinations before the nominations by the superintendent, is less effective than the system obtaining in the State asylums for the insane, where such examinations are made after such nominations. In the City Civil Service, if there are sufficient applications, the effect is to crowd the calendar for such nominations, perhaps when less needed, leaving the surplus to wander away before vacancies occur; and whenever there is a pressing demand the effect is to retard the supply; and in all cases, the general result is to present many applicants unworthy or unqualified for the appointment.

Your committee find that the grievous evils connected with the staff of attendants in this asylum, are due directly and indirectly to the extreme crowding of its building and undue economy, which have been continued systematically and persistently for many years.

APPOINTMENTS.

There is no inducement for the exercise of political influence to fill the neglected and degraded office of attendant in this asylum. The assistant physicians have been examined by a medical board composed of eminent members of the profession in practice in New York city.

It appears from the testimony of each of the Commissioners of Correction and the General Superintendent of the Asylum, and such of the assistant physicians and ward attendants appeared as witnesses before us, that the appointments of assistant physicians and ward attendants in this asylum were, as far as we know, at some time prior to the civil service examinations, as they have been since, made by the Commissioners on the nominations of the General Superintendent, and in the order of his nominations, without political influence.

ABUSES.

Your committee received all evidence offered to sustain allegations of injuries or indignities suffered by patients on wards or grounds of this asylum, except in the matters known as the Farish case and the Roth case, the merits of which it was not proper to publicly investigate outside the proceedings therefor, then pending in the common law tribunals. But the case of Henry Mendelsohn, a paretic patient, whose death on the ninth day of December last had been made the subject of investigation before Coroner John R. Nugent, resulting in a verdict of a coroner's jury exonerating the authorities of the asylum, we did not exclude from our examination. On the coroner's record and other evidence before us, we are not satisfied that the death of Mendelsohn was hastened by injuries received by him at the hands of attendants as alleged, or that any violence or injury was inflicted upon him by any attendant.

Conflict in the evidence is invariable and almost inevitable in cases of alleged abuse of patients in any insane asylum. On one hand we have the testimony of patients who may be in the asylum, or if out of it, discharged, perhaps, not as cured, but on bond or contract of indemnity or guaranty against consequences, and who may be subject to delusions formed in the first histories of their respective cases. On the other hand we are quite certain to have the statements of attendants, strongly interested, to deny or suppress the truth in all cases where they have trespassed upon the rights of patients, or where they have witnessed such trespass by their associates, which, in violation of the rules, they have concealed from or failed to report to the medical officers.

In all the matters brought before us, the complaints were met by denials, where the accused persons were in the asylum. In support of the complaints, we departed from the legal rule requiring the best evidence and admitted hearsay testimony, not to establish the truth of the charge, but to furnish the means of obtaining further proofs. The evidence adduced in support of the denials consisted of sworn testimony of attendants, and in some cases the statements of patients who were not put under oath. The entries in the case books, containing the histories of the patients, by or in behalf of whom the complaints were made, were also received in evidence.

We can select few if any one of these charges, the direct evidence

on which, when taken separately, does not admit of either serious doubts or a finding against its truth. But while, on the one hand, we cannot combine the positive evidence in all the cases to establish the objective truth in any individual case, on the other hand, we cannot resist the moral conviction that some of these charges are true. This conviction or subjective belief is forced upon us by the general trend of the positive and direct testimony taken alone, so far as we are conscious that we can separate it from the general situation and circumstances also in evidence before us.

This circumstantial evidence, however, removes all doubts of the objective facts, that there are numerous and continued injuries and indignities inflicted upon the patients by the attendants in this asylum. In the first place, the general situation naturally and almost necessarily gives rise to such abuses. The conditions of extreme crowding and of degradation of the service have, since the first day of January, 1883, been attended with the complete abolition of seclusion or mechanical or chemical restraint, and of all appliances therefor; which, to be successful, requires moral restraints of a higher order, instead of the demoralizing influences which have continued on the wards of this asylum. Overworked, irritable and ignorant attendants, who need the constant direction and discipline of persons other than themselves, and whose antecedent experiences have never resulted in self-restraint, practiced by their own wills on their own nervous organisms, are placed in positions of absolute and exclusive control of badly crowded and excited patients, without appeal or remedy except on unverified reports to absent medical authorities. The presumption that offenses are continually practiced by such attendants upon patients in such conditions, is of the highest degree of probability.

This moral certainty of abuses abounding on the wards of this asylum, is, if possible, further established by evidence amounting almost to mathematical demonstration. Each of the medical officers, who was examined, testified to several acts of violence by attendants upon patients, which had been witnessed by himself. But though the attendants, who were sworn, were greater in number than the medical witnesses, and each attendant had, of course, spent a much larger portion of each day upon his ward than any medical officer upon all the wards, not one of these lay witnesses could remember a single instance of such violence.

Again, the violent acts observed by the physicians having been

immediately followed by the discharge of the respective attendants guilty of the same, as shown by the testimony, there was thus given one term for a comparison between the number of discharges for such acts, committed in the presence and within the personal knowledge of some medical officer, and the number of discharges for such acts committed during the absence of all medical officers, and established only on information and evidence. Given thus the one term for such an instructive comparison, we sought the other term in the further examination of the assistant physicians, only to find that some of them could not recollect any such discharges based on such evidence, and none of them could remember that the number of such acts of personal violence reported and established by proofs, was more than a small portion of the number of such acts witnessed by the medical officers. In extenuation of this evidence it was suggested by the General Superintendent, that the occurrences coming within the personal notice of the physicians, would naturally leave a more durable impression upon their minds than would similar occurrences reported to them. Accordingly the records were received as the best evidence, and a transcript of the same marked Exhibit 17, July 9, was filed with the proofs. This transcript being from the time of an official visit of two of the members of your committee to this asylum and its branches, October 13, 14 and 16, 1883, covers the period from October 15, 1883, to June 27, 1887, and embraces thirty-one cases of actual violence committed by attendants upon patients; including such violent acts as kicking, striking and slapping; one case being for slapping one patient by two attendants at one time, witnessed by an assistant physician; another case being for undue violence in handling a patient, witnessed by two assistant physicians; and another case being for both kicking and striking one patient by three attendants at one time, witnessed by two assistant physicians. Of the thirty-one cases fifteen are for such acts of personal violence, witnessed by one or more members of the medical staff; eight are for such acts none of which were committed within the observation or knowledge of any member of said staff; and eight are cases concerning which no entries or data respecting these points are given.

Now, this comparison shows that only a small proportion of such acts of personal violence committed by attendants on patients, which are not witnessed by any member of the medical staff,

are ever reported and proved to the satisfaction of the medical authorities. For the medical officers are not on any one ward to exceed two hours each day, and their presence must be generally known to the attendants. Assuming, for argument's sake, that these two hours are only one-sixth of the time spent by patients in the wards used as day rooms, and that attendants would be as much inclined to interfere with the rights of patients in the presence as during the absence of their superior officers, which are extremely favorable assumptions for the asylum, being unwarranted by the facts, and using the data left after making these liberal concessions, we find as follows: that for this one-sixth of the time there being fifteen cases, there should for the whole time be at least ninety cases, of which only thirty-one cases are given. The conclusion is that, for two out of every three of such cases of personal violence by attendants on the wards, there are no remedies for the patients in this asylum.

We do not believe that these numerous trespasses upon the patients are generally of a serious nature, so far as physical injury is concerned. But they are all infractions of the rules of the asylum, and violations of the dignity and rights of the patients.

There are other and still more numerous abuses resulting from the crowded condition of the asylum, which could not be prevented by the best attendants. A visitor on a violent ward for the insane anywhere is apt to discover recent marks of injuries on the patients, and especially on the more disturbed cases; but an investigation on the spot most generally reveals the fact that such injuries have been received from fellow-patients. It does not need to be stated that such evils must be indefinitely multiplied by the conditions which obtain in this asylum, nor that the systematic and persistent subjecting of patients to such enormously increased risks at the hands of each other, as well as at the hands of their attendants, is the great abuse calling for reform on Ward's Island.

TREATMENT.

On the examination of Dr. Trautman, the medical superintendent of this asylum, his testimony as given includes, among other things, the following questions and answers, to wit:

"Q. I would like to ask one question of you, doctor, as an expert and as superintendent of this asylum: whether, in your opinion, the treatment of the chronic and acute insane, as they are treated

in this asylum, does not tend to lower the whole service and treatment to that which is proper only for the chronic insane?

“A. I should say not, because we have on the acute service the officers that are best acquainted with the treatment. Only the oldest officers and those best experienced have charge of the acute insane.

“Q. Do you have better dietary for the acute insane?

“A. No; we have to shift them whenever it is necessary to shift them [to the hospital].

“Q. You should have?

“A. We should have; yes, sir.

“Q. Do you have a better class of attendants—more expert?

“A. We have not.

“Q. Do you have more attendants in proportion?

“A. We have attempted to remedy this, but in reality we have not.

“Q. Then in view of these three instances, do you not say that in this case, at least, the attempt of the authorities to house and to treat both the acute and the chronic insane in the same institution, has not only tended to, but has effected, the degrading of the whole service from that which is proper for the acute insane, to that which is adapted, if to any, to only the chronic insane?

“A. To some degree, undoubtedly; the great number that aggregates here makes it impossible for the men that are at the head, for the superintendent, to look close enough after the acute insane.”

Dr. Macdonald, the General Superintendent of both asylums, on his examination, somewhat qualified the foregoing testimony of Dr. Trautman, but was none the less emphatic in affirming the substance of the same, namely: that proper distinction had not and could not be made in favor of the treatment of the acute insane, and that not even proper care and attention had been or could be given to the chronic insane in this asylum.

In the words of Dr. Macdonald, uttered by him as medical superintendent in the year 1874, which there seems to be no reason to qualify at this time, we “fully believe that there are many men within these walls now, incurable cases, who, with more generous diet and more generous provision generally, at the accession of their disease, would have long since gone forth clothed and in their right minds.” (*Medical Superintendent's Report for 1874, p. 12.*)

and that the experiments in the mixed asylums of New York particularly in this asylum for men on Ward's Island, ulted, not in raising the care of the chronic insane, but in ig the treatment of the acute insane far below the normal l for the chronic insane.

RESPONSIBILITY.

he abuses in the city insane asylum on Ward's Island are ults of accumulations of experience, and the continued f long standing causes suffered to remain against warnings, es and expostulations, is shown by references to former ith citations which we make at length, as the responsibility present situation can be seen only in its relations to the he evils resulting from inadequate accommodations and ns for the insane in both city asylums, have been brought tice of the proper authorities of the city and of the State ways and for many years.

tate Board of Charities has not failed to call attention to evances, in its annual reports to the Legislature of the s well as in various communications to the Board of s and Correction, the Board of Estimate and Apportion- nd the Mayor of the city. Its second annual report, ted in the year 1869, for the year 1868, states "that the n for lunatics is extremely inadequate and discreditable ty" (page lxxi.), and gives the number and condition of ne of the city and description of the lunatic asylum on ll's Island, which was then, with its branches, the "Retreat," dge," etc., the only public asylum of the city (pp. 200- n its fourth annual report allusion is made to the necessity the origin of the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island 91). Its sixth annual report presents the evils of bad g in both these asylums, and the inability of the Commis- of Public Charities and Correction to provide remedies means at their disposal.

year 1877 the abuses and evils in this asylum for men l's Island, as well as in other institutions of the city, had so great, that the State Board in its eleventh annual report, ted January 17, 1878, called the attention of the Legisla- he special communications which the three members of the ard for the city of New York had made, one to the Mayor,

and two to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (p. 31). In the said communication to the Mayor, dated October 20, 1877, signed by Theodore Roosevelt, Josephine Shaw Lowell and Edward C. Donnelly, the said three Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and published at pages 207 to 225 of said report to the Legislature, the entire subject is opened with the following sentences at page 207, to wit:

"To the Honorable Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor of New York:

"SIR.—We feel that it is our duty to protest against the estimate of expenses of the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1878.

"We have frequently pressed upon the attention of the commissioners the dangerously over-crowded condition of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and had anticipated from them a request to the Board of Apportionment for an appropriation to buy a farm, upon which inexpensive buildings for the chronic insane could be erected, but of this no mention is made in their estimate."

The communication continues on pages 217, 218 and 219, referring to reports of Dr. Macdonald, the medical superintendent, who is at present the General Superintendent of both city asylums, as follows:

"INSANE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND.

"This institution, intended exclusively for men, contained, according to the official census in January, 1877, seven hundred and sixty-three inmates.

"Nothing beyond extracts from the reports of the medical superintendent is required in regard to this asylum.

"From annual report of medical superintendent, January 1, 1876:

"'In my last annual report I referred, at some length, to the difficulties under which we labored from the want of a satisfactory corps of attendants. These difficulties have met no abatement during the year that has elapsed since that report was presented. Of the importance to the well-being and success of an institution of a well-organized and trained staff of attendants, there can be no question.'

* * * * *

"'Next to the mental and bodily qualifications which fit a man for the post, the essential requisite for a thoroughly reliable and

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

ATTENDANT CORPS OF THE ASPEN HOSPITAL. Attendance upon the insane is a duty which cannot be performed by any man who has spent their lives in the pursuit of a liberal and useful task, aptitude for which is not the result of any study in which can come the least practical and useful practice. Attendants are not trained to attend their patients, but *nurses*, and are not to be taken away from disease. Hence an attendant is not a man of usefulness only after a long period of service. He is not only all the details of the management of the insane generally, but also the management of the special patients in his ward. The work of an attendant falls at once and conspicuously upon him in the hospital now but two attendants whose duty it is to attend the management of the year. There is a great deal of work to be done to create confusion and seriously to disturb the management of the institution. During the year that has passed there have been sixty changes in the list of attendants. The causes leading to these changes will be further accounted for in the report. Of the attendants who were retained from the institution, twenty-one did so of their own accord, and thirty-eight by dismissal * * * I may here say, that sixteen were dismissed for bringing liquor into the building, five for other causes, and the remainder for various infringements.

Report of medical superintendent, January 1, 1877.

There has been some progress made during the year in increasing the efficiency of the corps of attendants. It has been accomplished by the appointment of eight men over the quota of a year ago, so that we have now one attendant to seventeen patients; and there has been some little improvement in the class of men seeking and procuring appointments. But, with all this, there is much to be desired. In the first place, despite the increase in the force must still be considered inadequate. Nominally we have, as I have said, one attendant to every seventeen patients, but practically the proportion is much less, for every day, on an average, four attendants are not available for duty, through absence upon leave or sickness, or some such cause; and despite the improvement in their character which I have acknowl-

sioners Theodore Roosevelt and Josephine Shaw Lowell, as follows :

" To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, city of New York :

" GENTLEMEN. —In a communication which we had the honor to lay before you some few months since in reference to the institutions under the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of this city, we stated that, in our opinion, it was necessary to establish a new asylum for the chronic insane, and suggested the purchase of land for this purpose. A special act of the Legislature being required to enable the city to acquire real estate, we now address you again to request that you will at once take steps to secure the passage of such an act.

* * * * *

" There is, indeed, the most urgent need of classification throughout the whole department, but no step forward is possible while the excessive number of insane patients keeps so large a proportion of all the buildings overcrowded. The moment this pressure is removed great improvements would be possible.

" We therefore again urge you to ask at once for a law authorizing the city of New York to buy land for the purpose of establishing an insane asylum outside of the city."

Reference is made to the twelfth annual report of the State Board (pages 237 to 256), showing that " the asylum is badly overcrowded " (page 250); and to the next succeeding annual report for the year 1879, transmitted February 5, 1880, which includes the report of Commissioner Lowell on the public charities of New York city (pages 137 to 169), and from which we quote the following :

" NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Census, December 31, 1879.

Paid officers and employes	101
Patients, main building	783
Patients, emigration annex	314
Work-house help, males	64
Work-house help, females	38
Total	<u>1,300</u>

is asylum still continues in the same condition as when
ed upon last year, but still more overcrowded, having 1,097

patients in buildings intended for about 700. It is well managed, so far as it can be under the conditions, and I believe all is done that the superintendent finds possible to counteract the effects of the want of sufficient room and of the poor arrangements of the building.

* * * * *

"The annex continues to be a most objectionable feature of the asylum, and is an absolutely unfit building for insane.

* * * * *

"The number of employes dismissed (twenty-five) shows that the character of the appointments is not what it should be, and points to the great importance of making the superintendent absolutely responsible by giving him the power to appoint and remove all his subordinates. Nothing short of this change can render it possible to fix the responsibility for shortcomings.

* * * * *

"The increase during the year has been 107, with no increase of accommodation. The purchase of a large farm by the city would provide a place for an asylum for chronic insane patients, both men and women, and it is very desirable that before real estate increases in price, the city should buy land enough to meet her probable needs for twenty years to come, since on all the islands the buildings are becoming far too crowded, and at some not very distant date more room will certainly have to be provided in some way.

"The superintendent reports:

" 'There has been no death due to accident or injury during the year, nor has there been any suicide; indeed, it is now two years and nine months since we have had a suicide.'

"Such a record, in so overcrowded an asylum, shows that the patients must have been very well cared for by officers and attendants."

The same State Commissioner for New York city in her report upon the condition and needs of the insane of New York city, which was transmitted to the Legislature with the fourteenth annual report of the State Board (page 192), again shows that "the buildings and land (about 160 acres in all) are still very insufficient for the number of the insane in this asylum," which was again followed in the text of the sixteenth annual report of the State

Board presented to the Legislature January 17, 1883, with the following findings and recommendations at page 20, to wit:

BOARD OF NEW YORK CITY.

"The condition of the insane of New York city has been carefully examined during the year by the New York commissioners, a committee of the Board appointed for the purpose. It was found that the accommodations for this class, especially in the more important wards, were greatly crowded, and that they could not be well attended in the locality upon the islands, owing to the lack of sufficient land. The committee recommend the purchase of a farm inside of the city, and the erection of plain and inexpensive detached cottage buildings upon it, with the view of the removal of a part of the chronic insane men to them. The matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment who thereupon made an appropriation to carry out these objects. This will give facilities for the out-door employment of the insane men, and at the same time relieve the crowded condition of the present accommodations. The report of the committee upon the subject is hereto appended, to which we invite attention."

The report of said committee appended at pages 151 to 163, shows that there was a surplus of 340 patients, unprovided for on Ward's Island, and that "the very great need of more land for the insane of the city was brought to the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the New York commissioners of the State Board, and that the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction supported the request for an appropriation for the purchase of a farm" (page 153); and embraces a copy of a written communication to said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated December 14, 1882, and signed by resident State Commissioners William R. Stewart and Josephine Shaw Lowell, from which we take the following excerpt:

"NEW YORK, December 14, 1882.

"To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City:

"GENTLEMEN. — On April 8, 1882, a letter was presented to you, signed by the New York city commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and by the late Dr. James R. Wood, then chairman of the advisory board of the insane and lunatic asylums of this

city, asking that you would make an especial appropriation for the salaries of physicians in these two asylums, and stating that it was impossible to secure and retain the services of competent physicians without adequate payment.

"We would now renew this request with increased emphasis.

"The asylums have suffered very much, owing to the loss of physicians, who, having become valuable by experience gained in the asylums, are forced to leave to take paid positions elsewhere.

"During the year 1882 the lunatic asylum lost five physicians from this cause, and Dr. Macdonald, superintendent of the insane asylum, writes :

"During the current year six (6) assistant physicians have resigned in order to accept salaried positions in other asylums.

* * * * *

"The senior in point of time of service at present in the asylum, Dr. Harrison, has been here only since April of this year, and he has an offer from a State asylum at \$1,000 a year."

In its seventeenth annual report, transmitted to the Legislature January 24, 1884, the State Board of Charities, after stating the facts showing undue economy in the management of the two New York city insane asylums, and the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and showing "such insufficient supervision as can be given them in conjunction with the paupers and criminals of those cities," advises as follows : "In view of these facts, the Board recommends that the care of the insane in New York and Kings counties be placed in each county under a separate department, entirely independent of the respective departments of public charities and correction" (p. 23.)

The beginnings of promised efforts by the local authorities to provide remedies in pursuance of the warnings of the State Board, were appropriately recognized in its next annual report, transmitted January 27, 1885, as follows :

"In the last annual report of the Board, attention was called to the overcrowding of the insane in these asylums, and although no further accommodation has been so far provided, yet the authorities of New York city and Kings county have taken very important steps, which will eventually lead, it is to be hoped, to an entire change in the manner of caring for the insane of these counties.

"The New York city authorities, early in the year, entered into negotiations for the purchase of 1,000 acres of uncleared land on

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

with the intention of making a settlement for the but unhappily it was found that no title to the land

county authorities, under chapter 230, Laws of 1881, to purchase 1,000 acres of land on Long Island, and intend the erection of buildings as soon as possible."

in the special communications to the various city and State Board, referred to in its annual reports to

we mention the following among others, to wit: A meeting of the State Board having been held March 16, 1882, for the purpose of considering matters relating to the following resolutions were adopted by it at its meeting on October 10, 11 and 12, 1882, to wit:

The provision for the care of the insane in the county is wholly inadequate, owing to want of sufficient land in the city, upon which to erect the requisite buildings for accommodation, and:

The present system and other evils consequent on this system entails great additional expense on the city of New York in the cure of cases which might otherwise be cured by a more judicious system therefore,

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York may be called to these facts by the Board of Directors of the Board."

The Board of Directors of New York city did act in accordance with the above resolutions as appears from their report at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1882, and from the printed report of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1883.

At a meeting of the State Board, held in New York City on January 13, 1883 the following resolutions, were adopted, to wit:

That the Commissioners be requested to report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York on the fact that 3,000 acres of land in the city of New York are now held for the chronic insane and to recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to purchase the same with a view of purchasing it for the use of the city of New York.

That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in Lunacy be requested to report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York on the fact that 3,000 acres of land in the city of New York are now held for the chronic insane and to recommend that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to purchase the same with a view of purchasing it for the use of the city of New York.

to join the New York city commissioners in going before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

And by resolution of the State Board, adopted April 13, 1886, its officers were directed to aid in securing the passage of Assembly bill 384, entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Commissioners of Emigration to lease certain lands and buildings on Ward's Island and in the city of New York," being the same just leased to the Board of Charities and Correction.

At the adjourned stated meeting of the State Board, held March 7, 1887, the chairman of the standing committee on the insane offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, to wit:

"WHEREAS, There are under the care of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the city of New York, 1,823 insane men, and 2,399 insane women (4,222), of whom 1,368 (823 men and 545 women) are without proper accommodation, as appears by reports made to this board; and

"WHEREAS, The city of New York purchased two years ago a large tract of land on Long Island for the purpose of providing adequately for its dependent insane, which land is at present of no use for the purpose, owing to the want of buildings; therefore,

"Resolved, That the New York city commissioners of the Board be, and are hereby, requested to present to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York, the urgent necessity of providing adequate buildings for the shelter of the dependent insane of the city, and the desirability of using the land already owned by the city and held for this very purpose."

The resolutions in each of the two foregoing cases were duly presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The published minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in evidence before us, show various appearances before said board by members of the State Board of Charities during the last few years. Members of the Board of Charities and Correction were generally present also at these times. On each of these occasions, as is shown by the said minutes, representations were made showing the necessity of enlarged general appropriations for the city insane asylums and of special appropriations for the purchase of a farm and the erection of buildings thereon. Reference is made particularly to said minutes for the year 1882, pages 451 to 457, 470 to 484; for the year 1883, pages 434 to 436, and 445 to 448;

We find that the experiments in the mixed asylums of New York city, and particularly in this asylum for men on Ward's Island, have resulted, not in raising the care of the chronic insane, but in degrading the treatment of the acute insane far below the normal standard for the chronic insane.

RESPONSIBILITY.

That the abuses in the city insane asylum on Ward's Island are the results of accumulations of experience, and the continued effects of long standing causes suffered to remain against warnings, entreaties and expostulations, is shown by references to former years, with citations which we make at length, as the responsibility for the present situation can be seen only in its relations to the past. The evils resulting from inadequate accommodations and provisions for the insane in both city asylums, have been brought to the notice of the proper authorities of the city and of the State in many ways and for many years.

The State Board of Charities has not failed to call attention to these grievances, in its annual reports to the Legislature of the State, as well as in various communications to the Board of Charities and Correction, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Mayor of the city. Its second annual report, transmitted in the year 1869, for the year 1868, states "that the provision for lunatics is extremely inadequate and discreditable to the city" (page lxxi.), and gives the number and condition of the insane of the city and description of the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, which was then, with its branches, the "Retreat," the "Lodge," etc., the only public asylum of the city (pp. 200-203). In its fourth annual report allusion is made to the necessity for and the origin of the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island (pp. 90, 91). Its sixth annual report presents the evils of bad crowding in both these asylums, and the inability of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to provide remedies with the means at their disposal.

In the year 1877 the abuses and evils in this asylum for men on Ward's Island, as well as in other institutions of the city, had become so great, that the State Board in its eleventh annual report, transmitted January 17, 1878, called the attention of the Legislature to the special communications which the three members of the said Board for the city of New York had made, one to the Mayor,

and two to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (p. 31). In the said communication to the Mayor, dated October 20, 1877, signed by Theodore Roosevelt, Josephine Shaw Lowell and Edward C. Donnelly, the said three Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and published at pages 207 to 225 of said report to the Legislature, the entire subject is opened with the following sentences at page 207, to wit:

"To the Honorable Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor of New York:

"SIR.—We feel that it is our duty to protest against the estimate of expenses of the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1878.

"We have frequently pressed upon the attention of the commissioners the dangerously over-crowded condition of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and had anticipated from them a request to the Board of Apportionment for an appropriation to buy a farm, upon which inexpensive buildings for the chronic insane could be erected, but of this no mention is made in their estimate."

The communication continues on pages 217, 218 and 219, referring to reports of Dr. Macdonald, the medical superintendent, who is at present the General Superintendent of both city asylums, as follows:

"INSANE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND.

"This institution, intended exclusively for men, contained, according to the official census in January, 1877, seven hundred and sixty-three inmates.

"Nothing beyond extracts from the reports of the medical superintendent is required in regard to this asylum.

"From annual report of medical superintendent, January 1, 1876:

"In my last annual report I referred, at some length, to the difficulties under which we labored from the want of a satisfactory corps of attendants. These difficulties have met no abatement during the year that has elapsed since that report was presented. Of the importance to the well-being and success of an institution of a well-organized and trained staff of attendants, there can be no question."

* * * * *

"Next to the mental and bodily qualifications which fit a man for the post, the essential requisite for a thoroughly reliable and

competent attendant is, perhaps, length of service. Attendance upon the insane — proper attendance — is a duty which cannot be taken up at a moment's notice by men who have spent their lives in other pursuits. It is a delicate and difficult task, aptitude for which is found only in the few, and proficiency in which can come to none save after prolonged and faithful practice. Attendants are not *keepers*, whose duty is only to guard their patients, but *nurses*, who have to do with those suffering from disease. Hence an attendant can approach a fair degree of usefulness only after a lengthened service, after he has learned not only all the details of his office in relation to the care of the insane generally, but also the names and the peculiarities of the special patients in his ward. In this respect, our staff of attendants fails at once and conspicuously, for there are in the asylum now but two attendants whose appointments antedate the commencement of the year. There is constant changing, enough in itself to create confusion and seriously to embarrass the working of the institution. During the year that has just closed there have been sixty changes in the list of attendants, and the confusion and embarrassment will be further accounted for when we examine the causes leading to these changes. Of the sixty attendants who retired from the institution, twenty-one did so through resignation, and thirty-eight by dismissal. * * * Regarding the latter I may here say, that sixteen were dismissed for intoxication, or bringing liquor into the building, five for striking patients, and the remainder for various infringements of rules.'

"From report of medical superintendent, January 1, 1877.

" 'There has been some progress made during the year in increasing the efficiency of the corps of attendants. It has been enlarged by the appointment of eight men over the quota of a year since, so that we have now one attendant to seventeen patients; and of late there has been some little improvement in the class of men seeking and procuring appointments. But, with all this, there is still much to be desired. In the first place, despite the increase alluded to, the force must still be considered inadequate. Nominally we have, as I have said, one attendant to every seventeen patients, but practically the proportion is much less, for every day, upon an average, four attendants are not available for duty, through absence upon leave or sickness, or some such cause; and despite the improvement in their character which I have acknowl-

STATE BOARD OF CHARITY

edged, there is still much to be desired in glance at the records of dismissals of attendants with the causes therefor, will show at once something lacking. Apart from twenty-two their positions thirty-six have been dismissed, a number of changes thus entailed in a single year be enough to seriously embarrass the discipline of the institution; and it will be readily imagined that a great deal of discontent must arise from the influence of constant dismissal. The offense of thirteen of the attendants was intoxication; of six, ill usage of patients, and of seventeen various other infractions of rules. The dismissal of an attendant for striking a patient, his arrest, and subsequent sentence to an almshouse for three months.' ”

The said first communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated December 24, 1877, by Commissioners Lowell and Donnelly, and published in the Legislature, at pages 229, 230 and 231, the contents, has the following :

“ *To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment*

“ GENTLEMEN.—Before you decide finally on the appropriation for the maintenance of the Charities and Correction for the year 1878, I make more appeal to you in behalf of the most unfortunate poor, the insane men and women crowded into Ward’s and Blackwell’s Islands, and beg you to grant the full amount asked for in the estimate for these institutions, but even to make a larger salaries than they have suggested.

“ Ignoring for the present the general question of asylums, we ask you to consider only the suffering patients must be subjected, owing to the small number who are placed in charge of them.

“ The attendants themselves must be crowded and consequently liable to become irritable and impatient patients.”

To which should be added excerpts from an appended communication to the same board.

SECRETARIES Theodore Roosevelt and Josephine Shaw Lowell, as follows:

" *Public Board of Estimate and Apportionment, city of New York:*

EN.—In a communication which we had the honor to receive some few months since in reference to the institution in charge of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections of this city, we stated that, in our opinion, it was necessary to establish a new asylum for the chronic insane, and to purchase of land for this purpose. A special act of the Legislature being required to enable the city to acquire real estate, we address you again to request that you will at once secure the passage of such an act.

* * * * *

It is, indeed, the most urgent need of classification in the whole department, but no step forward is possible so long as the excessive number of insane patients keeps so large a number of all the buildings overcrowded. The moment this is remedied great improvements would be possible.

We therefore again urge you to ask at once for a law authorizing the City of New York to buy land for the purpose of establishing a new asylum outside of the city."

This is made to the twelfth annual report of the State (pages 237 to 256), showing that "the asylum is badly overcrowded (page 250); and to the next succeeding annual report for 1879, transmitted February 5, 1880, which includes the report of the Commissioner Lowell on the public charities of New York (pages 137 to 169), and from which we quote the follow-

" **NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR INSANE.**

Census, December 31, 1879.

Land and employees	101
Main building	783
Reception annex	314
Help, males	64
Help, females	38
	<hr/>
	1,300
	<hr/>

The asylum still continues in the same condition as when last year, but still more overcrowded, having 1,097

patients in buildings intended for about 700. It is well managed, so far as it can be under the conditions, and I believe all is done that the superintendent finds possible to counteract the effects of the want of sufficient room and of the poor arrangements of the building.

* * * * *

"The annex continues to be a most objectionable feature of the asylum, and is an absolutely unfit building for insane.

* * * * *

"The number of employes dismissed (twenty-five) shows that the character of the appointments is not what it should be, and points to the great importance of making the superintendent absolutely responsible by giving him the power to appoint and remove all his subordinates. Nothing short of this change can render it possible to fix the responsibility for shortcomings.

* * * * *

"The increase during the year has been 107, with no increase of accommodation. The purchase of a large farm by the city would provide a place for an asylum for chronic insane patients, both men and women, and it is very desirable that before real estate increases in price, the city should buy land enough to meet her probable needs for twenty years to come, since on all the islands the buildings are becoming far too crowded, and at some not very distant date more room will certainly have to be provided in some way.

"The superintendent reports:

" 'There has been no death due to accident or injury during the year, nor has there been any suicide; indeed, it is now two years and nine months since we have had a suicide.'

"Such a record, in so overcrowded an asylum, shows that the patients must have been very well cared for by officers and attendants."

The same State Commissioner for New York city in her report upon the condition and needs of the insane of New York city, which was transmitted to the Legislature with the fourteenth annual report of the State Board (page 192), again shows that "the buildings and land (about 160 acres in all) are still very insufficient for the number of the insane in this asylum," which was again followed in the text of the sixteenth annual report of the State

Board, transmitted to the Legislature, January 17, 1883, with the following warning and recommendation, at page 20, to wit:

“INSANE OF NEW YORK CITY.

“The condition of the insane of New York city has been carefully examined during the year by the New York commissioners, a committee of the Board appointed for the purpose. It was found that the accommodations for this class, especially in the men’s department, were greatly crowded, and that they could not be well extended in the locality upon the islands, owing to the lack of sufficient lands. The committee recommend the purchase of a farm outside of the city, and the erection of plain and inexpensive detached cottage buildings upon it, with the view of the removal of a part of the chronic insane men to them. The matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who thereupon made an appropriation to carry out these objects. This will give facilities for the out-door employment of the insane men, and at the same time relieve the crowded condition of the present accommodations. The report of the committee upon the subject is hereto appended, to which we invite attention.”

The report of said committee appended at pages 151 to 163, shows that there was a surplus of 340 patients, unprovided for on Ward’s Island, and that “the very great need of more land for the insane of the city was brought to the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the New York commissioners of the State Board, and that the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction supported the request for an appropriation for the purchase of a farm” (page 153); and embraces a copy of a written communication to said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, dated December 14, 1882, and signed by resident State Commissioners William R. Stewart and Josephine Shaw Lowell, from which we take the following excerpt:

“NEW YORK, *December 14, 1882.*

“*To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City:*

“GENTLEMEN.—On April 8, 1882, a letter was presented to you, signed by the New York city commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and by the late Dr. James R. Wood, then chairman of the advisory board of the insane and lunatic asylums of this

city, asking that you would make an especial appropriation for the salaries of physicians in these two asylums, and stating that it was impossible to secure and retain the services of competent physicians without adequate payment.

“We would now renew this request with increased emphasis.

“The asylums have suffered very much, owing to the loss of physicians, who, having become valuable by experience gained in the asylums, are forced to leave to take paid positions elsewhere.

“During the year 1882 the lunatic asylum lost five physicians from this cause, and Dr. Macdonald, superintendent of the insane asylum, writes :

“ ‘ During the current year six (6) assistant physicians have resigned in order to accept salaried positions in other asylums.

* * * * * * *

“ ‘ The senior in point of time of service at present in the asylum, Dr. Harrison, has been here only since April of this year, and he has an offer from a State asylum at \$1,000 a year.’ ”

In its seventeenth annual report, transmitted to the Legislature January 24, 1884, the State Board of Charities, after stating the facts showing undue economy in the management of the two New York city insane asylums, and the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, and showing “such insufficient supervision as can be given them in conjunction with the paupers and criminals of those cities,” advises as follows : “In view of these facts, the Board recommends that the care of the insane in New York and Kings counties be placed in each county under a separate department, entirely independent of the respective departments of public charities and correction.” (p. 23.)

The beginnings of promised efforts by the local authorities to provide remedies in pursuance of the warnings of the State Board, were appropriately recognized in its next annual report, transmitted January 27, 1885, as follows :

“In the last annual report of the Board, attention was called to the overcrowding of the insane in these asylums, and although no further accommodation has been so far provided, yet the authorities of New York city and Kings county have taken very important steps, which will eventually lead, it is to be hoped, to an entire change in the manner of caring for the insane of these counties.

“The New York city authorities, early in the year, entered into negotiations for the purchase of 1,000 acres of uncleared land on

Long Island, with the intention of making a settlement for the chronic insane, but unhappily it was found that no title to the land could be obtained.

"The Kings county authorities, under chapter 230, Laws of 1884, have bought 1,000 acres of land on Long Island, and intend to proceed with the erection of buildings as soon as possible."

In addition to the special communications to the various city authorities by the State Board, referred to in its annual reports to the Legislature, we mention the following among others, to wit: A special meeting of the State Board having been held March 16, 1882, in New York city, for the purpose of considering matters relating to the insane; the following resolutions were adopted by it at its stated meeting October 10, 11 and 12, 1882, to wit:

"WHEREAS, The provision for the care of the insane in the county of New York is wholly inadequate, owing to want of sufficient land belonging to the city, upon which to erect the requisite buildings for their accommodation, and :

"WHEREAS, The overcrowding and other evils consequent on this state of things, entails great additional expense on the city of New York by preventing the cure of cases which might otherwise be discharged from the asylum; therefore,

"Resolved, That the attention of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York city be called to these facts by the New York commissioners of the Board."

That the State commissioners for New York city did act in pursuance of these resolutions appears from their report at the meeting of their Board, in January, 1883, and from the printed minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1882, pages 451 and 470 in evidence.

At the adjourned stated meeting of the State Board, held in New York, December 11, 12 and 13, 1883, the following resolutions, offered by Commissioner Lowell, were adopted, to wit:

"Resolved, That the New York commissioners be requested to go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York and draw their attention to the fact that 3,000 acres of land in Suffolk county, suitable for a farm for the chronic insane of the city, are now for sale at \$50,000, and to recommend that an examination of the land be made with a view of purchasing it for the purpose above named.

"Resolved, That the State Commissioner in Lunacy be requested

to join the New York city commissioners in going before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

And by resolution of the State Board, adopted April 13, 1886, its officers were directed to aid in securing the passage of Assembly bill 384, entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Commissioners of Emigration to lease certain lands and buildings on Ward's Island and in the city of New York," being the same just leased to the Board of Charities and Correction.

At the adjourned stated meeting of the State Board, held March 7, 1887, the chairman of the standing committee on the insane offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, to wit:

"WHEREAS, There are under the care of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the city of New York, 1,823 insane men, and 2,399 insane women (4,222), of whom 1,368 (823 men and 545 women) are without proper accommodation, as appears by reports made to this board; and

"WHEREAS, The city of New York purchased two years ago a large tract of land on Long Island for the purpose of providing adequately for its dependent insane, which land is at present of no use for the purpose, owing to the want of buildings; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the New York city commissioners of the Board be, and are hereby, requested to present to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York, the urgent necessity of providing adequate buildings for the shelter of the dependent insane of the city, and the desirability of using the land already owned by the city and held for this very purpose."

The resolutions in each of the two foregoing cases were duly presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The published minutes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in evidence before us, show various appearances before said board by members of the State Board of Charities during the last few years. Members of the Board of Charities and Correction were generally present also at these times. On each of these occasions, as is shown by the said minutes, representations were made showing the necessity of enlarged general appropriations for the city insane asylums and of special appropriations for the purchase of a farm and the erection of buildings thereon. Reference is made particularly to said minutes for the year 1882, pages 451 to 457, 470 to 484; for the year 1883, pages 434 to 436, and 445 to 448;

for the year 1885, pages 195, 221 to 225, 245 and 246; and for the year 1887, pages 201 to 205.

It is not necessary to go into the history of the enabling act, of the negotiations for the purchase of a farm of one thousand and sixty-seven acres, situated on the Long Island railroad, between the town of Farmingdale and Deer Park station, which resulted in failure on account of defect of title; or of the final purchase of the farm of nine hundred acres and upward, on the line of said railroad near Central Islip station. The deed of said farm having been executed in the fall of 1885, thereupon the following preamble and resolution were passed by the Board of Charities and Corrections and communicated to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as shown by their respective minutes, to wit:

"Whereas The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having consented to the purchase of a suitable tract of land on Long Island for the purpose of carrying into effect Chapter 428, Laws of 1883, the overcrowded insane asylum on Ward's Island calling for immediate attention:

"Resolved, That the aforesaid Board of Estimate and Apportionment be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to transfer the sum of \$60,000 appropriated for two stories' pavilion on Ward's Island, 1883, where the same will not be needed, to an appropriation of 1883, for construction of suitable buildings on the land at Central Islip, Long Island, for the accommodation of those per-

son in charge of the department, whom the board deem it prudent to send there to work the farm thereon, as contemplated in a plan for relieving the overcrowded institutions of this State."

Subsequently, to wit, in September, 1886, the Board of Charities and Corrections asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for additional appropriation of \$50,000 for buildings and improvement upon the said farm, which was denied. No favorable action taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on either of two applications, amounting in the aggregate to \$110,000, June 15, 1887, when, after a renewed request by the State

a transfer of \$10,000 was made from said fund of \$60,000.

A subpoena was issued by your committee for any member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and no appearance was made by any one of or for said board, though repeated invitations extended to the members thereof through the office of the State Attorney General.

We find from the evidence that the Board of Charities and Correction did not accompany their applications for such special appropriation and transfer with any plans or specifications for the improvement of said farm. But President Letchworth, of the State Board of Charities, together with its three members for the city, recommended to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction while in conference with them in February, 1886, that they should erect inexpensive buildings on the cottage plan, none to exceed over two stories in height, and at the same time furnished a plan with written and oral explanations of the Alt Scherbitz Asylum in Saxony, as illustrating the principles they there recommended. Ground-plan drawings of this asylum were soon afterwards prepared by President Letchworth, from notes and drawings made during a personal examination by him of said asylum. These were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, with a letter committing said oral suggestions and recommendations to writing, which was signed by the said four State Commissioners.

We call attention to the approval by the State Commissioner in Lunacy of the project for the farm, and his hearty concurrence in the efforts of the State Board to secure the same; and to his frequent conferences with its members and with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the interest of the insane on the islands.

In conclusion we cite the reports of Dr. Macdonald, former medical superintendent on Ward's Island, now general superintendent of both the asylums. Quotations have already been made from his two reports, dated the first day of January, 1875 and 1876, respectively, as given in the report of the three State Commissioners for New York city, transmitted to the Legislature, January 17, 1878. We find instructive warnings in all the annual reports of the superintendent; and we refer to his published reports by years and pages, as follows: For the year 1874, at pages 12 to 21; for 1875, pp. 19-21; for 1876, pp. 192-6; for 1877, pp. 13-15; for 1878, p. 11, and for 1882, p. 1; and we cite his unpublished reports in evidence, for the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, particularly the last, which quotes his first report for the year 1874, reciting the evils of crowded patients and demoralized attendants, and certifies that the recital is as applicable now as then.

The reports of the superintendent and other proofs show that the early attitude of the Board of Charities and Correction, being

one of opposition to a farm for the overflow of the insane, was followed successively by indifference and acquiescence. That Board has failed to file plans and specifications with its applications for special appropriations for the improvement of said farm; or to apply for limited appropriations for barracks, or tents, or other temporary accommodations for the surplus of this asylum, except on the occasion of the transfer of said \$10,000, June 15, 1887, when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was given to understand that part of said transfer should be used in immediately providing some such temporary accommodations; but it does not appear that anything has been done to make that understanding good.

It is evident that the failure to provide needed remedies and reforms in this asylum, is nothing more nor less than the failure to provide the requisite funds for sufficient buildings and current expenses. But where does the responsibility for this failure rest? Evidently between the Board of Charities and Correction and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or upon one of them. It is not for your committee to censure or reflect upon the board last named. If any criticisms are called for, it is for the public to make them upon the facts which are presented. But, in justice, we state that the applications of the Board of Charities and Correction for transfer of the special fund of \$60,000, and for further special appropriation of \$50,000 for the farm, should have been accompanied by written plans and specifications for buildings and improvements; and that all estimates for general appropriations ever there granted, should have been accompanied by some assurance that such increase would be expended on the institution for which it was asked, and the whole fund therefor kept intact, accorded to the use thereof and that alone, together with the publication or filing of accounts, as suggested hereinbefore under the head of "Finances."

We find that within the past few years great reforms and improvements have been made in this, as in the other, city asylum; that among such reforms and improvements, are abolition of discipline by seclusion or by mechanical or restraint; the institution of more perfect night service in and watchmen, and the larger employment of patients alike beneficial to the patients and productive to the

We find that neither the General Superintendent nor the Medical Superintendent, nor the Commissioners of Charities and Correction can be held, on the evidence, directly responsible for the evils in the present condition of the insane asylum on Ward's Island; but that the said commissioners are, in some measure, responsible indirectly through defaults and delays in measures for relief, to wit: in neglecting to present increased estimates for the insane asylums from year to year, notwithstanding the aggregates of their estimates were annually reduced by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in omitting to publish or file with the said board, copies of their annual accounts, as assurances against abuses of the system of their unbalanced estimates, and in delaying to file with said board plans and specifications on applications for special appropriations for buildings and improvements. The system under which this great charity is maintained, is, at the same time, accountable for these evils. This system, as we have found on the topic of finances, is one of unbalanced estimates between and among different institutions and bureaus in the same department, and of divided responsibility between two departments.

Respecting the said commissioners, we further find that Mr. Brennan and Mr. Porter give their whole time to their duties in their department, and that Dr. Simmons gives several hours each day, being all his time not occupied in the practice of his profession; that the duties in the business of the office and upon the islands, and in the general government of the institutions of the department, including with the insane asylums, all the hospitals, the almshouse, institutions for children, the workhouse, the several city prisons and the penitentiary, and embracing a population of over fourteen thousand, require the undivided time of each commissioner; but that even then their multiplied official engagements admit too few opportunities for personal visits upon the wards of this asylum, and absorb in general business the energy and enthusiasm needed to push reforms and remedies such as a governing board of this insane asylum should be able to effect.

PAUPERS.

The moral obligation of the authorities and of the people of New York city to press forward immediately the needed reforms and remedies in their insane asylum on Ward's Island, cannot

abate by showing that the patients therein are paupers. Public outdoor relief in our cities often produces malingering and the practicing of idleness and vice in the summer, depending upon winter relief, and the perpetrating of all sorts of personal and political frauds. But it is no crime to be really poor and sick in body and mind. In our industrial civilization, some of the individuals are constantly falling away from normal relations in society, because they have not sufficient nervous force to keep their places. Such cases require the application of the principle, that the strong shall help the weak. The insane man beyond all other men appeals for sympathy and protection whatever may be the cause of his malady, whether due to his personal transgressions or, by heredity, to violations of law in former generations.

But there seems to be a popular misapprehension as to the present proportion of paupers in public institutions for the insane. Patients having property or friends able and obliged to take care of them, are properly excluded from Ward's Island, if when committed to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital, the superintendent of the out-door poor diligently investigates the case with a view to determine whether it is a proper charge upon the city; and if improperly committed to the asylum any subsequent discovery of facts showing the same, is presumed to be communicated to said superintendent. But it does not follow by any means that the whole, or even the majority of the population of the asylum, were public charges prior to becoming insane. The probability is altogether the other way. The testimony and exhibits before us show, as a mixed matter of fact and opinion,

more than two-thirds of the male patients of the New asylums are a public charge only on account of their having been working-men, and so self-supporting, up to their becoming insane.

ALIENS.

Foreign-born population is shown to be about two-thirds of the census of the city asylum for the insane on Ward's Island. A large majority of the subjects of this asylum thus resemble those of the State asylum for insane immigrants on the same island. But, in other respects, they are noteworthy. In the State asylum the patients may be said to have been insane on their arrival in this country.

In the city asylum, on the contrary, the foreign-born population is composed mainly of men who first became insane after they landed on our shores. This is proved first by the opinion of Dr. Macdonald given on his examination before us as an expert and as the general superintendent; and, second, by the records, a transcript from which, certified by medical officer Dr. Douglas, is in evidence before us, and marked Exhibit 8, July 4. By this transcript it appears that for the year from January 20, 1884, to January 20, 1885, the admissions of patients in this city asylum included 319 foreigners, whose respective periods of residence in this country are therein given in written answers to questions, as follows: Less than one year, ten; more than one year and less than five years, seventy-one; over five years, 223, and unknown, fifteen. The transcript covers the subsequent time nearly two years and six months from January 20, 1885, to July 4, 1887, and including 939 admissions of foreigners, gives in similar form the respective periods of the residence of these patients in this country, as follows: Less than one year, seventeen; more than one year and less than five years, 198; more than five years, 647, and unknown, seventy-seven. It thus appears that the change in the practice of receiving patients in the city asylums from the State asylum under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, through commitment instead of direct transfer as prior to such change, has had little appreciable effect in the statistics; but that for the year prior to January 20, 1885, the date of such change of practice, as well as for all the time subsequent, the number of admissions in the asylum on Ward's Island, of patients who have been in the country over five years, are to the whole number of admissions therein of all the foreign born, in about the same ratio, to wit, about two-thirds.

The result so far as it may be relied upon, establishes the ratio of immigrants who have been in this country less than five years, and have been admitted to this city asylum for insane men, to be about one-third of the population of foreign birth therein, or about two-ninths of the whole census thereof. It would be a violent presumption that should hold the whole number of these two-ninths to be immigrants who were insane on their arrival in this country; and we may therefore safely assume that not more than two-ninths of the entire census of this asylum have been deported by governments, societies, and families abroad, and illegally landed in

And this ratio, though not exact and perhaps approximate as to insane arrivals, is, as we show, almost undue proportion of foreign-born in this country. This maximum is too great of course, but it is less than is assumed in discussions on this subject.

... but be the measure of immigrants who are
... or remain so as to become
... goes without saying. Space
... of the general subject related
... of the Supreme Court of
... of the State of New York
... immigrants to be unconstitu-
... to the Federal Act of

... passengers to this country
... any person unable to take care of
... becoming a public charge, * * *
... United States Statutes at Large,
... enter a contract with the Secretary
... and is now administered by
... Immigration at the port of New York.
... the rigid execution of the provisions
... intention as well as terms, rests
... cutting off, through earnest
... possible at the source, such ille-
... the dependent populations of the
... city and of the State.

how can this residue of immigrants, who are not in this country, ever reach this asylum if their landing is properly enforced?

decorations by foreign local authorities,
and by individuals, of alien criminals,
entering the city of New York, as the port of
entry, and indirect, and thus doubly disastrous.
The charges upon the city. Those who go to
be assisted by the authorities of such States to
the city, as was often done in former years.
inter-State comity by Massachusetts, resulted in
the Commissioners of Health, Lunacy and
State and our State Board of Charities, held in the
November 12, 1879.

Among the points brought out by this conference, are the following :

1st. Massachusetts had deported by State authority, exclusive of those sent out by its towns and cities, during the period from 1870 to 1878, seven thousand and five paupers to the State, and mainly to the city of New York.

2d. Massachusetts held New York responsible for the support of persons who have become dependent in that State, but had no settlement in New York, and had never been in New York, except as passengers in transit for Massachusetts.

(Thirteenth annual report of the State Board of Charities, pp. 213 to 280.)

It is difficult to say how far benefit has resulted from that conference ; but if Massachusetts still continues such deportations to any great extent, they are secret and indirect, through other doorways into the State, though the intended and ultimate destination of such assisted foreign paupers may be the city of New York, as the original port of entry.

The State Board of Charities has from the first contributed to abate these evils of foreign and other deportations, by such conferences and correspondence with the authorities of other States, and the State Department at Washington, and members of Congress, as well as in its annual reports.

It is in evidence, that of such cases of illegal importation as have escaped the Federal law, all which appear to come within State legislation, either the Alien Pauper Law or the State Pauper Law, are reported on information of the superintendent of the asylum, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to the Secretary of the State Board of Charities ; and thus to a great extent, and in the degree that the proofs will allow, this illegitimate residue illegally left under Federal legislation becomes a burden for removal by the State and ceases to be a charge on the city. So that in order to keep this residue within the least possible limits, duties unperformed under the Federal law devolve unjust burdens upon the State of New York ; and in order to take care of this net and final residue left upon our hands, still more unjust burdens are cast upon the city of New York.

It is evident that to guard against these accumulated evils, in the city of New York, both direct and indirect, the Federal law must be enforced as it never has been enforced ; and, further legislation by Congress may be demanded.

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STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

evils, of the same species, though of greater magnitude, present indications prophesy.

RELIEF.

The facts proved show that the abuses which have arisen and against perpetual protests endured, in the New Asylum for the Insane, are effects of persistent causes and culties, which hitherto have resisted all efforts for their removal. These causes, will not yield to attempts at reform on the part of the affairs or administration of this asylum. For the same reasons as we have seen, general and inherent in the Department of Charities and Correction or in the Department of Estimate and Apportionment, or are resultants of lines of error in the management of the two departments. Although remedial legislation by the government of these departments, as well as of all departments of the city, should be largely determined in principle and methods, by the people of the locality; yet the committee, being pregnant with considerations respecting the same, make the following suggestions in the present report.

The remedies to be effectual must be as radical as the evils to be removed, and should reform from the foundation these general and persistent causes of long-continued abuses and branch. All such remedies and reforms, without being radical or decisive in their nature, may be classed under the two species of relief, viz.:

A. Provisional relief.

B. Permanent relief.

A. For provisional relief the immediate remedies proposed are as follows:

1. The Board of Charities and Correction to give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment plans and specifications of buildings and improvements, in respect of which appropriations are asked or needed; and also annual account and all necessary information for the general apportionment together with sufficient estimates therefor, such as are given herein under the heads of "finances" and "revenue," and all reasonable assurances of just and wise expenditure in administration.

2. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside a residue of the fund of \$60,000, to wit, \$50,000, as a

vide for the treatment of the acute insane, separate of the chronic insane, under the advice of the gentleman of both city asylums, and of the State Cor Lunacy.

B. There is another class of remedies and it seems to be necessary, in order to prevent the provisions now to be hoped for from lapsing with the public interest and the changing of administrations which, in our opinion, some of the following should for permanent relief, to wit:

(1.) Under any continued care by the city and county of New York for its insane, by permission of the State, there should be in the alternative as follows: Either the management and government of both the insane asylums with all their branches, to be given to a Board of Trustees composed of women appointed by the Mayor, to whom they should be entrusted as the alternative preferred, all matters relating to the insane should be entrusted to one independent commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor and to be responsible to the Mayor; in accordance with the Department of Charities and Correction would have been organized, and might well be divided into four separate departments, each with an individual head, respectively for (1) the asylums, (2) institutions for children, (3) all the hospitals, almshouse, and (4) the work-house, the several city and county penitentiary.

(2.) On the omission of the city and county to provide permanent as well as provisional relief, the State should intervene. The county is the unit of political organization, but the wards of the State. It is the duty of the State to protect the wards, and whenever the county of their residence neglects or neglects properly to provide for them the State should intervene.

The Willard Asylum Act, passed April 8, 1865, was intended to enable the counties to send their insane to State institutions, do so in the counties of Kings and New York; but as no provision has ever been made in the situation of these counties has ever been made in the situation, the aggregate population and capacity where the total census of patients in the asylums of the State, the powers of the State Board of Charities under the original and supplemental acts, are practically inoperative in question.

The Consolidation Act gives the Board of Charities and Correction power to send their patients from county to State institutions, but at an expense not to exceed present cost of maintenance in the city, or sums appropriated therefor. (§§ 46, 47, 396.)

It is thus evident that State care for the crowded and abused of the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's cannot be directed by the State Board, inasmuch as there is no room in the State buildings, and cannot be obtained by the Board, as there are no adequate funds at its disposal; but may be secured, if at all, by further State legislation, for which it is the duty of the State Board to memorialize the Legislature. There shall be further defaults or delays on the part of the authorities and people of the city to provide the proper prompt and permanent relief.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
EDWARD W. FOSTER,
Committee.

August 12, A. D. 1887.

REPORT

ON THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

By COMMISSIONER LOWELL.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

As has already been reported to you by the Committee on the Insane, the October grand jury of New York city, on November second of this year, made a presentment referring to the "Female Insane Asylum" on Blackwell's Island.

After making certain recommendations concerning the asylum in question, based upon an examination of the management made by them, the grand jury closed the presentment with the following words:

"Finally, that the law be changed placing the poor and insane under a different commission from criminals, and ask that the State Board of Charities (be asked) to look into the matter."

You will remember that your Committee on the Insane, in their report on the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, made August 12, 1887, also came to the conclusion that the insane in New York city should not be under the charge of a department containing criminals, and made the following recommendation: "Either the management and government of both the insane asylums, with all their various branches, to be given to a board of trustees composed of men and women appointed by the Mayor, to whom they should report; or, as the alternative preferred, all matters relating to the insane be entrusted to one independent commissioner, to be appointed by and to be responsible to the Mayor; in accordance with which the Department of Charities and Correction would have to be reorganized, and might well be divided into four separate departments, each with an individual head, respectively, for (1) insane asylums; (2) institutions for children; (3) all the hospitals and the alms-house, and, (4) the work-house, the several city prisons and the penitentiary."

In my "Report on the Public Charities of New York City for the year 1886," I also made a similar recommendation in the following terms:

"I believe, as I did years ago, that the real solution of the difficulty that confronts us, is the breaking up of the Department of

Public Charities and Correction into three departments, one to have charge of the criminals and able-bodied paupers, one of the sick, insane and helpless, and the third to have the care and supervision of the dependent children of the city."

The State Charities Aid Association, which is composed of some of the most intelligent and public-spirited men and women in New York, and which has for more than fifteen years made a study of the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the city, in

made the same recommendation, and by its president Charles S. Fairchild, prepared a bill, entitled "An Act to reorganize the Department of Public Charities and Correction of New York into Four Departments, and to define the duties of the same," which was introduced in the

March, 1883, Mr. Fairchild supporting it by a resolution passed by the Legislature, a copy of which I append hereto.

It thus appears that there is a very strong consensus of opinion on the part of those who have studied the subject, to the effect that the present system under which the paupers, the criminals, lunatics and sick poor of New York city are cared for in one department, is highly objectionable and should be done

therefore bring the matter again to your attention and memorialize the Legislature in regard to it, after due consultation with the proper authorities of New York city.

The present Department of Public Charities and Correction is composed of three commissioners, whose duties are as

follows: for four thousand and two (4,002)* prisoners of different classes in the different prisons in the city, and in the Penitentiary, Reformatory, Workhouse and Branch Workhouse on Blackwell's and Hart's Islands; for three thousand, seven hundred and sixteen (3,716) sick and disabled persons in eight institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's and Hart's Islands; for four thousand, three hundred and twenty (4,392) insane men and women in four different institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's and Hart's Islands; and for twenty-seven (627) infants, and sick, crippled and maimed children.

*and the following figures show the census on November

There are one thousand one hundred and eleven (1,111) officers and employes in the department.

Can it, for a moment, be supposed that any three men could properly govern and care for such a mass, twelve thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven (12,737) of incongruous human beings, scattered in twenty-nine different buildings, from East Twenty-sixth street to Hart's Island in the Sound, besides transacting all the business necessary for their maintenance?

As a fact, it has been demonstrated over and over again, that these various classes of sinning and suffering humanity, are not cared for in a way that is good for them, good for the community, or creditable to the city of New York.

To take one by one the various classes of persons, for whom the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have to provide, it will be easy to show that this is so.

With the prisons, the State Board of Charities has no official connection, but I have lately learned that in only three of the city prisons is there any night matron, and in the other two (where the women prisoners average sixteen and six respectively every night) the women are left entirely to the care of men at night, and there is but one day matron, who divides her time between the two prisons.

The Penitentiary I know but little of, except that no attempt at reformation of the prisoners is made there.

On Randall's Island, a branch penitentiary contains about fifty prisoners, who work in different parts of the island, where all the sick and crippled children are also domiciled. Whether the familiar sight of prisoners, in striped prison dress, has a good or bad effect on these children, no one stops to inquire.

Of the work-house, I need not report to you further than what I said last July. There is no question that it is a place of moral contamination to every man and woman, to every boy and girl, not already depraved, who goes into it; or that the work-house men and women, who are distributed to the number of 804 over the other institutions of the department as "helpers," are transmitters of moral contagion.

To Randall's Island, where, as I have said, hundreds of children, boys and girls of all ages, are cared for during the year, bold young prostitutes are not infrequently sent to work in the laundry.

The hospitals under the charge of the department are eight,

with various annexes. There are four in the city, and one each on Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's and Hart's Islands. They had on November 30th, two thousand and fifty-eight (2,058) patients and about three hundred and fifty officers and employes. I do not know very much in regard to them. They all have resident physicians and visiting physicians as well, and it is to be presumed that they are reasonably well managed. If not, it seems to me that the responsibility rests with the visiting physicians, who should insist upon deficiencies being supplied, or else make the matter public.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the condition of the insane and lunatic asylums. It was after an investigation into the management of the Ward's Island asylum, and the Blackwell's Island asylum, that your committee on the insane, and the grand jury of New York city, each recommended that the insane should not remain under the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

During the past two months I have given especial attention to the condition of the children on Randall's Island. These consisted on October 31, 1887, of 527 individuals between the ages of two weeks and sixteen years, divided into the following groups:

Infants under one year.....	101
Infants under two years.....	59
two years	6
teachable).....	25
teachable).....	33
unteachable)	20
unteachable)	32
s	2
s	17
s	4
s	15
.....	1
ls	1
ys	4
s disease	35
s disease	59
e heads.....	9
e heads.....	14

Surgical cases (boys)	36
Surgical cases (girls).....	24
Medical cases (boys).....	14
Medical cases (girls).....	16

There are also thirty-two teachable idiot boys and forty-five teachable idiot girls over sixteen years, making a total of 604 "children" under the charge of the department on October 31, 1887.

The Infant Asylum is a comparatively new building, and suitable for its purposes. It seems generally to be in very good order, and although the death rate is large, it is to be remembered that many children are received there who are already doomed. The commissioners have, within the year, appointed trained nurses from the Charity Hospital school to have the care of the infants.

The teachable idiot children are also well cared for. The building occupied by them is suitable and well arranged, with school-rooms, play-rooms, a large dining-room and two work-rooms.

The pupils number 135, of whom only about eighty-six sleep in the building, the rest (large boys) occupying another building. In charge of these idiots are four teachers, four nurses, two orderlies, one industrial trainer, one night nurse, one seamstress, one dining-room woman and one general care-taker.

The institution is separate from the others, and the principal of the school resides in the building, with two of her teachers. She has the care of, and responsibility for, the inmates, and they present a very creditable appearance. They have a good supply of clothing, suitable to the season, made to fit them, and kept in good condition, and they are cared for at all times, whether in or out of the building. They have the benefit of industrial training, and are exercised in calisthenics, marching, etc., and have such schooling as is suitable to their mental condition.

The inmates of the children's hospitals are cared for in a very different manner. These children are crippled, epileptic, sick, and suffering from acute and chronic diseases of the eye.

On January 1, 1887, they numbered 319. During the year 348 were received; total, 667; and 416 discharged; leaving on October 31, 1887, 251 remaining. Of those "discharged," twenty-two died and seven ran away.

further special appropriations such as may be necessary for proper buildings and improvements on the farm at Central Islip, Long Island; and to make sufficient apportionment for temporary buildings and accommodations, as well as for the current expenses of the institution.

3. The Board of Charities and Correction diligently to push forward the necessary preparations for transfers of patients to the farm.

The buildings for the accommodation of such patients to be on the cottage plan, none to exceed two stories in height, and all to be inexpensive and in accordance with principles illustrated by the Alt Sherbitz Asylum in Saxony.

So far as the general improvements and plans will permit, separate cottages to be built without any delay or waiting for other buildings, in order to accommodate colonies of patients to be sent forward in advance.

If such accommodations cannot be immediately provided in some of the detached cottages embraced in the general plans for the farm, then temporary structures to be erected, there or elsewhere, to relieve the crowded wards of the main building on Ward's Island.

4. The Board of Charities and Correction, so soon as practicable, to provide adequate, healthy and cheerful rooms for all the patients and attendants in this asylum; to provide food of greater variety and nutritious qualities; to institute schools for the patients and training schools for the attendants, both of which are tried and successful experiments in our State institutions for the insane; to give increased facilities for healthful and productive labor of the patients on the farm and otherwise; to secure a better classification of patients on the wards; to do all in their power to elevate the office, character and service of the attendants, by reducing their hours of duty, by increasing their means of rest and proper recreation, and so soon as improved accommodations and conditions will create the supply, to increase the number of attendants on acute, violent and filthy wards, and to substitute worthy and competent men in the places of the large numbers of degraded and demoralized incumbents of this, the most important office, not excepting that of physician, on the wards of this asylum.

5. The Board of Charities and Correction, so soon as the new conditions and environment hoped for make it possible, to pro-

vide for the treatment of the acute insane, separate from the care of the chronic insane, under the advice of the general superintendent of both city asylums, and of the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

B. There is another class of remedies and reforms which seems to be necessary, in order to prevent the provisional corrections now to be hoped for from lapsing with the dying out of public interest and the changing of administrations; and among which, in our opinion, some of the following should be adopted for permanent relief, to wit:

(1.) Under any continued care by the city and county of New York for its insane, by permission of the State, permanent relief should be in the alternative as follows: Either the management and government of both the insane asylums with all their various branches, to be given to a Board of Trustees composed of men and women appointed by the Mayor, to whom they should report; or, as the alternative preferred, all matters relating to the insane to be entrusted to one independent commissioner, to be appointed by and to be responsible to the Mayor; in accordance with which the Department of Charities and Correction would have to be reorganized, and might well be divided into four separate departments, each with an individual head, respectively for (1) insane asylums, (2) institutions for children, (3) all the hospitals and the alms-house, and (4) the work-house, the several city prisons and the penitentiary.

(2.) On the omission of the city and county to provide such permanent as well as provisional relief, the State to intervene. The county is the unit of political organization, but its insane are the wards of the State. It is the duty of the State to protect its wards, and whenever the county of their residence either refuses or neglects properly to provide for them the State should interfere.

The Willard Asylum Act, passed April 8, 1865, which requires counties to send their insane to State institutions, does not except the counties of Kings and New York; but as no provision for the insane of these counties has ever been made in the six State institutions, the aggregate population and capacity whereof are less than the total census of patients in the asylums of these two counties, the powers of the State Board of Charities under the said act, and supplemental acts, are practically inoperative in the counties in question.

curative measures should be adopted, the best food and general regimen to restore them to health at the earliest possible moment, and to prevent the loss of their eyesight.

Besides this, however, their mental and moral training should be regarded as of equal importance, and it should be the great object of their education to develop their power to support themselves and to fit them to be independent men and women. This is of course necessary for their own welfare and happiness, and equally necessary for the relief of the city from needless burdens. Their training should be peculiarly adapted to their unfortunate condition, and should extend through all their waking hours.

Instead of being allowed to run wild, or being cooped up in idleness as they are (for both systems obtain in these hospitals), the physical, mental and moral welfare of these poor children should be studied most carefully, and every advantage afforded them, not only for their sakes, but because such care will save the public from the necessity of supporting them as life-long paupers.

I would recommend a plan for dividing the present Department of Public Charities and Correction somewhat different from any hitherto proposed, either by myself or others.

There are four divisions into which the inmates of the institutions of that department naturally fall —

- 1st. The criminals and able-bodied paupers.
- 2d. The sick and disabled.
- 3d. The insane.
- 4th. The children.

The criminals and able-bodied paupers I would advise placing under the care of the Board of Police of the city. The present duties of that board are so tremendous that to increase them by the additional care of these prisoners would, in proportion to their total charge, not be a very important matter, and it would greatly simplify the work of dealing with the prisoners, who have all now to pass through the hands of that department, when arrested and during trial. By placing them directly in their charge during sentence also, unnecessary transfers and division of authority would be avoided. The work-house prisoners are actually criminals, either past or present, with few exceptions, and these few should not be in the work-house at all.

Riker's and Hart's Islands, being comparatively distant from the city, should be placed at the disposal of the police department for

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

annexes. There are four in the city, and one each on Ward's, Randall's and Hart's Islands. They had on 1st, two thousand and fifty-eight (2,058) patients and hundred and fifty officers and employes. I do not touch in regard to them. They all have resident and visiting physicians as well, and it is to be presumed reasonably well managed. If not, it seems to me responsibility rests with the visiting physicians, who upon deficiencies being supplied, or else make the

necessary to dwell upon the condition of the insane and insane. It was after an investigation into the management of Ward's Island asylum, and the Blackwell's Island your committee on the insane, and the grand jury of the city, each recommended that the insane should not be under the charge of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections.

In the past two months I have given especial attention to the condition of the children on Randall's Island. These consisted on 1st, 1887, of 527 individuals between the ages of two and sixteen years, divided into the following groups:

Under one year	101
One to two years	59
Two to three years	6
Three to four years (teachable)	25
Four to five years (teachable)	33
Five to six years (teachable)	20
Six to seven years (teachable)	32
Seven to eight years	2
Eight to nine years	17
Nine to ten years	4
Ten to eleven years	15
Eleven to twelve years	1
Twelve to thirteen years	1
Thirteen to fourteen years	4
Fourteen to fifteen years	35
Fifteen to sixteen years	59
Over sixteen years	9
Over sixteen years	14

Surgical cases (boys)	36
Surgical cases (girls)	24
Medical cases (boys)	14
Medical cases (girls)	16

There are also thirty-two teachable idiot boys and forty-five teachable idiot girls over sixteen years, making a total of 604 "children" under the charge of the department on October 31, 1887.

The Infant Asylum is a comparatively new building, and suitable for its purposes. It seems generally to be in very good order, and although the death rate is large, it is to be remembered that many children are received there who are already doomed. The commissioners have, within the year, appointed trained nurses from the Charity Hospital school to have the care of the infants.

The teachable idiot children are also well cared for. The building occupied by them is suitable and well arranged, with school-rooms, play-rooms, a large dining-room and two work-rooms.

The pupils number 135, of whom only about eighty-six sleep in the building, the rest (large boys) occupying another building. In charge of these idiots are four teachers, four nurses, two orderlies, one industrial trainer, one night nurse, one seamstress, one dining-room woman and one general care-taker.

The institution is separate from the others, and the principal of the school resides in the building, with two of her teachers. She has the care of, and responsibility for, the inmates, and they present a very creditable appearance. They have a good supply of clothing, suitable to the season, made to fit them, and kept in good condition, and they are cared for at all times, whether in or out of the building. They have the benefit of industrial training, and are exercised in calisthenics, marching, etc., and have such schooling as is suitable to their mental condition.

The inmates of the children's hospitals are cared for in a very different manner. These children are crippled, epileptic, sick, and suffering from acute and chronic diseases of the eye.

On January 1, 1887, they numbered 319. During the year 348 were received; total, 667; and 416 discharged; leaving on October 31, 1887, 251 remaining. Of those "discharged," twenty-two died and seven ran away.

Of the 667 boys and girls who have been in the hospitals during the ten months ending October 31st, there were :

Cripples	34
Epileptics	29
With eye disease	277
With sore heads	71
Surgical cases	109
Medical cases	63
General diseases	58
Blind	19
Deaf-mutes	7

Those received during the same period were from the following sources :

From parents	73
Other relatives	20
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	127
Private institutions	128

They have been in the hospital for the following terms :

Less than one year	391
One year and less than two years	138
Two years and less than three years	44
Three years and less than four years	39
Four years and less than five years	20
Five years and less than six years	11
More than six years	15
More than ten years	9

There were 212 between two and six years.

173 between six and ten years.

127 between ten and twelve years.

104 between twelve and fourteen years.

38 between fourteen and sixteen years, and

13 over sixteen years.

These children ought to receive the most careful training possible in every way. The fact that they are sent to Randall's Island proves that, mentally or physically, they are suffering from serious disabilities; that they have no friends to care for them, and that, in order to prevent their becoming a permanent burden on the city, the greatest vigilance is necessary.

So far from this view being taken, these children are most strangely neglected.

There is no one person, or body of persons, interested in their welfare or responsible for their physical or mental training. They are under a divided authority and suffer accordingly.

The medical superintendent, the resident physicians, the visiting physicians and the public school teachers all seem to work independently of each other, and there is no definite plan pursued with the children.

They depend for their education on the public school, maintained on Randall's Island, but under the control of trustees who seldom visit it. The school-rooms are poorly arranged and ventilated, and a large proportion of children are often kept from school because it is injurious to their health to attend. They have no sort of industrial or technical training. A kindergarten teacher has, for several years, been paid by private individuals and has taught in one of the play-rooms; but often her class has been very small, because no one took any interest in arranging to have the children attend. Even in the matter of clothing the children are neglected. Although the requisition for winter supplies was made by the superintendent in August of this year, in November these sick children were still wearing summer clothes, and it was suggested that no other could be supplied until after January 1. In the summer, women's dresses were sent for the children's wear, and the nurses, already overworked, had to cut them down and make them over for the children. There is no seamstress employed and the clothing is often ragged.

The contrast in the appearance and care of these children, many intelligent and sensitive, and that of the pupils in the Idiot Asylum is striking, and shows that the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have no time or thought to bestow on this very important part of their department. Even the buildings they occupy are in bad sanitary condition, and it is not proposed to do anything to remedy defects patent to all.

These children are all supposed to be suffering from acute or chronic mental or physical disease — such disease being the cause of their being in the Randall's Island Hospital — and everything should be done to cure them. For those who are crippled the best surgical skill and the best mechanical appliances should be employed; for those suffering from diseases of the eye, all known

curative measures should be adopted, the best food and general regimen to restore them to health at the earliest possible moment, and to prevent the loss of their eyesight.

Besides this, however, their mental and moral training should be regarded as of equal importance, and it should be the great object of their education to develop their power to support themselves and to fit them to be independent men and women. This is of course necessary for their own welfare and happiness, and equally necessary for the relief of the city from needless burdens. Their training should be peculiarly adapted to their unfortunate condition, and should extend through all their waking hours.

Instead of being allowed to run wild, or being cooped up in idleness as they are (for both systems obtain in these hospitals), the physical, mental and moral welfare of these poor children should be studied most carefully, and every advantage afforded them, not only for their sakes, but because such care will save the public from the necessity of supporting them as life-long paupers.

I would recommend a plan for dividing the present Department of Public Charities and Correction somewhat different from any hitherto proposed, either by myself or others.

There are four divisions into which the inmates of the institutions of that department naturally fall —

- 1st. The criminals and able-bodied paupers.
- 2d. The sick and disabled.
- 3d. The insane.
- 4th. The children.

The criminals and able-bodied paupers I would advise placing under the care of the Board of Police of the city. The present duties of that board are so tremendous that to increase them by the additional care of these prisoners would, in proportion to their total charge, not be a very important matter, and it would greatly simplify the work of dealing with the prisoners, who have all now to pass through the hands of that department, when arrested and during trial. By placing them directly in their charge during sentence also, unnecessary transfers and division of authority would be avoided. The work-house prisoners are actually criminals, either past or present, with few exceptions, and these few should not be in the work-house at all.

Riker's and Hart's Islands, being comparatively distant from the city, should be placed at the disposal of the police department for

the sites of a new penitentiary and work-house, which prisons ought, as soon as possible, to be removed from Blackwell's Island, where they are now most badly placed in the midst of the sick and insane.

All the hospitals, and the alms-house as well, should, in my opinion, be under the care of one department, to whose care should also be entrusted unteachable idiots, all epileptics, and all infants under two years (unless their mothers were criminals); that is, all persons, except the insane, needing medical care by reason of old age, of disease, or of mental or physical disability.

Blackwell's and a part of Randall's Island, together with the hospitals of the city, should be under this department.

The insane should be placed under a separate board or commissioner; and Ward's Island and the farm at Islip be devoted to this class.

There remain only the children of the department to be provided for, and these I recommend placing under a superintendent or commissioner, to whom also should be entrusted the oversight of children boarded in private institutions by the city, and the exclusive right to commit such children to such institutions, and to remove them from them.

These children numbered in June of this year, 5,688. They were in eighteen different institutions, and the city had paid for their board for the six months ending June 30th, \$278,862.79.

To enable the managers of the various institutions to obtain this payment for board, each child must be "committed" — that is, must be carried into court before a judge, and by him sent to an institution. Such an experience cannot but be injurious to the moral nature of the child.

Having been committed, the city is required to pay their board, and there is at present no provision made for removing these children from the institutions, even though it should be the policy of the managers to hold them for years, and although the training given them may unfit them to be useful citizens hereafter. I have already reported to you at length (Report on the Institutions for the care of Destitute Children of the City of New York, 1886) upon the evils and dangers connected with this system of caring for these children, and I repeat my recommendation, that the power to commit and remove children to and from private institutions, where their board is paid by the city, should be placed in

the hands of a public officer, who should have charge also of part of Randall's Island, to be used as a quarantine and hospital for them.

Concerning the thousands of other children, who are also maintained at public cost by the city of New York, in another class of institutions, under the authority of special acts of the Legislature, whereby the city is required to expend about a million dollars annually for this purpose, the children being admitted and retained at the will of the managers of those institutions, I say nothing, because I do not suppose that, at present, it would be possible to induce these managers, notwithstanding the fact that they are public-spirited men and women, to relinquish the power so unwisely placed in their hands, of drawing at will on the public treasury, and without their consent no change could be made.

I confine my recommendation, therefore, to the class of institutions already referred to, entrance to which is now obtained only by commitment by a magistrate.

My plan, if carried out, would place the following institutions under the Police Board, with Riker's and Hart's Islands :

CENSUS NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Officers and employees.
First District Prison	306	50	38
Second District Prison	52	91	13
Third District Prison	29	21	6
District Prison	38	15	6
strict Prison	16	6	5
iary	684	140	62
use	738	753	40
Penitentiary	50	...	5
Work-house	251	18	19
	2,164	1,034	194

ouse help in other institutions	804
isoners	2,164
prisoners	1,034
	<u>4,002</u>

The following institutions would constitute the department of charity, with Blackwell's and part of Randall's Islands :

CENSUS NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Officers and employees.
Bellevue Hospital	383	204	136
Ninety-ninth Street Hospital	10	3	10
Gouverneur Hospital	11	3	11
Harlem Hospital	16	7	12
Charity Hospital	456	286	120
Homœopathic Hospital	257	230	85
Branch Charity Incurable Idiots and Epileptics	187	128	30
Hart's Island Hospital	66	....	6
Alms-house Incurables, etc	698	771	29
Infants' Hospital	122	123	41
	2,206	1,755	430

The insane and lunatic asylums would form a separate department. Their census November 30, 1887, was as follows : *

PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	Officers and employees.
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island .....	.....	1,602	158
Insane Asylum, Ward's Island	1,703	.....	196
Branch Insane Asylum, Randall's Island	132	.....	13
Branch Lunatic Asylum	80	875	73
	1,915	2,477	440

Ward's Island and the farm at Islip would be devoted to the insane.

Under the commissioner for children, with part of Randall's Island, and the power to commit and remove children to and from the private institutions already referred to, would be the following institutions :

	Boys.	Girls.
Children's hospitals	157	90
Idiot school	65	70

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

December 9, 1887.

NOTE.— * In 1886 the aggregate of their population was 4,222, that of the six State asylums 4,495, and yet the latter cost \$829,902 to maintain, and the former only \$424,375.

REASONS

WHY THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION FAVORS THE BILL INTRODUCED INTO THE ASSEMBLY BY MR. MILLER, OF NEW YORK, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK INTO FOUR DEPARTMENTS, AND TO DEFINE THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SAME."

The work of the Department of Public Charities and Correction has become too great for the system.

The number of persons under the charge of this department on March 9, 1883, as given at the office of the Department, was 11,400, of whom 3,206 were insane; 958 were prisoners in the penitentiary, and about 1,600 were work-house cases. The remainder were either in hospitals, ill with all manner of diseases, were idiots, blind, helpless infants or feeble old persons. They were housed in more than thirty different buildings, which are scattered over the city and islands, and are many miles apart. No one can visit and inspect them all, without giving weeks to the task. There are as many insane under the charge of this department as are in the six great State asylums. The average number of persons always in the work-house and penitentiary bears fair comparison with that of those in the State prisons. The total

which goes through these two institutions every year is more than that which goes through the State prisons.

The published report of this department covers the year 1879. It is impossible to get totals except from that report, and very difficult to get them from it, because each institution reports for its own period of its own, and there are twenty-two such separate reports, and together to make this report of 1879, and no summary is given.

It would seem, from a careful examination of them all, that the cases were under the care of one branch or another of the department in 1879. Of these, 17,392 were in the work-house, and 1,400 in the penitentiary.

It is not known and cannot learn the numbers for any year but 1879, and must await the publication of further reports — which will soon be published, it is said.

It is now made to reform any of all these thousands of persons who are yearly imprisons every year, and yet there were in the

work-house in 1879, 663 persons under nineteen years of age; in the penitentiary, 508 under twenty, and 455 between twenty and twenty-five. It would seem that here was a field for reformatory work of great promise.

The report says that, of those committed to the penitentiary in that year, 370 had been committed once before, 152 twice, and so on, until three were back for the tenth time or more. The work-house report has no such statistics, so we are left ignorant as to the revolving there.

This Association believes that the charity and correction of the city cannot be well administered without some such classification and separation of the work as is provided for in the bill introduced by Mr. Miller. It believes that a man who will properly conduct the Department for the Insane, should be at the head of an independent department. He will be entitled to the dignity which such a position ought to give, and so for the others. We also believe that the man who does the work which the head of any one of these departments ought to do, in devising and carrying out methods to heal the sick, to punish and reform the criminal, will earn the salary named in the bill, \$6,000. We believe that the civil service sections of the bill are most necessary, to improve the service in this department of the city government. The fact that the changes among the four or five hundred subordinates are annually from forty to fifty per cent is enough to prove this.

Not long since the changes in one institution where there were 124 paid subordinates were 140 in one year. In Bellevue Hospital, in 1881, there were forty-one changes in 104 officers and employes. In the Homœopathic Hospital the changes in 1881 were thirty-two in a total of thirty-five.

These are the most marked cases for that year, but changes were numerous enough in all the institutions to show that either appointments or removals were too carelessly made.

These appointments and removals should only be made upon the recommendation of the head of each institution, as provided in this bill. This would give such officers a portion, at least, of the authority over subordinates which is necessary for proper discipline.

A word of explanation is needed of the powers to be given to the Commissioner for Dependent Children. He is given sole power to commit to private institutions children who come upon

the public simply through poverty and not for violation of law. This, it is believed, would be a gain. First. Because the first contact of an innocent child with government should not be in a court. Second. This officer could give time to investigate to learn if the child ought to be supported by the city. Third. He should have power to remove children by him. The city has no power now to do anything but to pay a certain sum every year for each child who has once been in a private institution, no matter how unfit the institution may become, as has been found to be the case in more than one instance lately. The limitation as to age is also believed to be for the child and for the public. This power of removal is not intended to be given to this officer, over children in institutions for reformation, nor is the age limitation to be applied to such cases. The managers of institutions can alone decide when the work of reform has gone far enough to make it safe to release the child.

We ask that the reports of the New York city Commission and the State Board of Charities and our own reports be read. In them will be found ample proof that some such provision as is provided in this bill is needed.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
President State Charities Aid Association.

REPORT
OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
DEAF, DUMB AND IDIOTIC.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

I present herewith for the standing committee upon the deaf and dumb asylums and idiot asylums the following report :

The institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in the State of New York are :

1. New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York city.

2. Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street, New York city.

3. St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham, Westchester county, New York.

Branches for Males at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, New York, and for Girls at Brooklyn.

4. Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rome, New York.

5. Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rochester, New York.

6. Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo, New York.

7. Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Malone, New York.

All of these institutions are governed by boards of managers or trustees, who appoint the superintendent. Under existing statutes, the State appropriates \$250 a year for the education in either of them, of pupils who may receive the appointment as State pupils of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Pupils may be State pupils between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years of age. Between the ages of six and twelve years they may be sent to these institutions as county pupils by the overseers of the poor or supervisors of the county.

As a rule the grounds and buildings inspected have been found home-like, suitable, neat and in good repair. The asylums are

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... .. As in private including one of over accessible feature is the alert, the large majority of the affection shown by the Probably no are so pleasant to these included in this for owing to measure of other duties, is thorough, or this institutions visited

... .. it appears that there pupils in the asylums for male and 549 female. follows:

Male.	Female.	Total.
503	342	845
204	167	371
41	40	81
748	549	1,297

... .. in the following table:

Institution.	County Pupils.		Private Pupils.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
...	4	7	2	2	341
...	2	2	6	6	174
...	1	10	16	16	266
...	9	1	1	1	151
...	4	4	1	1	161
...	10	22	15	15	130
...	...	...	...	...	67
...	204	167	41	40	1,297

... .. under the heading "private," which there are about an equal Christmas would probably show a in some cases parents retain their after that time.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Except the New York Institution for the Instr and Dumb at One Hundred and Sixty-second avenue, New York city, which has room for about other asylums are full. That at Rome is overbuilding will shortly furnish relief.

Your committee was interested in noting the of instruction in these asylums. At the Institution Instruction of Deaf Mutes in New York city, as New York Institution at Rochester, the use of the absolutely prohibited. At the other asylums the generally used. The reasons for excluding are clearly and fully set out in the statement of the Rochester asylum, and the reasons for all forcibly stated by the Principal of the New York the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Both great interest, and will be found in the notes of institutions.

The educational tests uniformly applied in each more satisfactory at the two institutions which language. No expert knowledge is claimed by you the tests were simple, and to him conclusive that the sign language seemed to produce the best results.

The method of instruction by articulation is generally understood throughout the State, and introduction, it is hoped, will soon follow.

generally interested in the subject, and those who language are sensitive of criticisms or comparative excellence or useful results of the two methods.

There is also a radical difference of opinion as separating or associating the sexes in the asylum New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and the Western New York Institution, at Rochester associated in the classes, and at the latter institution dining-room—it is claimed with useful result institutions the sexes are kept entirely separate.

A greater variety of industries, affording training eye and hand, could be advantageously introduced into asylums. Several of them have excellent art classes less attention is given in all of them to industry there is room for greater progress in this direction.

generally stated that the male pupils in these institutions are exclusively employed under roof. All of them, excepting the institution on Lexington avenue, New York, have farm lands on which the older male pupils should be employed for a part of the day in agricultural or horticultural pursuits. Their labors would be beneficial to their health, improving to their minds, and result in a saving of expense to the asylums.

The especial danger to the inmates of these asylums in case of fire, suggests to your committee that a method of alarm signals like the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street, New York, may commend itself to the superintendents of other asylums.

There are a number of switch-boxes, similar in appearance to messenger boxes, placed about the building. Each is protected by a glass plate provided with a mallet. Printed instructions are posted, advising any person discovering a fire, to go to the nearest switch-box, break the glass, and turn the switch. Wires connect each switch-box with indicators in every hall, showing where the fire is, and with alarm gongs, which instantly ring loudly and continuing the attention of all hearing persons to the fire, and pointing out the best way of escape for the deaf and dumb.

IDIOT ASYLUMS.

There are but two in the State. The New York State Asylum at Syracuse, New York, and the Custodial Asylum for feeble-minded women at Newark, New York. In the idiot asylum at Syracuse are 445 inmates — males, 222, and females, 223. These include the younger and more teachable females and all the males, teachable or not, whether lads or men. The Custodial Asylum at Newark, provides shelter and care for women alone, and on the occasion of its inspection contained 153. Both of these asylums are efficiently managed, and all that education and kindness can do to alleviate the unfortunate condition of this class of persons, as your committee believes is done in them.

It seems advisable and for the interest of the State and this class of dependents, to effect a further classification by the establishment of an asylum under a separate board of management for adult unteachable males, excluding this class from the asylum at Syracuse. The State would then have three asylums, the first at Syracuse for teachable young idiots of both

sexes, the second for feeble-minded women at Newark, and third, the new institution suggested for adult males.

This might wisely be located in the neighborhood of Syracuse, as probably nearly one hundred suitable inmates for it are now in the asylum there.

The Custodial Asylum main building is full, and an unsuitable and dangerous dormitory on the fourth floor is in use. The new wing, recently completed, will by the beginning of the year be occupied with new inmates from the poor-houses, etc., of the State. Your committee strongly and urgently recommends a legislative appropriation at the session of 1888 of \$25,000 to complete and furnish with steam-heat a second wing, to accommodate inmates. This will raise the capacity of the asylum, exclusive of the use of the dangerous dormitory above mentioned, and probably before it can be completed sufficient new applications will have been received to fill it.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, ISAAC L. PEET.

Inspected November 8, 1887.

Census on that day:

Officers	6
Teachers	18
Employes	91
Pupils, male.....	225
Pupils, female	116
Total	<u>456</u>

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	169	87	256
County pupils	54	27	81
Private pupils	2	2	4
	<u>225</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>341</u>

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1887, \$288.08.

REASONS

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The last published report of this department covers the year 1879. It is impossible to get totals except from that report, and it is not easy to get them from it, because each institution reports after a method of its own, and there are twenty-two such separate reports, bound together to make this report of 1879, and no general summary is given.

But it would seem, from a careful examination of them all, that over 60,000 cases were under the care of one branch or another of that department in 1879. Of these, 17,392 were in the work-house, and 2,954 in the penitentiary.

We do not know and cannot learn the numbers for any year since 1879, and must await the publication of further reports—that for 1880 will soon be published, it is said.

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work-house in 1879, 663 persons under nineteen years of age; in the penitentiary, 508 under twenty, and 455 between twenty and twenty-five. It would seem that here was a field for reformatory work of great promise.

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These appointments and removals should only be made upon the recommendation of the head of each institution, as provided in this bill. This would give such officers a portion, at least, of the authority over subordinates which is necessary for proper discipline.

A word of explanation is needed of the powers to be given to the Commissioner for Dependent Children. He is given sole power to commit to private institutions children who come upon

the public simply through poverty and not for violation of law. This, it is believed, would be a gain. First. Because the first contact of an innocent child with government should not be in a criminal court. Second. This officer could give time to investigate each case, to learn if the child ought to be supported by the city. It is believed that many children are so supported now, who ought not to be. Third. He should have power to remove children committed by him. The city has no power now to do anything but to pay a certain sum every year for each child who has once got into a private institution, no matter how unfit the institution may have become, as has been found to be the case in more than one instance lately. The limitation as to age is also believed to be wise both for the child and for the public. This power of removal is not intended to be given to this officer, over children placed in institutions for reformation, nor is the age limitation to be applied to such cases. The managers of institutions can alone determine when the work of reform has gone far enough to make it wise to release the child.

Finally, we ask that the reports of the New York city Commissioners of the State Board of Charities and our own reports be carefully read. In them will be found ample proof that some such measure as is provided in this bill is needed.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
President State Charities Aid Association.

REPORT
OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
THE DEAF, DUMB AND
BLIND

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

I present herewith for the standing committee upon the deaf and dumb asylums and idiot asylums the following report :

The institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in the State of New York are :

1. New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York city.

2. Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street, New York city.

3. St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham, Westchester county, New York.

Branches for Males at Throg's Neck, Westchester county, New York, and for Girls at Brooklyn.

4. Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rome, New York.

5. Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rochester, New York.

6. Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo, New York.

7. Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Malone, New York.

All of these institutions are governed by boards of managers or trustees, who appoint the superintendent. Under existing statutes, the State appropriates \$250 a year for the education in either of them, of pupils who may receive the appointment as State pupils of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Pupils may be State pupils between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years of age. Between the ages of six and twelve years they may be sent to these institutions as county pupils by the overseers of the poor or supervisors of the county.

As a rule the grounds and buildings inspected have been found home-like, suitable, neat and in good repair. The asylums are

schools for the education of the deaf and dumb. As in private schools the scholars enjoy regular vacations, including one of over two months in the summer. A noticeable feature is the alert, intelligent and happy expression of the large majority of the pupils. This must be due to the care and affection shown by the teachers, of which your committee saw many proofs. Probably no class of asylums receiving wards of the State are so pleasant to visit or so hopeful and useful in results as these alluded to in this

the words "alluded to" are used advisedly, for owing to obligations made for the board and pressure of other duties, I am unable to make my inspections as thorough, or this complete, as the interest of the institutions visited

the specific statements which follow, it appears that there on occasion of my visits 1,297 pupils in the asylums for deaf and dumb. Of these 748 are male and 549 female. They are generally classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylums	503	342	845
Is	204	167	371
Is	41	40	81
.....	748	549	1,297

are particularly by institutions in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	STATE PUPILS.		COUNTY PUPILS.		PRIVATE PUPILS.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
and Sixty- New York.	169	87	54	27	2	3	341
ue, New York	52	44	38	28	6	6	174
ranches	66	77	45	51	10	16	266
.....	74	43	13	20	1	.....	151
.....	60	47	29	24	..	1	161
.....	44	32	15	10	22	15	138
.....	38	12	10	7	....	.....	67
	503	342	204	167	41	40	1,297

the above table are included, under the heading "private," and charity pupils, of which there are about an equal number. A census taken after Christmas would probably show a larger aggregate, as in some cases parents retain their wards at home until after that time.

Except the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York city, which has room for about 150 pupils, the other asylums are full. That at Rome is overcrowded, but a new building will shortly furnish relief.

Your committee was interested in noting the different systems of instruction in these asylums. At the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes in New York city, and at the Western New York Institution at Rochester, the use of the sign language is absolutely prohibited. At the other asylums the sign language is generally used. The reasons for excluding the sign language are clearly and fully set out in the statement of the principal of the Rochester asylum, and the reasons for allowing its use are forcibly stated by the Principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Both statements are of great interest, and will be found in the notes of visits to these institutions.

The educational tests uniformly applied in each case were found more satisfactory at the two institutions which exclude the sign language. No expert knowledge is claimed by your committee, but the tests were simple, and to him conclusive that the exclusion of the sign language seemed to produce the best results.

The method of instruction by articulation and lip-reading is generally understood throughout the State, and its more general introduction, it is hoped, will soon follow. Teachers appear generally interested in the subject, and those who use the sign language are sensitive of criticisms or comparisons as to the relative excellence or useful results of the two methods employed.

There is also a radical difference of opinion as to the wisdom of separating or associating the sexes in the asylum life. At the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and at the Western New York Institution, at Rochester, the sexes are associated in the classes, and at the latter institution also in the dining-room—it is claimed with useful results. At the other institutions the sexes are kept entirely separate.

A greater variety of industries, affording training alike to mind, eye and hand, could be advantageously introduced in all the asylums. Several of them have excellent art classes, and more or less attention is given in all of them to industrial training, but there is room for greater progress in this direction. It may be

generally stated that the male pupils in these institutions are exclusively employed under roof. All of them, excepting the institution on Lexington avenue, New York, have farm lands on which the older male pupils should be employed for a part of the day in agricultural or horticultural pursuits. Their labors would be beneficial to their health, improving to their minds, and result in a saving of expense to the asylums.

The especial danger to the inmates of these asylums in case of fire, suggests to your committee that a method of alarm signals used in the New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-mutes, Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street, New York city, may commend itself to the superintendents of other asylums. A number of switch-boxes, similar in appearance to messenger calls, are placed about the building. Each is protected by a glass front and provided with a mallet. Printed instructions are posted, directing any person discovering a fire, to go to the nearest switch-box, break the glass, and turn the switch. Wires connect each switch with indicators in every hall, showing where the fire is, and with large alarm gongs, which instantly ring loudly and continuously, calling the attention of all hearing persons to the fire, and showing them the best way of escape for the deaf and dumb pupils.

IDIOT ASYLUMS.

Of these, there are but two in the State. The New York State Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, New York, and the Custodial Asylum for feeble-minded women at Newark, New York. In the idiot asylum are 445 inmates — males, 222, and females, 223. These include the younger and more teachable females and all the males, whether teachable or not, whether lads or men. The Custodial Asylum, at Newark, provides shelter and care for women alone, and on the occasion of its inspection contained 153. Both of these asylums are efficiently managed, and all that education and kindness can do to alleviate the unfortunate condition of this class of dependents your committee believes is done in them.

It would seem advisable and for the interest of the State and this class of its dependents, to effect a further classification by the establishment of an asylum under a separate board of management exclusively for adult unteachable males, excluding this class from the idiot asylum at Syracuse. The State would then have three asylums; the first at Syracuse for teachable young idiots of both

sexes, the second for feeble-minded women at Newark, and third, the new institution suggested for adult males.

This might wisely be located in the neighborhood of Syracuse, as probably nearly one hundred suitable inmates for it are now in the asylum there.

The Custodial Asylum main building is full, and an unsuitable and dangerous dormitory on the fourth floor is in use. The new wing, recently completed, will by the beginning of the year be occupied with new inmates from the poor-houses, etc., of the State. Your committee strongly and urgently recommends a legislative appropriation at the session of 1888 of \$25,000 to complete and furnish with steam-heat a second wing, to accommodate eighty inmates. This will raise the capacity of the asylum to 250, exclusive of the use of the dangerous dormitory above mentioned, and probably before it can be completed sufficient new applications will have been received to fill it.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, ISAAC L. PEET.

Inspected November 8, 1887.

Census on that day:

Officers	6
Teachers	18
Employes	91
Pupils, male	225
Pupils, female	116
Total	<u>456</u>

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	169	87	256
County pupils	54	27	81
Private pupils	2	2	4
	<u>225</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>341</u>

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1887, \$288.08.

This institution is commandingly located on a bluff overlooking the Hudson river, and surrounded by beautifully diversified grounds, twenty-five acres or more in extent. Thus its inmates enjoy advantages of out-door life and a charming prospect.

The main buildings are old, but were found clean and in good order and repair, and free from any institution odors. The dormitories, dining-room and halls were all in good order.

The pupils were seen at exercise on the grounds and generally presented a healthy, neat and pleasing appearance. During the year ending September 30, 1887, there was but one death, a boy, who died of pneumonia. In the hospital, on the day of this report, one girl and four boys were found suffering with colds, bruises, etc.

The industries taught, and the number of pupils instructed therein (none being at work at more than one industry), were as follows: Printing, twenty-eight; shoemaking, forty; carpentering, twenty-three; cabinet-making, thirty-six; tailoring, twenty-two; gardening, thirteen; shirt-making, ten; dressmaking, twenty-eight; art decorating and art embroidery, fourteen; total, 214.

The sexes are separated entirely in the class-rooms and on the grounds, and meet only in the dining-room and in the chapel.

Articulation and lip reading are taught, but the general language used in the institution by the officers and pupils is the sign language.

An avenue and a street are being cut through the grounds of the institution, and this has caused the removal of the shops to be near by. Two kilns for firing china have been put in year.

all boys, to the number of fifty-one, occupy what is the Mansion House, in the rear of the main building, old residence of a former owner of the property.

ample room for more pupils in the institution, as it is to accommodate 500.

ition of this institution in relation to the education of and dumb, is thus clearly stated by the principal:

as a deaf-mute a knowledge of the English language, is as most difficult undertakings in which a teacher can to obtain such a mastery of it as to be able to speak or correct, clear, emphatic, idiomatic and agreeable style, vement rare among persons who have not made it an

object of special study, even if they be to the 'manner born,' while the foreigner seldom rises above the mere common-place, without being betrayed into expressions so peculiar as to excite remark. The inquiry, therefore, naturally arises, how it is possible to give an available knowledge of this language to one who, from birth, has been isolated from all intellectual contact with his kind, who has never heard nor uttered a spoken word, and has never had the opportunity of listening to the varied forms in which thought is expressed.

"On this question there are three theories, one being that the pupil should, from the first, be confined to an inductive and strictly progressive grammatical system, in which difficulties should be so graduated, that the knowledge of language gained, should be a stepping-stone to that which is to be acquired, and that all aids other than objects and pictures, should be absolutely discarded. Another, that language should be taught only as the circumstances in which the child is placed may call it out, and that its meaning and use shall be acquired by constant repetition and reiteration; the third, that, following nature, the language of signs should be freely used to interpret words, phrases and sentences, and, by a system of translation from verbal language into signs, and from signs into verbal language, the pupil should become able to recognize the correspondence between these two modes of expressing ideas. My own practice is to combine the methods required by these three different theories, in such a way that the pupil shall have the benefits resulting from each.

"It has been objected to the use of signs, either by the teacher, in connection with instruction in alphabetical language, or by the pupils themselves, in their free intercourse with each other, that they give rise to a class of peculiar expressions called 'deaf-mutisms,' and that they account for all failures to use correct English. If this *were* so, it would be a strong argument for interdicting their use, but, as a matter of fact, they are only an embodiment of thought which nature suggests to the deaf-mute, and even if he be not allowed their use, he will still avail himself of these symbols in silent mental action, a circumstance which suggests the idea that the best means to correct any unfavorable influence arising from *this bent of mind*, is to teach the pupil the alphabetic equivalent of his thought, and to give him so much practice that whenever an idea is given to him in signs, he is able

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to resolve it into language, and whatever is given to him in signs, he is able to express immediately in signs, and thus feel of his complete comprehension thereof. The unwisdom of denying those who have no hearing, and, therefore, no knowledge of language spoken or written, from employing signs, is not from the fact that all persons possessing more ideas than they can express by their limited vocabulary, naturally resort to signs to make themselves more clearly understood, and it is not possible whether any child could be brought to an understanding of a natural language, but for the intervention of these important auxiliaries. The mother uses them when she wishes to convey to an infant child the idea of action or motion. She beckons with her hand when she speaks the words 'come here.' She waves her hand when she says 'go away.' She presses the palms forward when she says 'go back,' and moves her palms down when she says 'sit down.' She makes her hands flutter in the air when she says 'see the birds fly;' and unconsciously, by gesture speech, interprets the important words of almost every complete sentence she utters.

To refuse to the deaf child this means of access to his mind, and to deny him the use of the method of expressing his own ideas to others, nature urges him, and to prevent him from enjoying the advantage of reciprocal thought, which becomes conversation when the senses are brought together for education, is not only to condemn him to the isolation in which adverse fortune placed him, when she has deprived him of the sense of hearing and the faculty of speech, but to deny him what is found to be one of the most important elements in the education of the hearing.

The language modified and improved on the broad plan of pictorial representation, growing in power and interest as the natural language grows, with the influx of new ideas and new methods of thought and contemplation, becomes a means of mental development so great that it is almost invariably the case that, where there are several deaf-mutes in one family, the older ones of whom have been educated, the youngest always comes to school with more mental vigor, and makes the most rapid progress.

The language of action stimulates the mind in a most healthful manner, making it possible for our pupils, through the constant interchange of ideas in their hours of recreation, to attain to a degree of intelligence that makes the intervals of leisure almost as useful

as the time spent in study and in receiving direct instruction from their teachers.

"The debates in which they participate in their literary society, the lectures delivered to them, the appeals to the conscience and the heart at the services in the chapel, the uplifting of the soul in public prayer, and the rendering of pious hymns in rhythmic signs, which produce an effect similar to that of music, all tend to elevate the standard of their intellectual life, and at the same time, day after day, by a well-devised system, they are increasing their vocabulary of words, their stock of phrases and equivalent expressions, and their knowledge of the structure of sentences, till by the study of books and by constant practice in composition, in which every error is carefully corrected, they are brought to such a command of the English language, as will enable them to make their way in life among hearing persons who do not understand their signs."

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES,
LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SIXTY-EIGHTH
STREETS, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, D. GREENBERGER.

Inspected November 2, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	12
Teachers	14
Employes	14
Pupils, male	96
Pupils, female	78
Total	174

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	52	44	96
County pupils	38	28	66
Private pupils, pay	5	6	11
Private pupils, free	1	..	1
Total	96	78	174

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance, in 1887 \$240.97.

This institution, a handsome brick and stone structure, erected in 1881, was thoroughly inspected from garret to cellar, and found in good order and repair. The housekeeping was excellent.

building, to be used as a manual training and art department, four stories high, is now in the course of erection and under adjoins the institution in the rear on the Sixty-eighth street, and is a substantial and fine-looking structure of brick with terra cotta trimmings. The ground floor will be used as a smithy, the second floor as a carpenter shop, the third floor as a chemical laboratory, and the fourth floor as an art studio. A stairway outside of the building makes each floor independent of the other. This building has been erected by private subscription.

pils were all seen in their class-rooms (which number and were examined in proficiency in geography, writing, istory, natural science, articulation and lip reading, with results.

reared in strong health and neat, and none were in the

There had been no death in the institution since 1874.
 Boys are in school five hours a day.

ition to common school education and the articulation pupils are instructed in cooking, dress-making, oil painting and modeling in clay. School opens on the first Monday in September and closes on the third Wednesday in June. Homes

for the summer months, for pupils who have none, at
se of the institution.

special feature of this institution is the method of teaching on and lip reading, first introduced in Germany in the 19th century, which is taught to the exclusion of the sign, the latter not being allowed. Excellent results are from the enforcement of this rule, and I found several who were able to carry on an intelligible conversation with an average time spent by pupils in the institution was stated to be 3 years.

pils are classified, according to ability in articulation and education, without regard to sex, and it is claimed that results have followed from this association of the sexes in class-rooms; in the play-rooms and in the yards, the sexes are mixed.

All the pupils exercise in the neighboring streets or in the Central Park.

A very ingenious system of fire alarm has been recently introduced by the superintendent, and is worthy of mention.

Switch boxes, resembling messenger call boxes, are scattered throughout the building. Each is covered with a glass front, and provided with a mallet. In case of fire, printed instructions direct the person discovering it to break the glass with the mallet and turn the switch. Immediately thereupon, several large clock gongs strike, and annunciators throughout the building show where the alarm was given. By this method all the hearing employes are aroused at once, and can give their attention to directing the escape of the pupils by the stairways not in immediate danger.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, FORDHAM, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, MARY B. MORGAN.

Inspected December 1, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	8
Teachers	17
Employes	62
Total pupils	265
Total.....	350

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	66	77	143
County pupils	45	51	96
Private pupils	10	16	26
Total	121	144	265

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1887, \$168.66.

This unusually low per capita is stated to be due to rigid economy, and to the fact that the officers, teachers and most of the employes belong to a charitable or religious order, and are content with a compensation which supplies only the necessities of life.

In the above census is included the officers, etc., and inmates of the branch asylums at Throg's Neck and Brooklyn.

The main asylum at Fordham is occupied exclusively by girls, of whom, on the occasion of my visit, there were ninety-nine.

The principal buildings are two, an old frame residence, chiefly used by the teachers, and a convenient five-story brick structure occupied by the pupils, and completed in 1880. It is connected by a light and airy covered passage with the frame building. An inspection of both buildings showed them to be in good order and repair. The pupils' dormitories were particularly attractive and cheerful. By the side of each bed is a strip of carpet and at the foot a chair. Thursday, in accordance with the French system, is kept as a holiday instead of Saturday. As my visit was on this day of the week, I was unable to examine the pupils in their class-rooms, as the teachers were nearly all absent. All the girls, however, were seen in the play-rooms, and your committee was much impressed by their neat, healthy and intelligent appearance. Their educational average is much higher than that of the male pupils seen on the same day in the branch at Throg's Neck. An examination of the pupils showed that at least three-fourths of them were able to articulate, so that they could be clearly understood, simple words containing all the vowel sounds. The sign language is in general use. More black-boards are needed in the class-rooms. There were no girls in the infirmary at the time of my visit. One death occurred during the year. The girls are taught dress-making, plain sewing, machine sewing and house-work.

BRANCH AT THROG'S NECK, NEW YORK.

Inspected December 1, 1887.

On this date there were in the institution :

Officers	1
Teachers	9
Employes	34
Pupils, male	121
Total	<u>165</u>

All included in the census given at the head of the report on St. Joseph's Institute.

The branch for boys is very beautifully situated on rolling and well-shaded grounds, not far from, and commanding a fine view of the Sound. A convenient brick building, 100x50, completed in 1884, is occupied by the boys. The basement contains the dining-room, two play rooms, kitchen, closets, etc. The first floor contains seven class-rooms, a parlor, etc. The second floor contains a chapel, sacristy, chaplain's room, etc., etc. The third floor is a large, well-lighted and ventilated dormitory, containing fifty-four beds, occupied by the younger boys. The fourth floor is a similar dormitory, containing fifty-five beds for the older boys. There is also an attic. Some of the larger boys sleep in a frame cottage adjoining. The closets are constructed in an extension outside of the main building, and are separated by a hall and two doors, which may be closed from the dormitories.

This building is an admirable one, and was found neat and in good repair.

The pupils were seen at dinner, which consisted of mutton, mashed potatoes, beets and bread. They appeared to be generally in good health, though some of the younger boys had sore eyes and ears, and others were of a defective or idiotic type.

There were two deaths of boys during the year, one of pneumonia and the other of consumption, and two lads were in the infirmary suffering with pleurisy and burns.

The boys were assigned to the following industries: Shoemaking, fourteen; tailoring, sixteen; carpentering, three; scroll-sawing, 8; farming, 2.

The asylum owns about forty-five acres of land, and it would seem that many of the stronger and older boys should be instructed in farming, horticulture, etc. It was stated that most of the lads come from the city and have a disinclination to out-door work. At other institutions the same inquiry has elicited a similar statement. It may be generally stated that sufficient attention is not given in asylums for the deaf and dumb to agricultural education.

The sign language is generally used in the asylum. The pupils were examined in articulation by your committee, with results not so satisfactory as obtained in the majority of schools for the deaf and dumb in the State. Some of the older lads were unwilling or unable to articulate a word; and, in general, they were not so intelligent or alert as the girls in the house at Fordham, or as the average male pupils in other institutions in the State.

BRANCH FOR GIRLS, 510 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN.

Inspected November 26, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	1
Teachers	3
Employes	8
Girls	40
<hr/>	
Total	52
<hr/>	

All included in census given in report on St. Joseph's Institution.

This is an old-fashioned double house, and was found on inspection to be fairly clean and neat, though in places somewhat out of repair. The dining-room in the basement, a long, narrow room, is dark and unsuitable.

The girls have no play-room, but assemble in a covered piazza. The yard is small.

There is some prospect of a removal to better quarters.

The girls were seen at work in the sewing-rooms. They presented a cheerful, healthy and intelligent appearance, and were individually examined, with fairly satisfactory educational results. The sign language is in general use. There was no death at the branch during the year. Most of the girls were State pupils from Kings county.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, ROME, N. Y.

Superintendent, Professor E. B. NELSON.

Inspected November 18, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	8
Teachers	10
Employes	14
Pupils, male	89
Pupils, female	62
<hr/>	
Total	183
<hr/>	

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	74	43	117
County pupils	13	20	33
Private pupils	1	..	1
Total	<u>88</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>151</u>

Average *per capita* cost for each pupil in 1887, \$264.38.

The institution buildings are on the outskirts of the town, and comprise two three-story and basement brick buildings, separated by an open space of 350 feet ; three small frame buildings adjoining, and three dwellings in the neighborhood, leased by the State. The land on which the institution stands is level, about seven acres in extent, and without any fence. It should be fenced.

The brick building used by the girls was first inspected. It is a convenient structure, and was found in good repair, and neat. There is no cellar. The kitchen, store-room, servants' sleeping-rooms, wash and bath-rooms, and closets, are in the basement.

The housekeeper's books are well kept, and in a "meal book," the daily dietary of officers, pupils and servants has been filled in for several years past, in printed forms prepared for the purpose. This is an original idea of the superintendent's, and is commended. The housekeeper makes the entries in ink. The variety of food supplied, as recorded, is unusual, and the quality of that seen was good. There is no bakery, and one is needed. All the bread is now purchased.

The washing and bathing facilities should be improved, and individual bath-tubs, separated by partitions, provided.

The first floor contains the office, reception, sitting, linen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils ; also class-rooms.

On the second floor are thirteen sleeping-rooms for pupils, four or five in each. Their names, written on cards, are fixed on the doors. Six rooms for officers are also on this floor.

Thirteen girls, for want of rooms, are now compelled to sleep in the attic, among the trunks and rafters. This was clean and comparatively airy, but it is not a suitable dormitory.

The building for boys is similar in size and general arrangement to that above described, but not so pleasant. More space is devoted on the first floor to officers' and store-rooms, and in the attic eight boys sleep.

Back of the boys' building is the laundry for the institution, a small frame building. The work is done by laundresses.

Between the two brick buildings, and to the rear of them, are two other frame buildings, of which one contains, on the first floor, the boys' play-room, and up-stairs, the shoe, carpenter and engravers' shops. The second has, on the ground floor, school-rooms, and on the second floor, a chapel or hall for assembly; a plain and cheerless room.

The superintendent resides in a comfortable brick cottage, distant about a quarter of a mile from the asylum. An adjoining cottage is used as a hospital, and contains fourteen beds. Two girls were confined in it with colds. There were two deaths of pupils during the year, both surgical cases, and girls.

A third rented cottage contains a printing-office and rooms for fourteen of the older boys.

The boys are assigned to trades, as follows: Fourteen print, twenty-three mend or make shoes, and three engrave wood. A weekly paper is printed in the asylum. The girls sew and make most of their dresses.

• It would appear that a greater variety of trades could be taught to both boys and girls with advantage.

The Legislature of 1887 appropriated \$40,000 for a main building, superintendent's residence and boiler house. Plans and estimates for the principal structure are under consideration by the board of managers, but ground has not yet been broken. This building is intended to contain the chapel, all the officers' quarters, class rooms, kitchen and store-rooms for both departments. When completed, the rooms now devoted to corresponding purposes in the two existing buildings can be mainly used for sleeping rooms, and thus, all the pupils now occupying the cottage and the attics can be moved to better quarters in it, and some accommodation for additional pupils will be provided. The new buildings should be erected on a line with the boys' and girls' buildings, and midway between them. These would then form wings, and should be connected with the main structure by covered passages.

The new residence for the superintendent, a frame cottage, is now under way on a lot adjoining the boys' building, recently purchased. Another year should see this asylum established on a broader and more practical and useful basis.

The pupils were examined in the class rooms, in which the sexes

are separated. The sign language is in general use. An unusual number of young men were noticed. All appeared in health and happiness. But the instruction, as evidenced by my examination, is below the average of other institutions. Most of the teachers are mutes or semi-mutes, and but one resides in the institution. More attention should be paid to articulation and lip reading. Only one articulation teacher is employed.

When the new building is completed, it may be found desirable for more teachers to sleep in the institution, and more hearing and speaking teachers should be engaged.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, 945 NORTH
ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Principal, E. F. WESTERVELT.

Inspected November 14, 1887.

Census that day :

Officers	10
Teachers	1
Employes	12
Pupils, male	89
Pupils, female	72
Total	184

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	60	47	107
County pupils	29	24	53
Private pupils .....	..	1	1
Total	89	72	161

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance, including salaries, clothing, ordinary repairs was, for the year 1887, \$262.

The average period spent in the institution is five years.

The buildings were inspected and found to be in good order and repair. They are beautifully situated on a bluff overlooking the Genesee river, and are home-like in appearance. They have been fully described in former reports to the Board.

The pupils were seen in their play-rooms and in the dining-room, and appeared to be in good health. But two were unable to attend

This institution, a handsome brick and stone structure, erected in 1881, was thoroughly inspected from garret to cellar, and found in good order and repair. The housekeeping was excellent.

A new building, to be used as a manual training and art department, four stories high, is now in the course of erection and under roof. It adjoins the institution in the rear on the Sixty-eighth street side, and is a substantial and fine-looking structure of brick and stone, with terra cotta trimmings. The ground floor will be used as a smithy, the second floor as a carpenter shop, the third floor as a chemical laboratory, and the fourth floor as an art studio. An iron stairway outside of the building makes each floor independent of the other. This building has been erected by private subscription.

The pupils were all seen in their class-rooms (which number fourteen), and were examined in proficiency in geography, writing, natural history, natural science, articulation and lip reading, with creditable results.

All appeared in strong health and neat, and none were in the hospital. There had been no death in the institution since 1874. The scholars are in school five hours a day.

In addition to common school education and the articulation classes, pupils are instructed in cooking, dress-making, oil painting and modeling in clay. School opens on the first Monday in September and closes on the third Wednesday in June. Homes are found for the summer months, for pupils who have none, at the expense of the institution.

The especial feature of this institution is the method of teaching articulation and lip reading, first introduced in Germany in the eighteenth century, which is taught to the exclusion of the sign language, the latter not being allowed. Excellent results are claimed from the enforcement of this rule, and I found several pupils who were able to carry on an intelligible conversation with me. The average time spent by pupils in the institution was stated to be nine years.

The pupils are classified, according to ability in articulation and in general education, without regard to sex, and it is claimed that no evil results have followed from this association of the sexes in the class-rooms; in the play-rooms and in the yards, the sexes are separated.

There is a good gymnasium on the top floor of the building.

All the pupils exercise in the neighboring streets or in the Central Park.

A very ingenious system of fire alarm has been recently introduced by the superintendent, and is worthy of mention.

Switch boxes, resembling messenger call boxes, are scattered throughout the building. Each is covered with a glass front, and provided with a mallet. In case of fire, printed instructions direct the person discovering it to break the glass with the mallet and turn the switch. Immediately thereupon, several large clock gongs strike, and annunciators throughout the building show where the alarm was given. By this method all the hearing employes are aroused at once, and can give their attention to directing the escape of the pupils by the stairways not in immediate danger.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, FORDHAM, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, MARY B. MORGAN.

Inspected December 1, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	6
Teachers	17
Employes	62
Total pupils	265
Total.....	350

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	66	77	143
County pupils	45	51	96
Private pupils	10	16	26
Total	121	144	265

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1887, \$168.66.

This unusually low per capita is stated to be due to rigid economy, and to the fact that the officers, teachers and most of the employes belong to a charitable or religious order, and are content with a compensation which supplies only the necessaries of life.

In the above census is included the officers, etc., and inmates of the branch asylums at Throg's Neck and Brooklyn.

Fordham is occupied exclusively by girls, and on my visit, there were ninety-nine.

There are two, an old frame residence, chiefly used as a convenient five-story brick structure and completed in 1880. It is connected by a covered passage with the frame building. The buildings showed them to be in good order and the dormitories were particularly attractive and comfortable. On each bed is a strip of carpet and at the head, in accordance with the French system, is a small table. On Saturday. As my visit was on this day, I was unable to examine the pupils in their classes, as they were nearly all absent. All the girls, however, showed a healthy and intelligent appearance. Their intelligence is much higher than that of the male inmates of the day in the branch at Throg's Neck. The girls showed that at least three-fourths of them could pronounce all the vowel sounds. The sign is. More black-boards are needed in the classroom. There were no girls in the infirmary at the time of my visit, which occurred during the year. The girls are taught plain sewing, machine sewing and house-

THROG'S NECK, NEW YORK.

Visited December 1, 1887.

Persons in the institution:

.....	1
.....	9
.....	34
.....	121
.....	<u>165</u>

Census given at the head of the report on

The branch for boys is very beautifully situated on rolling and well-shaded grounds, not far from, and commanding a fine view of the Sound. A convenient brick building, 100x50, completed in 1884, is occupied by the boys. The basement contains the dining-room, two play rooms, kitchen, closets, etc. The first floor contains seven class-rooms, a parlor, etc. The second floor contains a chapel, sacristy, chaplain's room, etc., etc. The third floor is a large, well-lighted and ventilated dormitory, containing fifty-four beds, occupied by the younger boys. The fourth floor is a similar dormitory, containing fifty-five beds for the older boys. There is also an attic. Some of the larger boys sleep in a frame cottage adjoining. The closets are constructed in an extension outside of the main building, and are separated by a hall and two doors, which may be closed from the dormitories.

This building is an admirable one, and was found neat and in good repair.

The pupils were seen at dinner, which consisted of mutton, mashed potatoes, beets and bread. They appeared to be generally in good health, though some of the younger boys had sore eyes and ears, and others were of a defective or idiotic type.

There were two deaths of boys during the year, one of pneumonia and the other of consumption, and two lads were in the infirmary suffering with pleurisy and burns.

The boys were assigned to the following industries: Shoemaking, fourteen; tailoring, sixteen; carpentering, three; scroll-sawing, 8; farming, 2.

The asylum owns about forty-five acres of land, and it would seem that many of the stronger and older boys should be instructed in farming, horticulture, etc. It was stated that most of the lads come from the city and have a disinclination to out-door work. At other institutions the same inquiry has elicited a similar statement. It may be generally stated that sufficient attention is not given in asylums for the deaf and dumb to agricultural education.

The sign language is generally used in the asylum. The pupils were examined in articulation by your committee, with results not so satisfactory as obtained in the majority of schools for the deaf and dumb in the State. Some of the older lads were unwilling or unable to articulate a word; and, in general, they were not so intelligent or alert as the girls in the house at Fordham, or as the average male pupils in other institutions in the State.

BRANCH FOR GIRLS, 510 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN.

Inspected November 26, 1887.

Census on that day :	
Officers	1
Teachers	3
Employes	8
Girls	40
<hr/>	
Total	52
<hr/>	

All included in census given in report on St. Joseph's Institution.

This is an old-fashioned double house, and was found on inspection to be fairly clean and neat, though in places somewhat out of repair. The dining-room in the basement, a long, narrow room, is dark and unsuitable.

The girls have no play-room, but assemble in a covered piazza. The yard is small.

There is some prospect of a removal to better quarters.

The girls were seen at work in the sewing-rooms. They presented a cheerful, healthy and intelligent appearance, and were individually examined, with fairly satisfactory educational results. The sign language is in general use. There was no death at the branch during the year. Most of the girls were State pupils from Kings county.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, ROME, N. Y.

Superintendent, Professor E. B. NELSON.

Inspected November 18, 1887.

Census on that day :	
Officers	8
Teachers	10
Employes	14
Pupils, male	89
Pupils, female	62
<hr/>	
Total	183
<hr/>	

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	74	43	117
County pupils	13	20	33
Private pupils	1	..	1
Total	<u>88</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>151</u>

Average *per capita* cost for each pupil in 1887, \$264.38.

The institution buildings are on the outskirts of the town, and comprise two three-story and basement brick buildings, separated by an open space of 350 feet ; three small frame buildings adjoining, and three dwellings in the neighborhood, leased by the State. The land on which the institution stands is level, about seven acres in extent, and without any fence. It should be fenced.

The brick building used by the girls was first inspected. It is a convenient structure, and was found in good repair, and neat. There is no cellar. The kitchen, store-room, servants' sleeping-rooms, wash and bath-rooms, and closets, are in the basement.

The housekeeper's books are well kept, and in a "meal book," the daily dietary of officers, pupils and servants has been filled in for several years past, in printed forms prepared for the purpose. This is an original idea of the superintendent's, and is commended. The housekeeper makes the entries in ink. The variety of food supplied, as recorded, is unusual, and the quality of that seen was good. There is no bakery, and one is needed. All the bread is now purchased.

The washing and bathing facilities should be improved, and individual bath-tubs, separated by partitions, provided.

The first floor contains the office, reception, sitting, linen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils ; also class-rooms.

On the second floor are thirteen sleeping-rooms for pupils, four or five in each. Their names, written on cards, are fixed on the doors. Six rooms for officers are also on this floor.

Thirteen girls, for want of rooms, are now compelled to sleep in the attic, among the trunks and rafters. This was clean and comparatively airy, but it is not a suitable dormitory.

The building for boys is similar in size and general arrangement to that above described, but not so pleasant. More space is devoted on the first floor to officers' and store-rooms, and in the attic eight boys sleep.

Back of the boys' building is the laundry for the institution, a small frame building. The work is done by laundresses.

Between the two brick buildings, and to the rear of them, are two other frame buildings, of which one contains, on the first floor, the boys' play-room, and up-stairs, the shoe, carpenter and engravers' shops. The second has, on the ground floor, school-rooms, and on the second floor, a chapel or hall for assembly; a plain and cheerless room.

The superintendent resides in a comfortable brick cottage, distant about a quarter of a mile from the asylum. An adjoining cottage is used as a hospital, and contains fourteen beds. Two girls were confined in it with colds. There were two deaths of pupils during the year, both surgical cases, and girls.

A third rented cottage contains a printing-office and rooms for fourteen of the older boys.

The boys are assigned to trades, as follows: Fourteen print, twenty-three mend or make shoes, and three engrave wood. A weekly paper is printed in the asylum. The girls sew and make most of their dresses.

• It would appear that a greater variety of trades could be taught to both boys and girls with advantage.

The Legislature of 1887 appropriated \$40,000 for a main building, superintendent's residence and boiler house. Plans and estimates for the principal structure are under consideration by the board of managers, but ground has not yet been broken. This building is intended to contain the chapel, all the officers' quarters, class rooms, kitchen and store-rooms for both departments. When completed, the rooms now devoted to corresponding purposes in the two existing buildings can be mainly used for sleeping rooms, and thus, all the pupils now occupying the cottage and the attics can be moved to better quarters in it, and some accommodation for additional pupils will be provided. The new buildings should be erected on a line with the boys' and girls' buildings, and midway between them. These would then form wings, and should be connected with the main structure by covered passages.

The new residence for the superintendent, a frame cottage, is now under way on a lot adjoining the boys' building, recently purchased. Another year should see this asylum established on a broader and more practical and useful basis.

The pupils were examined in the class rooms, in which the sexes

are separated. The sign language is in general use. An unusual number of young men were noticed. All appeared in health and happiness. But the instruction, as evidenced by my examination, is below the average of other institutions. Most of the teachers are mutes or semi-mutes, and but one resides in the institution. More attention should be paid to articulation and lip reading. Only one articulation teacher is employed.

When the new building is completed, it may be found desirable for more teachers to sleep in the institution, and more hearing and speaking teachers should be engaged.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, 945 NORTH
ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Principal, E. F. WESTERVELT.

Inspected November 14, 1887.

Census that day :

Officers	10
Teachers	1
Employes	12
Pupils, male	89
Pupils, female	72
Total	184

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	60	47	107
County pupils	29	24	53
Private pupils .....	..	1	1
Total	89	72	161

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance, including salaries, clothing, ordinary repairs was, for the year 1887, \$262.

The average period spent in the institution is five years.

The buildings were inspected and found to be in good order and repair. They are beautifully situated on a bluff overlooking the Genesee river, and are home-like in appearance. They have been fully described in former reports to the Board.

The pupils were seen in their play-rooms and in the dining-room, and appeared to be in good health. But two were unable to attend

school on the day of my visit. Neither was confined to bed. There were two deaths during the year, one of croup and the other of consumption. A class of girls performed a dumb-bell exercise very cleverly.

The sexes are not separated in the class-room, nor in the dining-rooms, where male and female pupils are associated at the same table. In reply to my query as to the wisdom of this course, the principal stated that the pupils were always under the care of officers, and the contact was refining to both sexes, and that were the separation enforced in classes and dining-room, the school would have to be doubled in size.

Part of the afternoon and evening was passed at the institution. The classes had been dismissed for the day, but your committee found opportunity to examine some of the pupils in articulation and lip reading, with satisfactory results. Four hours are spent in language classes daily. The use of the sign language is absolutely prohibited in the institution, which stands side by side, in this particular, with the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, in New York city.

The position of this institution in relation to the education of the deaf and dumb is thus clearly stated by the principal :

"The peculiarity of the school is, that it uses the manual alphabet, where most schools use the language of signs, for all purposes of communication with and among the deaf pupils. In this use of the manual all words are spelled out upon the fingers, in the same manner as they are written, without abbreviation or contraction of any sort. The advantage of this method is that the scholars are accustomed to the same language that their parents and friends use. The words can be spelled upon the fingers as fast as there is any occasion for spelling them, not as rapidly as one can read, but as much is said in a spelled conversation as would be said by two hearing persons, if their intercourse were oral.

"The language of signs is an elaborate and all-sufficient language, invented within the last century by learned instructors, to enable them to communicate to the deaf the truths of revelation. It is a wonderful language. It, however, does not open any literature to those whose only language it is. But a small proportion of the deaf mutes educated in sign schools become owners of libraries or readers of books, or even subscribers to daily papers. This is because they have not been accustomed to use, and are not

sufficiently familiar with, the language in which books are printed, to make reading either pleasant or profitable to them.

“Speech is especially profitable to the deaf, and all can be taught to speak, though some may have voices or other irremediable peculiarities that may make their speech unpleasant to any but their intimate friends.

“In our school at Rochester, speech is one of the greatest objects desired, for which all other studies are made to give way. The environment of the deaf is considered to demand that they should be taught language as hearing children are, *i. e.*, through the easiest means first, and then through that which is harder. The hearing child is taught first through speech and hearing, and then he is shown how to write the words which are familiar to him. The deaf should learn to present words in their visible form, first, through spelling and writing, and later, learn to speak and read upon the lips the language they know.”

Instruction under competent foremen is given to the male pupils in carpentering, cabinet-making, painting, glazing, steam-fitting, plumbing, printing, farming and gardening; to females in dress-making, sewing, cooking and domestic housework.

It is stated that more satisfactory arrangements would be possible if a building for boys could be erected, with play-grounds adjoining, entirely separated from the girls.

The city of Rochester owns the institution, which has, however, expended for new buildings and in the improving of the old, about \$75,000.

LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED
INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Sister MARY ANNE BURKE, *Principal.*

Inspected November 15, 1887.

Census on that day :

Sisters of St. Joseph, teachers	10
Other sisters	2
Sister employes	23
Other employes	16
Pupils, male	81
Pupils, female	57
Total	189

The boys are taught shoemaking, tailoring and printing. All the printing of the asylum is done by them, including the annual report and a weekly magazine, which has been issued for the last two years. Girls are employed at housework, sewing, dressmaking, etc.

The pupils all looked healthy and neat. None were in the hospital, and there had been no deaths in the asylum during the year. Fewer adult pupils were noticed in the classes than in other asylums which have been inspected.

Branch of the Above.

The asylum owns a farm of twenty-five acres, with a comfortable frame building, on Main street, three miles distant from the main institution. It was occupied by eight sisters, three employes and twenty-six of the smaller boys, all included in the asylum census given above.

The house was found in good order, homelike and comfortable. The boys sleep in two small dormitories, which were very clean and airy.

In the basement is a fine large storeroom, used as a wine cellar by a former owner, which was stocked with a large supply of glass jars of canned fruits and vegetables of many varieties, grown on the farm and put up by the sisters for the use of the institution.

The boys formed one class for instruction. I examined them each in turn. Nearly all could articulate audibly two or three simple words. Four or five of the boys were of low type, defective or idiotic. All seemed contented and happy.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES, MALONE, N. Y.

Superintendent, HENRY C. RYDER.

Inspected by Commissioner Foster, December 2, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	4
Teachers	5
Employes	8
Pupils, male	48
Pupils, female	19
Total.....	<u>84</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

the pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Indigent pupils	38	12	50
City pupils.....	10	7	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	48	19	67
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average *per capita* cost for maintenance in 1887, \$273.39.

This asylum building was not constructed for school purposes and is hardly large enough to comfortably accommodate its inmates. Your committee was pleased with its neatness, and with the facilities given to the scholars. The school was not in session at the time of my visit, but the qualifications, and energy of the Superintendent are guarantees that no pains will be spared in giving the pupils the best educational advantages. The new building now in course of construction for which \$40,000 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1887, will, when complete, increase the capacity of the asylum to 120 pupils, an approximation of the number which will be best accommodated by the location of the school.

All the pupils appeared to enjoy good health. There were no deaths during the year.

The sexes are separated in the asylum life, but not in the classrooms. The sign language is in general use. There is one teacher of signification.

IDIOTS.

NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Superintendent, JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Inspected November 17 and 18, 1887.

Census on those days :

Officers	3
Teachers	9
Employes	80
Pupils, male	222
Pupils, female	223
Total	<u>537</u>

The asylum buildings are situated on a hill on the outskirts and overlooking the city of Syracuse. They are extensive, of various architecture, the main building old-fashioned and wings and detached buildings of prevailing modern style. All buildings occupied by inmates are built of brick and stone. I inspected them all and found them homelike, spacious and in a condition of perfect cleanliness and repair.

During the year covered by this report a handsome detached hospital building has been erected and a large and suitable frame barn. The Legislature of 1887 appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a building to provide additional school rooms and a hall for general assemblage. This building is now under roof and in course of completion. It stands between and connects the main building and the wing for males, and corresponds in style with the main building. The lower two stories will be used as class-rooms and the upper floor will provide a hall 87x60.

The pupils were seen first at supper in the dining-rooms on the basement floor. They appeared generally healthy and contented. The sexes occupied separate dining-rooms, of which there are several. The food furnished was good and abundant and the pupils were cared for by attendants. Some pupils had to be fed. The younger girls occupy the main building, in which are most of

the class-rooms, and the boys and some men occupy the wing for males, and thirty-seven men live on a farm five miles distant from the asylum. In the morning the pupils were seen in the class-rooms, where those of lower grade were amused with toys, taught to string beads and other simple pastimes, and those of greater intelligence were reading, counting, or being taught in primary knowledge. Everything that is possible for the amusement, education and physical improvement of the pupils appears to be done by a corps of intelligent, kindly and faithful teachers, many of whom have been long engaged in the work of the asylum.

I was much interested and touched by a drill to music of a class of forty boys and girls in uniform. They were instructed by a teacher who had seen service in a foreign army. As a result of his careful training their marching and evolutions were wonderfully well executed, and the children carried themselves erect and appeared pleased with the music; several marches were played with spirit on the piano by a lady teacher. I saw another class of boys in single file trying to jump over a cord held a few inches from the ground, which most of them were unable to do.

An outlying detached brick building for older girls has recently been completed. It accommodates eighty and is extremely well arranged. The dormitories are on two upper floors and the ground floor is devoted to day and school-rooms and the dining-rooms.

Cooking for the inmates of this building is done in it, and a broad piazza is used for exercise in stormy weather. There are thirty beds empty in the building. Every other bed in the asylum is occupied.

In the main building, on the fourth floor, thirty girls sleep in three small dormitories. The means of escape in case of fire from this floor are insufficient, and these girls should be moved into other quarters and the use of the fourth floor as a dormitory discontinued.

My inspection of the idiot asylum was extremely satisfactory, and my belief in its efficiency and usefulness is firm. I feel, however, that a better classification would be secured, and better results follow, were the State to establish a new institution for adult male idiots, of whom there are many associated with the boys in the asylum.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK,
NEW YORK.

Superintendent, W. L. WILLETT.

Inspected November 17, 1887.

Census on that day:

Officers	3
EmploYES	18
Inmates, women	153
Total	<u>174</u>

The asylum buildings are located on high ground overlooking the village of Newark, Wayne county, and commanding a fine view of the valley. These and about five acres of ground belong to the State. The main building, formerly used as a collegiate institute, was originally purchased with the land and has been altered as well as possible for asylum purposes. At the time of my visit all the population of the institution resided in it. There is no cellar, but a high basement containing the kitchen, four dining-rooms for inmates, three for officers and employes, a store-room and bakery. The first floor contains the superintendent's quarters, office, reception room, hospital, sewing and cutting rooms. On the second floor are rooms for guests and teachers and six rooms for inmates.

The third and fourth floors contain dormitories. All of these are small, accommodating eight or ten each. This building was found clean, well lighted and ventilated, but somewhat out of repair and in need of paint. The upper floor should not be used as a dormitory.

The building is old and in case of fire the inmates in it would be in great danger. It has been proposed to lower the building a story, but it was suggested by the matron that if the partitions were taken out a large and cheerful day room could be made. The day room now in use is a long narrow frame passage connecting the building above described with the new wing. This is a substantial and admirably planned building, and is completed, furnished, and was to be occupied within a few days. The materials are brick and stone, and it is three stories high, with a cellar, and provides comfortably for eighty inmates. Those sleeping on the upper floor of the old building, will, it is hoped and believed, be moved into it. The cellar is dry and excellent, contains the furnaces and ventilating fan, etc. All the bad air is drawn down from the building by an ingenious process and expelled

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c. The ground floor is devoted to cheerful and
oms. The second and third floors are arranged
nitories holding eight to ten each, which communi-
other. There is also a large open attic in which are
. The work on the building is very good and it
ll adapted for its purposes. The superintendent
veral neighboring counties that the new wing is
ancy, and your committee was informed that there
re than enough applications for admission to fill it
inuing the use of any of the dormitories in the old
w frame barn has recently been completed; also a
ome boiler-house.

of the lower grade were seen in the day-room, and
grade at work sewing, baking, washing, cleaning
ey were quiet, fairly neat, and appeared to be
ood health and contented. When I first passed
r-room, where most of them were assembled, there
endant with them, but later another came in. The
t a sad, hopeless and pitiful appearance. Your
informed that many of them had borne children,
e. A few were middle-aged or old women, and two
les, and two sick in the hospital, not seriously.

State has done no wiser thing than to found an
class; and there are many women in the State who
public and their own good be committed to it or
ions, and so the perpetuation of other generations
ots be prevented, and by custodial care the race be
f possible.

e success of this asylum and the necessities of the
mittee strongly recommends an appropriation of
lditional wing, including steam-heating, to accommo-
re inmates. In the poor-houses of the State and
n its borders, are enough women of the class above
the proposed additional building, and all should
care and thus the number of feeble-minded of both

sexes be reduced to a minimum.

The asylum is managed with extreme economy. The average
per capita, per week, is \$1.82½, about the average cost of poor-
house care.

The above report and notes are respectfully submitted.

December 8, 1887.

WM. R. STEWART.

REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee of
on Reformatory

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

Owing to the inability of the other members of this committee to visit the majority of the institutions annually inspected by it, I have been obliged to make the inspections alone, and offer the report for the committee on my individual responsibility, regretting that owing to other inspections and another report made to the Board, the report presented herewith is not so full and specific on many points as is the desire of your committee. In its last report to the Board, your committee set forth at length the titles and objects of the different institutions inspected by it, and then summarized the statement which, as it is brief, is here repeated, in order that this report may be complete in itself. No. 8 has been added to the list during the year :

1. The State Reformatory at Elmira, a reformatory for young men, supported by the State.
2. The House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, a reformatory for young women, supported by the State.
3. The New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, a juvenile reformatory, supported by the State.
4. The State Industrial School at Rochester, a juvenile reformatory, supported by the State.
5. The New York Juvenile Asylum for Vagrant and Destitute Children of the city of New York, supported mainly by said city.
6. The New York Catholic Protectory for Vagrant and Destitute Children of the city of New York, supported mainly by the said city.
7. The Catholic Protectory at Buffalo for Vagrant and Destitute Children of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts, supported mainly by the counties therein.
8. The Burnham Industrial Farm at Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., an agricultural and industrial farm-school for boys, supported mainly by private charity or by counties sending boys to it.

All of these institutions have been inspected by your committee, once or more during the year, and notes of these inspections will be found following in the order above noted.

The important points brought out by these inspections will now be briefly considered :

THE STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

1. This institution is in admirable order, full, and, in the interest of the prisoners, should not be enlarged. A modification of the prison system of the State, which would admit of the transfer of the more incorrigible and hardened criminals to either of the State prisons, in the discretion of the Superintendent and Board of Managers, is recommended by your committee and the Superintendent. This would leave the more hopeful cases at the Reformatory, and provide room, without increasing its size, for juvenile criminals at large or in other reformatories in the State.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON.

2. The House of Refuge for Women at Hudson has been opened within the year, and supplies a want which has long been felt. There are at this time forty-nine young women, misdemeanants, not felons, confined in it, and the institution has entered upon a career of usefulness under the efficient management of its governing board and officers.

THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE AT RANDALL'S ISLAND, N. Y.

3. This institution was intended originally for a juvenile reformatory only. Under existing laws it receives children between the ages of six and sixteen, either vagrant or criminal. On the date of my last inspection, November 6, 1887, there were in the House of Refuge five boys between eight and nine years of age, five between nine and ten, fifteen between ten and eleven, nineteen between eleven and twelve—in all forty-four boys under twelve years of age. There were also, at the same time, one girl between eight and nine years of age, three between nine and ten, two between ten and eleven and one between eleven and twelve—in all seven girls under twelve years of age, making a total of fifty-one children under twelve years of age. The superintendent, in a letter written to the undersigned, states that he would heartily favor an amendment to the law, limiting the commitment of boys and girls alike, in this

institution, to those not less than twelve nor more than sixteen years of age. They are now obliged to receive all committed between the ages of six and sixteen. The superintendent further states that in view of his experience, he favors a further amendment, providing for the transfer from the Refuge to the State Reformatory at Elmira, of the more hardened juvenile criminal boys over sixteen, or to the House of Refuge at Hudson, of the more hardened or depraved girls over sixteen.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT ROCHESTER.

This institution, incorporated in 1846, was modeled after the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and was known as the Western House of Refuge till 1886, when its name was changed. It was incorporated as a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York, and received all male children under the age of eighteen years, and all female children under the age of seventeen years, as vagrants, or for conviction of any criminal offense. Since 1850 the commitments have been limited to the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

The character of the institution has gradually changed during recent years, as indicated by the change of name, the tendency being towards milder discipline and the reception of a less criminal class.

Your committee feels that the original need for a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents, to receive this class of committed children from the central, western and northern counties of the State still exists, and believes that any change in the character of this institution tending to make it more like a juvenile asylum or protectory, would defeat the original object of the institution, and would be subversive to public interest.

There were in the institution on the date of this inspection, four boys between seven and eight years of age, four between eight and nine, fifteen between nine and ten, eighteen between ten and eleven, and twenty-three between eleven and twelve, in all sixty-four boys under twelve years of age; and one girl between six and seven, one between seven and eight, one between eight and nine, one between ten and eleven, and eight between eleven and twelve, in all twelve girls under twelve years of age; and seventy-six children under twelve years of age.

Your committee feels that most, if not all of these children, were

too young or innocent to be proper subjects for commitment to the institution, and that they should have been sent to juvenile asylums or protectories, etc.

The new shops in which technologic or industrial training is given the boys, are in successful operation, and reflect great credit upon the management of the institution.

THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

5. The new wing for boys of the primary department, has been completed and occupied within the year, and has relieved the overcrowded condition of the institution. The buildings were in good order. The inmates now number 993, and under no circumstances should the institution be enlarged. It is recommended that a variety of trades suitable for young boys should be introduced.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

6. This institution was found in good order. It now contains a population of 2,400 children. Under no circumstances should it be enlarged. The industrial training furnished boys and girls is good, but more attention should be paid to farming.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY AT BUFFALO.

7. Is unchanged in general conditions. Some improvements in the building were noted.

THE BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM.

8. Was opened at Canaan, Columbia county, New York, within the year. It comes to supply a long-felt need, and in the opinion of your committee provides the most hopeful and advantageous surroundings within the State, for truant or less hardened delinquent boys.

Your committee is of the opinion that reforms are urgently needed in the matter of commitments to the juvenile reformatories, the support of their inmates, and transfers from them, and makes the following recommendations :

First. That an amendatory act should be passed prohibiting the commitment by magistrates, to either of these institutions of all children under twelve years of age, and of all homeless or truant children committed as such, and so prevent the necessary contamination of their mingling with the older and more hardened inmates of juvenile reformatories, and save them, at a tender and often

innocent age, from the record of a commitment to a reformatory institution.

Under existing laws, the House of Refuge and the State Industrial School, find themselves obliged to retain a hardened class of criminal boys or girls, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. It is strongly urged,

Second. That an amendatory law should provide for the transfer, by the managers of either of these institutions, of such male inmates to the State Reformatory at Elmira, or of females to the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, subject to the rules and regulations of these institutions, as if the original commitments were made to them. It may be stated that the superintendents of both houses of refuge, approve of the transfer and state its necessity. In this rearrangement the Elmira State Reformatory and the House of Refuge for Women are in turn reached. The managers of the State Reformatory have the power to transfer prisoners, in their discretion, to either of the State prisons.

It must be borne in mind, that there is, at present, no power in the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, or of the State Industrial School, to transfer a hardened juvenile delinquent. He or she must be discharged on arriving at twenty-one years of age—oftener sooner discharged as harmful to the inmates. In such cases the young criminals ordinarily relapse into crime—perhaps at the age of only seventeen or eighteen years—and as the commitment to the House of Refuge or Industrial School is of record, it stands as a bar to a commitment to the State Reformatory at Elmira, and there is no recourse but to send the young criminal to a penitentiary or State prison.

In view of the fact that many children are committed to reformatories, juvenile asylums and protectories by parents, in anger, or to avoid the support of the child, or by step-parents, for obvious reasons, it is recommended,

Third. That it be provided by law, that no child under sixteen years of age shall be committed by any magistrate to either the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York, the State Industrial School at Rochester, or any juvenile asylum or protector in the State, upon the testimony of a parent, step-parent or guardian, unsupported by other and disinterested testimony; and

Fourth. That it be provided by law, that for each child com-

mitted to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, the State Industrial School at Rochester, or any juvenile asylum or protectory in the State, the county from which the child or juvenile delinquent is committed, shall pay to the institution to which it is committed, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week for the period of the child's detention; and further providing for the payment to the county treasurer, by the parents or guardians of such child, a like sum of one dollar and fifty cents per week, and providing for the collection by county tax, by the boards of supervisors of counties, of this weekly *per capita* charge for the children so committed from said counties, whose parents or guardians are found, upon examination, to be unable to meet this charge.

Here follow the notes of my inspections of the several institutions classed under the general title of reformatories:

I.

STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Superintendent, Z. R. BROCKWAY.

Inspected November 16, 1887.

Census on that day:

Officers	53
Teachers	2
Employes	8
Prisoners.....	787
Total.....	850

Not included in the above census are seven officers, seventeen teachers and seventeen employes, who are non-residents of the reformatory.

Of the prisoners 306 are in the first grade, 380 in the second grade and 101 in the third, or lowest grade.

During the past year the new wing has been completed, and it is fully occupied; also the five-story pavilion, which provides keepers' dormitories, sitting-rooms, etc., and a hospital.

The buildings were found in their usual good order. The rears of the buildings and the shops, which form all the sides of a square in the rear of the reformatory, have been freshly painted, and the yards, which formerly were of gravel, have been sodded with grass

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

in part, and now present a more attractive appearance than previous visits. The trade school shops have also been improved. Instruction is given in them to classes in brick-laying, plastering, fresco and plain painting, carpentering, calendering, and iron and metal work of various kinds.

Large new brush and broom shops have recently been built and are fully occupied. A new shop, sixty by two hundred and fifty feet, is now under roof, and when completed will be used for general wood work, and foundations 100 feet square here for a new iron foundry. The Legislature of 1887 appropriated \$15,000 for this shop, which is being built by prisoners.

Since my last report, gas has been entirely replaced by the electric light. Four dynamos, of 450 horse power, illuminate all the buildings. There is a light in each cell.

All of the contracts expired on September 1, 1886, and the shops are now conducted on the State account plan. Since the contracts expired, the plant for the hollow-ware work has been taken from the contractor, but from over-production and competition the industry is no longer remunerative, and will shortly be discontinued. The men now assigned to it will be employed in handicrafts.

Your committee inspected the shops during their visit and was much impressed by the intelligent activity of the prisoners. In the hollow-ware shop they were pouring iron from ladles. In this shop about 200 men were employed. When the year is given up, which will be before the close of the year, the superintendent stated that the prisoners will be employed as follows: Hardware, 225; broom factory, 50; brush factory, 100; variety wood work, 75; chairs, 150; tin-shop, 100. A hundred and fifty men are needed for prison duties, and the remainder assigned to other work.

The men in the first grade were seen at supper. The committee went among them and talked with them, and was much impressed with their intelligent and hopeful appearance. In the lower grades were seen in their cells. Five men were in the hospital, but only one in bed. The nurse is a prisoner in the first grade, a druggist by trade. He prepares the prescriptions. There were five deaths during the year from the following causes: phthisis, four, peritonitis, one.

II.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON.

Superintendent, MRS. SARAH V. COON.

Inspected December 8, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	7
Employes	7
Inmates	49
Total	63

The House of Refuge for Women, established under chapter 187, Laws of 1881, and amendments, was formally declared opened April 15, 1887. This institution is situated at Hudson, and is intended for the reformation of young women between the ages of fifteen and thirty, guilty of misdemeanors, who may be committed to the care of the managers from any county, except New York and Kings, to be retained by them for five years, or discharged provisionally or finally at any time before that period, when, in the judgment of the managers, they are fitted for self-support.

The institution is under the management of a board composed of three men and two women, and is supported by the State. By the law establishing the institution, the superintendent must be a woman, and she has the power to appoint and remove her subordinates, subject to the approval of the board of managers.

The buildings consist of a prison building, for the reception and discipline of inmates, four cottages, a main building and a hospital. The institution was built to accommodate 250 inmates. The original appropriation was \$100,000, to which \$25,000 was added for furniture; and the land (thirty acres) was bought, the buildings and furnishing provided within these appropriations. A further purchase of land, a barn and other extra expenditures, were provided for by subsequent appropriations.

On May 7th the first inmates were received, and at the present date, there are forty-nine under the charge of the managers. They range from fifteen to twenty-four years of age, and were committed from twenty different counties. There are seven officers — all women — resident in the institution, and besides these, a steward, two deputies who are required by the law to convey from

the place of conviction any person sentenced to the institution, two watchmen (for day and night) and two stablemen, none of whom live on the grounds of the House of Refuge. The prison and administration building only have been used up to date, but it will be necessary within a short time to open one of the cottages.

The buildings are very satisfactory, and are generally extremely well suited to the purposes for which they are intended. There is no doubt, however, that certain improvements in the prison building are very much needed. The system of heating by steam is insufficient, and should be added to. Two more bath-rooms should be provided for inmates, as at present, the only one in the building is in the bed-room of the assistant prison matron, a most inconvenient arrangement, both for that officer and for the institution. The prison building, also, should be painted inside, which can very well be done by the inmates themselves. On the date of the last inspection, December 8, 1887, the institution was found in a satisfactory condition. All the inmates seemed in good health, and the discipline under which they are placed, is calculated to train them to be self-supporting and respectable women.

III.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, ISRAEL C. JONES.

Inspected November 7, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	35
Teachers	17
Employes	15
Inmates :	
Boys	559
Girls	107
	<hr/> 666
Total	<hr/> 733 <hr/>

Of the above, 352 boys were in the first division and 207 in the second.

Your committee first inspected the sleeping-halls, in several of which, changes had been or are being made, the old masonry fronts

of the cells giving place to new and lighter fronts of wrought iron or of wire, which secure for the inmates better light and ventilation, and detract from the prison-like character of the cells. Nine halls have been changed in this manner during the year, six occupied by the boys and three by the girls. All but one of these halls are now finished.

It had been the intention of the Board of Managers to introduce, for the better boys and girls, self-registering locks for these newly constructed doors, which would open from the inside and allow free egress of the inmates, while at the same time registering the number of the room opened, but in consideration of the killing of a keeper by a boy during the month of June, this change was deemed dangerous by the managers, and under the circumstances, your committee and the State Board, felt it unwise to assume the responsibility of requesting the change of lock; hence the doors are individually locked, and opened all together by a lever, as has been the usage formerly.

The condition of the buildings, yards and grounds was generally satisfactory.

Boys of the first division were seen at their supper, which consisted of bread with molasses in abundance, and tea. The boys of the second division were seen at play in the yards. New suits of winter clothing had recently been distributed, which added much to the good appearance of the lads. The boys looked better, morally and physically, than on other occasions. The population of the institution changes rapidly; inmates remain on an average about fourteen months.

In the hospital for the boys of both divisions, there were sixteen with sore eyes, bruises, rheumatism, etc. Only one, the rheumatic patient, was confined to his bed. There were seven deaths at the institution during the year, three of phthisis, one of pneumonia, one of typhoid fever, and one boy committed suicide. The only death of a girl was one of peritonitis.

The register showed the inmates to be employed in industries as follows: On the stocking contract, boys of the first division, 296; of the second division, 183; house tailors, six; at out-door work, fourteen; at domestic work, sixty-seven; total employed, 566. Some boys are too small for work. These sleep in an open dormitory on the top floor. Thus, indeed, the only industry taught is stocking knitting. The time employed in the shops averages six hours a day.

The contract for the boys of the second division expired on the 30th of September, and the boys of this division are now working under a daily agreement with the stocking company, which may be terminated on notice. The contract for the boys of the first division will expire on the 1st of May, 1888. The plant in the shops belongs to the contractor, and may be removed by him.

A special committee of the board of managers "on the employment of the children and their industrial training," presented their report to the Board in January, 1887. In it they recommend training in gardening, horticulture and floriculture, the making of clothes and shoes, and suggest that a tinsmith shop, wire-working, light blacksmithing, carpenter and joiner work can be easily and cheaply introduced.

Your committee hopes that the recommendations and suggestions contained in this report, will be carried out by the board of managers without further delay. There is need of a varied and comprehensive system of industrial training in the House of Refuge.

The building for the girls was visited and the pupils found in the class-rooms. The female department is always well ordered and neat. The girls appeared well. Comparatively few girls are committed to the Refuge.

The boys of both divisions were again visited in their class-rooms, and examined by their teachers and your committee, in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, natural history, etc. At the opening and closing exercises of the school, very excellent chorus singing was given by the boys to a piano accompaniment, which reflected great credit both upon them and upon their instructors, and gave genuine pleasure to your committee. The lads appeared bright, alert and good-humored. Later, Commissioner Lowell visited the girls as they retired, and I saw the boys locked up for the night, and talked with some of them afterwards in their cells.

There were, on the occasion of this inspection, in this institution, five boys between eight and nine years of age; five between nine and ten; fifteen between ten and eleven, and nineteen between eleven and twelve; in all, forty-four boys under twelve years of age. There were also one girl between eight and nine years of age, three between nine and ten, two between ten and eleven and one between eleven and twelve; in all, seven girls under twelve years

of age; in all, fifty-one children under the age of twelve years. All of these were committed by magistrates.

The superintendent stated that, in his judgment, the commitment of all children under twelve years of age to the House of Refuge, was unwise, improper, and against the spirit and intention of the institution, which is for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, and not a home for homeless, unfortunate or truant children, and that he would favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the commitment of such children, and all children under twelve years of age, to either of the juvenile reformatories. With this position your committee is in full sympathy.

At an interview with the superintendent, the special case of a boy now confined in the institution for stealing eighteen overcoats, was discussed. This lad is reported to be incorrigible, about eighteen years of age, and is considered a hero by comparatively innocent boys with whom he must associate. Soon he will be discharged, not as morally cured, but as harmful in the institution. Probably he will then relapse into crime, and although but eighteen years of age, he must, under operation of law, be committed to State Prison, as for a second offense he cannot be sent to the Elmira Reformatory. This is not an isolated case, but is given for example. Under existing statutes, the managers of the Elmira Reformatory may transfer a prisoner to a State prison for satisfactory reasons, and thus avoid his liberation and subsequent relapse and recommitment.

The superintendent and your committee are agreed, that an amendment to the laws governing the management of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, is necessary to allow of the transfer of such young criminals as the above, directly to the Elmira Reformatory, where their treatment could be continued until their arrival at thirty years of age, and whereby they would gain the benefit of the training of that institution, and avoid, at a comparatively tender age, the contamination of the hardened adult criminal classes in our State prisons.

IV.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, LEVI S. FULTON.

Inspected November 14, 1887.

Census on that day :

Male Department.

Officers and employes.....	50
Teachers.....	13
Boys	362

Female Department.

Officers and employes.....	14
Teachers.....	4
Girls.....	102

Total	545
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In the absence of the superintendent, your committee inspected the school buildings with an officer. The small hall dormitory of the boys' first division is much improved in appearance. Windows of good size have been substituted for the small apertures, and the dormitory is lighter and more cheerful. The change was made mainly by the boys. In the third tier of this hall, the doors have been removed, and sixty boys sleep at night at liberty. These rooms are assigned to the best boys as rewards, with good results. They have been in use for a month or more, and no boys have ever been reported for leaving them. In the adjoining hall the same improvement could be made with advantage. It is now, by comparison, dark and ill ventilated. Some of the halls and passages need repainting. The housekeeping was fair.

The small boys were seen washing for dinner, in the basement of the building. All the boys not in the hospital were seen at dinner in the two division dining-rooms. The meal served was bread, potatoes, meat and rice soup. With few exceptions, the lads refused to eat the soup or the meat, and dined on the bread and potatoes. Your committee tasted the soup. It had no strength; was a mixture of hot water, rice, and a little meat, and had no seasoning. Some of the boys were asked why they did not eat the soup, and they said that there was no strength in it,

and that it did not pay. The meat was beef warmed up and served in chunks. The dining-rooms were visited before and after dinner. The cloths were soiled before the dinner was served, and afterwards presented a disgusting appearance. There seems to be no system in the dining-room service, and the boys have no table manners. Personally they presented, as a rule, a clean, healthy and pleasant appearance.

Since the last report of this committee, the foundry has been completed by the labor of the boys.

The boys were seen at work in the trade schools. They and their instructors appeared interested in their work. In the foundry, at bench work, making window-weights, dumb-bells, etc., were ten boys under an instructor. In the smithy, ten forges were in blast, and seventeen boys at work under an instructor. In this shop they make all the tools used in the institution. In the carpenter shop, a model of its kind, are twelve lathes and twenty-four benches, most complete. Thirty-two boys were at work in this shop under two instructors. In the tailor shop, twenty-six boys were employed. These boys make all the clothing worn in the institution, and a suit for each boy on going out. The work was very creditable. One instructor was in charge. Eleven boys were employed in caning seats, and four in painting, each shop having an instructor in charge.

The contract for knitting stockings has expired, and the Rochester Hose Company has an arrangement with the institution on the piece-price plan, and pays for the work of the boys by the dozen. This continues to be the chief industry. In the knitting shop sixty-five boys were employed, and fifty-five in finishing; a total of 120.

The cranks of the knitting-machines are now turned by steam. This lessens the labor involved in manufacture, and saves strength of the lads. The contractors own the plant. A distant superintendent of the institution, now associated with a stocking company, oversees the boys as the contractors' representative. The average task of the boys is thirty pairs a day. The hospital continues inadequate, and was found in much disrepair. The nurse had recently left, and a new one arrived on the 1st of October. Eight boys were in bed and ten others were in the ward, none of whom were dangerously ill. The plan for a new hospital building has been laid by the boys.

on the grounds outside of the walls, in the rear of the new boys' building.

Fifty-nine of the younger boys have recently been removed from the main building to the building formerly occupied by little girls, where they are in charge of women. This is a step towards classification, and is commended.

A new building for girls, to replace that destroyed by fire, is now in process of erection. The side nearest the main building is up to the basement, and the side farther away is more advanced; bricks are laid up to the third story. The girls made homeless by the fire, are now temporarily accommodated in the new boys' building, in which there are 158 separate rooms. There are 100 girls. They were all seen. The building was thoroughly inspected. The housekeeping is excellent, and the girls appeared neat and healthy. There is a fine new laundry in the rear of this building recently erected by the boys.

On the day of my inspection, there were four boys in the institution between seven and eight years of age, four between eight and nine, fifteen between nine and ten, eighteen between ten and eleven, and twenty-three between eleven and twelve — in all, sixty-four boys under twelve years of age. Among the girls there were one between six and seven, one between seven and eight, one between eight and nine, one between ten and eleven, and eight between eleven and twelve — or twelve girls in all. In view of their tender age, it is the opinion of your committee that the commitment of these children to this institution was unwise, and that in future no child under twelve years of age should be committed to the State Industrial School. In this opinion, the President of its Board of Managers stated that he agreed with your committee. The superintendent stated that he disagreed.

The school buildings, occupied by inmates on this day, contained 782 beds, exclusive of hospital beds, and the census was 464 inmates. There were thus 318 empty beds in the institution. In view of this fact, the question is natural, why was the new building, now in course of erection at a cost of \$125,000 to the State, which will provide an additional 100 beds, thought necessary by the managers, and undertaken by the State?

V.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH
STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, ELISHA M. CARPENTER.

Inspected November 28, 1887.

Census on the day of inspection:

Officers.....	29
Teachers.....	21
Employes.....	28
Boys.....	789
Girls.....	204
	<hr/> 993
Total.....	<hr/> 1,071 <hr/>

The new building for the boys of the primary department has been completed since my last visit, and in use for the past six months. It is a substantial stone structure, well arranged, and suitable. The basement floor contains a play room, also used for washing. This room contains slate troughs, with individual spouts on one side, and a large tank in which the small boys are bathed. At one end are closets, and at the other, clothes-presses.

The dining room for the primary boys is on the first floor; a cheerful, convenient room. There are ten tables in the room, each seating twenty-four. Each boy is furnished with a stool secured to the floor. Adjoining this is a dormitory for the smaller boys, containing seventy-five beds, not so airy and cheerful as the other dormitories in the building.

The second floor contains three pleasant class-rooms, and a chapel with a seating capacity of 180. A daily service is conducted in this chapel by a lady teacher.

The third floor is a dormitory lighted and ventilated by fifteen large windows, and contains 124 beds.

The fourth floor is a similar dormitory, and contains 128 beds.

The fifth and top floor contains seventy-five beds. It has eleven windows, of which eight are in the gable roof. There is room in this dormitory for additional beds.

All of the dormitories were attractive and clean, and all but one in the new building have cross-ventilation. There are stairways

at each end, and the closets are constructed in a well outside of the building, but opening into the wards. All of the building, except the two upper wards which are for the boys of middle age, is occupied by the smaller or primary department boys, who sleep, eat and recite in it, and are therefore much by themselves — a practical and commendable effort at classification.

The main building for boys, and the wing for girls, were also thoroughly inspected and found to be generally in good order and repair.

A new and larger bake house and kitchen have been erected during the year, and a new boiler has been put in. Certain other advantageous changes in the interior arrangement of the old buildings have been made. New sleeping-rooms and bath-rooms for teachers, new domestics' dining-room and a store-room have been added. The whole institution is heated by steam. All the teachers are residents of the asylum.

I passed from class to class and examined each. The children looked well and happy. A few boys were ragged. In answer to my questions, I was surprised to find the great number of Germans among the children. They equaled in number the Irish and Italians combined. In one class of forty girls there were ten Germans, five Irish, three French, five Italians, two Indians, others English and colored, and only seven who said they were Americans; and probably this class is not exceptional in the institution. Certainly, it must be a difficult task for any teacher to control and instruct a class composed of such dissimilar ingredients.

The staff of teachers impressed me favorably. The order in the classes was good, and many scholars were individually examined with credit to themselves in reading, arithmetic, geography, etc. A class of forty large girls in the chapel sang a play entitled, "The Revolt of the Daisies," which was in preparation for the Christmas festival. The choruses were excellent, and two of the soloists had remarkably fine voices.

In the shops I saw the boys making and mending clothes. They make all their own clothing. Sixty-six are tailors and fifty are menders. There is also a shoe shop.

The girls are employed at sewing, dressmaking and housework. The matron stated that they now do nearly all the housework of the asylum. The shops presented a busy, attractive appearance, and the boys seemed to be doing very good work. The sewing-rooms

and the girls industrious. There is, however, need of a more varied system of industrial training in the asylum. The committee is of the opinion that all of the boys and girls over 12 years of age could, and should be taught, some light and simple work which would be useful to them in teaching them habits of order and industry, and which could not fail but be valuable and to the community in their later life.

The general health of the institution was good during the year. There were three deaths of boys from vaccination, paralysis and cholera, and two deaths of girls of diphtheria and meningitis. At the time of my inspection there were but two boys in the hospital, one with whooping cough, and the other with a cold; 18. This is certainly a remarkable showing in a population of 100 children.

In my opinion, this asylum has reached the limit to which it was allowed to grow. Any pressure from the outside for an increase in the institution, should be resisted by the Board of Directors, and if the need exists an additional asylum under a different management should be founded.

RECEPTION, 61 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.
Inspected November 26, 1887.

on that day :

.....	3
.....	5
.....	25
.....	5
.....	38

The building was inspected and found in good order and repair. The completion of the new wing at the asylum, most of the children have been sent there; and the classes have been opened.

There has been no death in the house during the year. The patients still retained in the infirmary, which was empty on the day of my visit.

Children received are sent to the asylum every Saturday. Eighteen boys of the twenty-five, and all the girls, the superintendent stated, would be sent that day, leaving but five boys in the house, with sore eyes, etc. It is the custom to keep the children a week for purposes of quarantine.

VI.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, WESTCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Superintendent, Brother Rector LEONTINE.

Inspected November 30 and December 1, 1887.

Census :

Male Department.

Brother Rector	1
Brothers of the Christian Schools.....	55
Paid employes	98
Boys.....	1,442

Female Department.

Sister Superior Celestia.....	1
Sisters of Charity	36
Other employes, paid.....	14
Girls	776
Little boys	122

Total of both departments	<u>2,545</u>
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The female department was first inspected. The buildings were found in excellent order, and perfectly neat and clean. During the summer, many of the halls, dormitories and large rooms have been freshly painted. The new infirmary, 100x40 feet, has been completed during the year, and is a model of its kind. It is extremely cheerful and attractive and well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements seem to be perfect. At the time of my visit it had twenty-two inmates, girls, not confined to their beds. Ten baby girls were temporarily housed there. There were eight deaths of girls during the year—of consumption, three; meningitis, two; scarlet fever, one; Bright's disease, one, and paralysis, one.

There is no cellar, but a deep basement which is used as a cellar, contains the kitchen, closets, etc.

The first floor contains the dining-room, play-room, medicine-room, doctor's room, waiting-room and cupboards. The second floor contains two wards, with twelve beds in each, and bath and wash-rooms. The third floor is arranged as a quarantine for contagious diseases. There are four separate rooms which can be entirely cut off from the rest of the building at the stairway.

The closets for the building are in an extension and have asphalt floors.

There are verandas on the first and second floors for the use of the inmates.

The junior department for boys is in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Ninety of the boys sleep in a convenient and beautiful brick building provided for them. About thirty of the "baby" boys sleep in the old farm house adjoining the infirmary, and appear to be very comfortable and happy there. A wing of this house has been torn down, and an open space thus created between the old farm house and the new infirmary building.

In the main building for girls I saw all its inmates. The work was being finished for the day. In one shop twenty girls were at work on glove machines, and ten at shirt machines. The Protector owns the machines, and a New Jersey contractor furnishes the materials and pays so much a dozen for each part of the glove manufactured. Very good and elaborate work is turned out by the girls, and the industry is remunerative as well as useful to the pupils. In an adjoining room sixty-two girls were at work making shirts on machines, and many others were sewing. The girls are kept at work five hours a day, one hour and a half in the morning and three hours and a half in the afternoon.

The dormitories were then inspected and found to be clean and airy. Good blankets were on every bed, and parties of girls were at work in each dormitory turning down the beds for the night. There are five dormitories in all.

Later, in the refectories, all the girls were seen seated at tea, which consisted of tea and bread and butter. The tea was served very hot in large cans, a can for each table, afterwards placed on the floor at the head of the table. The girls presented a healthy, neat, well-dressed and generally attractive appearance. In an adjoining small refectory the little boys were seen at tea. They use agate ware, plates and cups, which are comparatively indestructible. A number of sisters supervise at meals. The small boys were overcrowded in their refectory.

After supper the girls were assembled, and your committee had the pleasure of inspecting and addressing them. They had extremely good manners, were well drilled and attentive. The custom of the institution is for the pupils to rise when visitors enter the room, and remain standing until requested to be seated. If the inspector passes through the room in which they are seated, they face in his direction without any order. Three hundred younger girls sang well in chorus.

An inspection of this excellent institution is always an agreeable task, and the desire of the sisters to furnish all needed information is apparent.

Returning from the female department, your committee then visited the male department. It was then eight o'clock at night, and about 500 of the larger boys were seen at play in the bright moonlight in their yard. Shortly afterwards, on the signal of a whistle, they formed in companies and marched to their dormitories. Your committee followed the largest boys. On arriving at the dormitory, each boy proceeded to take the white pillow-case off his pillow and folded it over the foot of his bed, then removed his shoes and stockings and knelt by the side of his bed. Following the lead of a boy, the lads then repeated the Creed, the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer and other prayers, and a short interval was allowed for silent prayer, after which, in an incredibly short time, the boys undressed and retired for the night. Your committee passed through other dormitories and found them all orderly, quiet, and well ventilated, with the lights turned down.

The discipline of the Christian Brothers is admirable. Prompt and cheerful obedience to their orders seems always to be given.

At seven o'clock in the morning, 900 of the boys were seen at breakfast in the large refectory. The meal consisted of a large slice of bread, a bowl of coffee, and a good-sized dish of hominy for each boy. Boys who are engaged at hard work are also given meat. There is room in this refectory for more boys. They sit only on one side of the tables, which are narrow; eleven boys at each table.

Two broad aisles cross each other at right-angles in the refectory, thus dividing the floor space for tables into four sections. In the center of the room, on a raised platform, one of the brothers oversees the lads, using a bell with which to give signals. The

boys on each side of the aisle face to the center, so that those near each other see only the backs of the boys in front, and, in the distance across the aisle, the faces of the other boys. This system greatly facilitates the discipline and good order observed in this large refectory. Brothers walk up and down the aisles of the room.

The boys were then all seen in school, 1,400 of them, and your committee examined them in reading, writing, arithmetic, history, etc., with results fairly satisfactory. Before beginning the lessons for the day, all passed an examination in cleanliness, baring their arms to the elbows, showing their heads and faces — an excellent plan.

Later the shops were visited. The boys are assigned to work as follows: Printing, 64; shoe-making, 250; stocking-making, 215; sock-making, 250; tailoring, 79; electrotyping, 3; cane seating, 110. One hundred are employed in domestic work. The other boys are too small to work.

An examination with respect to nationality showed nearly half the boys to be of Irish descent. There were also many Italians among them, but few Germans or English.

All the boys' clothes are made in the institution by the tailor boys. Some of the boys were ragged and needed new clothes, but, of course, they were seen in their working clothes, and have better suits for Sundays.

Forty boys are trained as a band, and played several marches with spirit and in good time. They seemed to enjoy their own music thoroughly.

During the year covered by this report, the boiler-house and cane-shop adjoining were destroyed by fire. The boilers were saved, and some of the walls. The reconstructed boiler-house and shop will shortly be ready for occupancy, and temporarily the boys are not cane-seating.

The buildings were generally in good order and repair, and much fresh paint had been used.

No boy was sick enough to be in the infirmary. In consideration of the fact that there were 1,442 boys in the male department, this is an extraordinary and gratifying condition of health. During the year eight boys died in the institution — of consumption, five; of heart disease, one; accidentally drowned, one, and another of *ulcerative endo carditis*, as reported by the physician.

The Protectory is the largest institution which receives children in the State, and should, under no circumstances, be enlarged. If need be, smaller institutions to receive the same class should be founded in other localities.

Much improvement in the appearance and condition of the buildings in the male department had been made in recent years, and it is due to the management of the Protectory to state, that the frank official criticisms of your committee, made in the past, have been as kindly received as intended, and have in every case been acted upon.

In conclusion, it is suggested that a greater number of the older boys should be taught and employed in farm work and horticulture, and that a greater variety of industries which call into use the brain and the hand should be introduced.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

Inspected November 29, 1887.

Census on that day :

Officers	2
Employes	1
Boys.....	21
Girls	15
Total.....	<u>39</u>

The inmates are included in the total census of the Protectory. Besides the three officers and employes resident in this building, there are employed eight officers, bookkeepers, etc., who are non-residents. All of the books and records of the Protectory are kept here. The books include cash, ledger, journal, for the expenses and receipts of the institution; and record, indenture and employment books relating to children committed. The record book shows that over 20,000 children have been committed to the institution since its incorporation in 1863. The books seem to be well and systematically kept.

All children committed to the Protectory are received here. The average is three a day. The average period of detention in this house is five days.

There has been no death in the House of Reception during the year.

I inspected the building, an old-fashioned residence, and found it in fair order and repair. The boys' hall and dormitory were not neatly kept. The boys looked well. One boy and two or three of the girls were suffering with eye troubles and under daily treatment. The physician's examination is made in this house, and the children are kept here until well.

Your committee was shown the estimate submitted by the managers of the Protectory to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asking for an appropriation of \$260,000 for the year 1888, based on an average daily census of 2,400 children, at \$110 each.

The Health Department of Westchester county has licensed the institution to provide beds in its different wards, as per a detailed estimate of each, as follows: Male department, 1,409; female department, 1,063; house of reception, 38; total number of beds for inmates, 2,510, including the hospital beds, which are not always occupied. It appears from this statement and from the census of the Protectory itself, that the buildings are full, and will continue so during the year.

VII.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Superintendent, Father NELSON F. BAKER.

Inspected November 15, 1887.

Census on that day :

Priests	2
Sisters of St. Joseph	14
Boys	98
Total	114

Improvement in the condition of the buildings is noted. The hall and some of the school-rooms have been painted, necessary repairs made, and better closets provided in the yards. The dormitories are still insufficiently ventilated, the windows being too small and low. They are extremely dangerous in case of fire. All the boys sleep either on the third or fourth floor. The build-

ing is old and the stairs steep and narrow. Other exits by a trap door, kept locked, and light wooden fire escape, are entirely insufficient. These are the most dangerous dormitories of which I have knowledge in this State, and attention has been called to their condition in former reports to the Board, to the superintendent, and to the fire department at Buffalo, which claims no jurisdiction, as the buildings are without the city limits.

The beds were clean and comfortable, and the housekeeping better than on other inspections. Sisters do all the domestic work, and three of them teach.

The boys were all seen at dinner, in the shops and in the yards. The dinner consisted of mutton stew, bread, boiled potatoes, stewed tomatoes, cabbage, and apples for dessert. Each boy had a knife, fork and spoon, and a bottle of water. The dining-room tables presented a neat and home-like appearance, and the table manners of the lads were good. Three sisters served, aided by some of the older boys. Grace was said.

A careful examination of the boys while seated showed them to be generally healthy and clean, with contented expressions. They were better clothed than last year. A few were ragged. Want of funds is the excuse, but the supplies furnished at this institution, which is supported by a small *per capita* from counties and by private charity, are far better and more abundant than those served in the name of the State elsewhere, where the means are comparatively abundant.

Better facilities for washing and bathing should be provided. Several individual bath-tubs were recently put up. They should be separated by wooden partitions, left open in front, and when in use, an attendant should exercise supervision in the room.

Erie county sends twenty-six boys; thirty-eight come from eleven neighboring counties, Onondaga sending nine; and thirty-four were entrusted as homeless, by parents or guardians.

A notable and gratifying fact is that no boy under nine years of age was found in the Protectory.

Work of some kind is assigned to every boy. Fifteen are employed in the printing office, nineteen in the chair factory, and thirty-six in cane-seating, and others in domestic work, etc. Several men are in charge of the shops.

No boy was in the hospital, and there was no death during the year.

VIII.

THE BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM, CANAAN, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

*Superintendent, B. W. TICE.**Inspected September 28, 1887.*

Census on that date :

Officers	3
Employes	7
Boys	26
Total	36

The farm is the gift of Mr. Frederick G. Burnham, and was opened in May last. A special incorporating act was obtained under the name above given. The incorporators are gentlemen and ladies well known throughout the State, mainly residing in the cities of New York and Albany.

The property consists of 580 acres, situated in the valley extending from Canaan, on the Boston and Albany road, to Lebanon, on the Lebanon Valley road. It was formerly owned by a Shaker community, and several dwelling houses, shops, barns and other frame buildings were given with the property. On the west the farm is bounded by Queechy Lake, and it is well watered and fertile. Four hundred acres are tillable, and the rest are pasture and woodlands.

It is the intention of the managers "to receive boys who are inevitably tending toward the criminal classes, but are not yet incorrigible ; to place them on a farm removed from the city, where they may be taught the rudiments of a common school education, and may receive a thorough manual training ; to place them in cottages with not more than fifteen or twenty under one roof, rather than in one large building, so that, by separation into small families, a close personal supervision may be maintained ; to keep them under the strongest moral and religious influence, to arouse within them the desire for a life of industry, honesty and purity, and, as soon as it is deemed wise, to provide situations for them where their industrious habits will be rewarded, and finally to maintain such a correspondence with and watch over them, as may help them in their new life."

Such farms as this now happily inaugurated in this State, have existed for many years with successful results in Germany and France, and, with modifications, in other States of the Union. The idea of this industrial farm seems most nearly to approach the agricultural colony at Mettray, in France, founded in 1848, which has been visited by your committee. This colony school is famous throughout the world, and a broad and useful future is predicted for the Burnham Industrial Farm, if the lines laid down at Mettray be followed.

It is the intention of the managers to receive boys of the class indicated, from every part of the State, proportionately to the amount contributed by the counties for the support of the farm. The boys committed to the Burnham Industrial Farm will be taught in the Protestant faith without denominationalism.

Owing to recent legislation, requiring a certain floor and air space for each bed in a dormitory, the reformatories and juvenile asylums in the State are nearly all overcrowded, so that the foundation of the farm is timely, as it will furnish needed room.

Much attention will be paid to agriculture, to cattle-raising, and to the cultivation of orchards and fruits, and manual training will be given under the instruction of competent mechanics. Among the buildings on the farm there are several good shops.

On the day of my visit was held the Harvest Home Festival, virtually the formal opening of the farm. The day was beautiful, and a large number of the prominent citizens of the neighborhood, most of the incorporators, and many others actively interested in the reformation of juvenile delinquents, were present.

The lads were seen at dinner, which was good and abundant, and afterwards at drill on the grounds, and in the assembly hall, where addresses were made.

Seven of the lads were committed by magistrates, and nineteen entrusted by parents or guardians. All looked well and happy, and were comfortably and well dressed.

The buildings were inspected. Repairs and alterations were going on in them, but they furnish suitable accommodations for about 100 boys.

Since my visit I regret to hear that the barns have been destroyed by fire.

It is the intention of the managers to keep boys sent to them, for three or four years. The farm is at present entirely supported

by private charity. The country in which it is situated is beautiful and healthful. The lines to be followed are broad, practical and wise. Your committee is sure that there is no institution in the State, which affords more hopeful and healthy surroundings for boys than the Burnham Industrial Farm. Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of the City of New York, has well said: "Bricks and mortar and the unhealthy atmosphere of cities constitute the worst place within which to confine children, to say nothing of the danger of evil associations by retaining them in close contact with their former homes of misery, or haunts of vice from which they have been rescued."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART.

Dated *December 9, 1887.*

THE WORK-HOUSE,
NEW YORK CITY.

By Commissioner LOWELL.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In December, 1886, when I reported to you upon the condition of all the other institutions in the Department of Public Charities and Correction of New York city, subject to the inspection of the Board, I used the following language in regard to the work-house on Blackwell's Island: "I shall make no report upon the work-house. Within the year a superintendent and matron have been appointed whose desire it is to make radical reforms, and who are trying to introduce a system of better discipline in their respective departments. Whether, with a building absolutely unfit and with officers so inadequate in numbers, any real improvement is possible, remains to be seen; but whatever changes may be made, I can only repeat that this institution ought to be part of the reformatory system of the city, and ought to be under the care of an independent department."*

I think the time has now come to make a report on the work-house, with suggestions as to some better way of dealing with its inmates. At this date July, 1887, the work-house has been for eighteen months under the charge of the superintendent, of whom I spoke, Rev. Wm. R. Stocking, and who, I believe, conscientiously desires to do his duty. The matron referred to left the institution after six months' service, her experience in that time having proved to her that, in the present work-house, reformation of the inmates is an impossibility.

The superintendent, I think I am authorized in saying, is also filled with dismay and horror, at the evils inseparable from the massing of offenders of almost every age and every degree of vicious degradation, in a building where classification is a physical impossibility, and under officers so few in number that even a pretense of discipline is a farce.

The present work-house was built in 1852. It consists of a

* NOTE.—To the evils above mentioned, the unfit building and inadequate number of officers, should of course, have been added, the constantly repeated short terms for which the inmates of the work-house are sentenced, some returning twelve or fifteen times in one year, under ten, twenty and thirty day sentences.

center building facing the East River, and two wings, running north and south, with L's at each end parallel with the center. The northern wing is occupied by the women, the southern by the men. In each wing there are three tiers of cells, with iron stairways and galleries running all around the building, so that, from the open hall below, each gallery is under observation. On the women's side the cells number 130. In each are four "cots" (iron frames, with canvas stretched across), and each cell has a grated door and a window. On the ground floor there are six "dark cells" with wooden and iron double doors and no windows, and also a "padded cell." In the L are the laundry, office, bath-room, ironing-room, two dining-rooms, the hospital and the work-rooms.

The center building contains the institution kitchen, store-rooms, etc., the chapel, the superintendent's apartments, and the rooms of the officers of the women's prison.

In the men's prison some of the cells contain as many as twenty-four cots and some thirty-six; otherwise the arrangements are almost identical with those in the other wings.

It will be seen that there is but little to commend in the building, and that classification would be quite impossible under any circumstances. The overcrowding only aggravates an evil incident to the plan of the building, and which it is impossible, without immense expense, to remedy.

The actual capacity of the building (allowing four cots only to each of the cells on the women's side, and the number for which they were intended, to each, on the men's side) is 1,250, including the hospitals.

The average number of inmates in each month of the year ending June 30, 1887, was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
July, 1886.....	552	608	1,160
August, 1886.....	606	653	1,259
September, 1886.....	698	738	1,436
October, 1886.....	659	698	1,357
November, 1886.....	688	671	1,359
December, 1886.....	826	692	1,518
January, 1887.....	886	651	1,537
February, 1887.....	910	647	1,557
March, 1887.....	836	660	1,496
April, 1887.....	761	741	1,502
May, 1887.....	664	705	1,369
June, 1887.....	628	733	1,361

The highest number at any one date during the year was on the second day of February, 1887, when there were in the work-house, males, 959; females, 699; a total of 1,658.*

These figures mean that from 100 to 400 men and women constantly sleep on the floor rolled up in blankets, and that each cell on the women's side has six occupants.

To control these hundreds of men and women there are thirty-five paid officers, as follows: One superintendent; one deputy superintendent; ten keepers; one fireman; one hall-man; one druggist; one night guard; one male nurse; one gardener; one matron; one shoemaker; seven female keepers; one cook; one night matron; one coxswain and assistant; two female nurses; one housekeeper; one laundress.

It is absolutely necessary that many of the prisoners themselves should be invested with control over their fellow-prisoners. The number thus employed is as follows: In women's prison, four "runners;" five-tier women; two in laundry; five in bath-room; ten in dining-rooms. In men's prison: four "runners;" four tier-men; six barbers, etc.; eight in dining-rooms; four in hospital.

The inmates of the work-house are sentenced for misdemeanors of various kinds, and "drunk and disorderly" and "disorderly conduct" are two of the most common charges.

The sentences range from five days to six months and very rarely one year.

There are also a certain number of "self-committed" inmates, who are looked down upon by those who are committed, because they are paupers and not prisoners.

The character of the population of the work-house is most painfully realized on witnessing the entrance of the newly-arrived, who, each day, file into the building in two long, hopeless trains of degraded men and women. The contrast between the decrepit and broken-down old men, tottering to their graves, worn out with dissipation and suffering, and the boys of seventeen and eighteen, weak and coarse, just entering on the same destructive career, and utterly indifferent to their own degradation and careless of their future, is heart-breaking, and the appearance, here and there, in

* NOTE.—This is exclusive of the number transferred to other institutions to work, and shows the actual number present in the work-house.

ting line of fallen humanity, of a healthy, bright young
as the sight still more hard to bear.

women's side is a like dreary procession to be seen day
representing degraded and suffering womanhood in every

rah Holt, the matron to whom I have referred, says:
he 1,200 or more women and girls of the work-house,
and all classes of vice and misery; drunken, discouraged
ves, the victims of family troubles; the unfortunate; the
nt; some who are unable to work through failing health;
y; the wayward; the indolent; the discharged convict;
ardened, drunken prostitute, and the young and bold
; these last two classes form two-thirds of the entire
f the daily census, many of the older ones boasting of
ome to 'the Island' for eighteen or twenty years.
le instances came under my observation of those whose
ience in the work-house was their first introduction to a
life." *

olt writes further in regard to the work-house that it has
m the first day of opening, and is now, but a place to
id a vantage ground for a perfect dissolute life;" and
The daily changing element, the ten-day women, keep
f information unbroken between it and the haunts of vice
;" and she further says: "The evils of the work-house,
d them, were uncleanness, insubordination of the most
pect, swearing and lewd language."

these women, numbering sometimes 1,000, there is abso-
om of intercourse, and even their direct personal com-
n with the outside world is unbroken by sentence to the

In corroboration of the truth of this last sad fact, one of the
atrons, who has had some years' experience in the work-house,
four young girls, who are now constantly returning to the work-
er sentence for disorderly conduct, all of whom had (on their
tion) there made the acquaintance of a woman undergoing sen-
eeping a "Chinese dive." This woman, whose term expired
irls were still at the work-house, met them, on their discharge,
ty-sixth street dock, and took them to her "dive," where she
em. They were only about seventeen years of age at that time,
four or five years since.

e assistant matron also said that young girls had told her that,
the work-house, they were met by strange men and women at
ho sought them for evil purposes.

work-house. Letters are written and received by them without the oversight of any officer.

To force into such companionship young girls of sixteen and seventeen, to degrade and pollute the unfortunate by bringing them into close daily contact with such persons, is in itself an outrage against these individuals which it is appalling to think of; but when we turn from their individual destruction, and contemplate the evils which such a method of dealing with them entails upon our city, it seems nothing less than suicidal to continue such a system.

The worst of these women spend their lives, from youth to old age, alternating between the work-house and the "Tenement-house District," and what their influence is there, Mrs. Holt must again describe, for she has herself lived for eighteen months in Mulberry street, for the purpose of helping those whom these women, by their example, destroy.

In a letter addressed to Mayor Hewitt, dated June 7, 1887, Mrs. Holt says :

"It is not the purpose of this statement to seek to inform the city authorities regarding these women, but to bring keenly to their minds the *effects* of their prostitute lives; lives that reach with deadly pollution to the very core of the community's moral and spiritual life. * * With all due honor for the law that controls these most miserable of all God's creatures, results compel the thinker upon the subject to conclude that law deals superficially with them, either from an inadequate sense of the enormity of their polluted lives, or inability to cope with the seeming pettiness of their indictments. For if a woman can give cause for arrest, be sentenced for a term, and serve out her sentence and receive a discharge, only to fearlessly repeat the offense, until she can answer the question: 'How many times have you been to the work-house?' 'Don't know; guess a hundred,' surely this proves that law and discipline are faulty in giving the offenders the freedom of the city and the care of a public institution, in and by which to perpetuate the inherent vileness of the debauched, the drunken, the indifferent and the lawless, to whom a sentence to the work-house means only a cleansing from vermin and plenty to eat and a place to sleep in. To be convinced of the foregoing, one needs only to superficially examine the immoral aspect of the crowded tenement districts, whose moral status and foreign element can least afford

these blighting, polluting examples, the effect of which have been ed upon the visage of tender childhood, of man and woman-

These women spread polluting and blasphemous speech, character of which would dismay the most careless ; they sow of moral corruption that generations only of repentance can rate, and they cause the fall and moral death of the innocent law-abiding, who, by their example, will be found at the bar twice to receive sentence for that for which the law is responsible in that it has not protected them from public degradation of it is pure and righteous in woman, for even wanton public vice, with its accompanying lewdness and blasphemy, has not infrequent. * * The just and wise are compelled to admit as a Christian people, we are guilty before God of the appalling neglect of our most precious charge, the poor and defenseless, in so much as they have not been protected from faced prostitution, though entitled to the same rights of protection as the refined demand and enjoy." * * *

We have dwelt on the consequences to the women of our work-life, and on their bad influence on the community, because they are more easily traced in their case than in that of the men, and it is to be remembered that the same evils surround the men, are spread by them as they go in and out, month after month, after year. The superintendent writes me on July seventh, 1886, as follows :

The fact is more and more strongly impressed upon my mind that this institution, as at present constituted and arranged, cannot be made in any true sense a reformatory.

The difference in age, in character, in length of sentence, and in conditions under which the inmates come to us, make any well-planned efforts at *strict discipline*, or attempts to change character well-nigh impossible. During the year 1886, eleven per cent admissions to the institution were those committed by the commissioners of the department as destitute, and not in any legal sense criminals, and yet we are obliged to give them nearly the treatment as those committed by the courts.

The worst feature of this system is the fact that so many men and women are sent here, where they must inevitably come into contact with those older and more hardened in crime. Great number of *short time* commitments, and the utter lack of attempt at cumulative sentences, is another great drawback to

any permanent improvement derived from the confinement of men and women in the work-house.

"I send you to-day the tables specifying the various ages of inmates and length of sentences of all received into this institution during the five months from January 1 to May 31, 1887. It has not been possible to determine just how many separate individuals are represented by these commitments. Since June 24, 1887, I have begun a system of registering the number of times a person has been committed since January 1, 1887, which will give me very valuable data, and I send you a table covering the fourteen days from June twenty-four to July six, which shows that twenty-six per cent of all who came here during those two weeks had been here at least once before since January first, and that fifty-three per cent of the number had been here at some time previous to their present commitment. Another table, which I inclose, covers the first quarter (January, February and March) of this year, and shows that fifty-six per cent of commitments for these three months were old offenders according to their own confession, which is not likely to be an over-statement."

The tables furnished me by the superintendent are numbered I, II, III, IV, V, and are appended to this report.

Table No. 1 gives the number of persons committed to the work-house during January, February and March, 1887, and the number of times each individual confesses to having been committed to the institution, and shows that thirty-six per cent of the men and seventy-five per cent of the women acknowledge to having been previously committed.

Table No. II shows that during the month of April, 1887, there were 976 persons committed for a term of twenty days or less, that number being forty-six per cent of the total admissions.

Tables No. III and IV give the total admissions of men and women (respectively 4,934 and 3,816) during the five months ending May 31, 1887, and show that among these there were 351 boys and 79 girls under twenty years; 601 young men and 528 young women between twenty and twenty-five years, and 534 men and 660 women between twenty-five and thirty—that is, 1,486 men and 1,267 women under thirty years of age.*

Table No. V gives the number of *persons* (717) received at the

* These are commitments, *not* individuals. There were probably half as many persons as commitments.

work-house from June 24 to July 6, 1887 (two weeks), and shows that of these, 335 were committed for the first time, while 382 confess to having been committed previously from twice to twenty times, while 186 have been committed at least once before since January 1, 1887, one as many as six times.

It would be fruitless to bring before you so offensive and painful a picture, were I not also to propose some remedy, although it is scarcely necessary that I should present it to you, for it is self-evident.

The moment we realize that for a boy or girl over sixteen, guilty of a misdemeanor or arrested as a vagrant, simply because he or she is homeless, there is no place in New York city * except the work-house or penitentiary, and that daily such boys and girls are sent on ten-day and twenty-day sentences to the work-house, which is such as I have described it, and that there were actually, in the five months ending May 31, of this year, 79 commitments of girls and 351 commitments of boys, under twenty years of age, to the work-house, the absolute, the crying need of adult reformatories in New York city for both young men and women is apparent.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., *July* 12, 1887.

* There are private institutions for prostitutes.

TABLE II.

During the Month of April, 1887, there were Committed to the Work-house, Blackwell's Island, 976 persons for a term of twenty days or less, specified as follows:

Three days	1
Five days	188
Six days	1
Seven days	15
Nine days	1
Ten days	753
Fifteen days	8
Twenty days	9
Aggregate	<u>976</u>

The total admissions were 2,100, of which 976 is 46.5 per cent.

TABLE III.

Table showing Commitments of Male Inmates of Work-house, Blackwell's Island, showing term, etc., during the Five Months, January 1 to May 31, 1887.

TERM OF COMMITMENT.	Under 20 years of age.	20 to 25 years of age.	25 to 30 years of age.	Totals.
Five days.....	51	83	106	240
Six days.....	....	3	5	8
Seven days.....	2	3	10	15
Nine days.....	....	1	....	1
Ten days.....	118	175	142	435
Fifteen days	2	6	4	12
Twenty days.....	2	5	6	13
Twenty-five days .....	....	....	....	....
Twenty-nine days.....	....	1	....	1
One month.....	82	158	109	349
Two months.....	8	9	5	22
Three months.....	59	87	72	218
Four months.....	1	6	2	9
Five months .....	....	1	1	2
Six months.....	22	47	41	110
Nine months.....	....	1	....	1
Twelve months.....	4	5	1	10
Two hundred and fifty days.....	....	....	....	....
Self-committed.....	....	10	30	40
Totals.....	351	601	534	1,486
Thirty years of age and upward.....				3,448
Total admissions.....				<u>4,934</u>

Of the number, 3,448, thirty years of age and upward, 675 were self-committed.

TABLE IV.

Table showing Commitments of Female Inmates of Work-house, Blackwell's Island, showing term, etc., for the Five Months, January 1 to May 31, 1887.

TERM OF COMMITMENT.	Under 20 years of age.	20 to 25 years of age.	25 to 30 years of age.	Total.
Five days	4	27	33	64
Ten days.....	35	258	231	524
Twenty days.....	....	3	7	10
One month.....	25	132	175	332
Three months.....	10	62	126	198
Six months	5	46	58	109
Self-committed .....	....	....	30	30
Totals.....	79	528	660	1,267
Thirty years of age and upward.....				2,549
Total admissions				3,816

Of the number, 2,549, thirty years of age and upward, 321 were self-committed.

TABLE V.

There have been Received at the Work-house from June 24 to July 6, 1887, Seven Hundred and Seventeen (717) persons, and as to the Number of Times each Confesses to have been Committed, divided as follows:

335 persons.....	1 time.
114 persons.....	2 times.
80 persons.....	3 times.
57 persons.....	4 times.
29 persons.....	5 times.
39 persons.....	6 times.
13 persons.....	7 times.
3 persons.....	8 times.
4 persons.....	9 times.
24 persons.....	10 times.
1 person	11 times.
14 persons.....	12 times.
1 person	16 times.
3 persons.....	20 times.

717

Of this number (717), since January 1, 1887, the commitments have been as follows :

132 persons	2 times.
37 persons.....	3 times.
12 persons	4 times.
4 persons.....	5 times.
1 person	6 times.

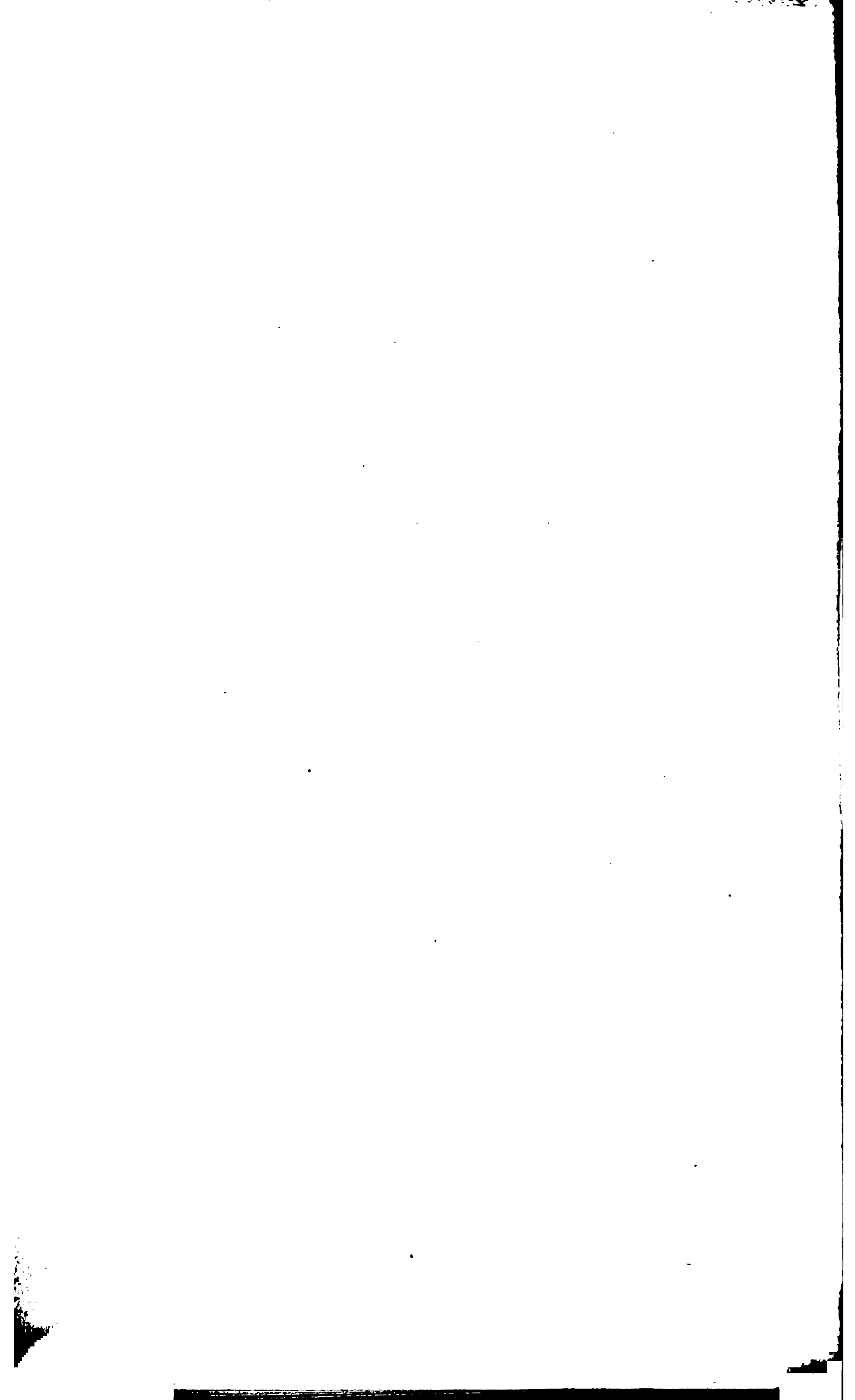
186

Twenty-six per cent of the whole number have been committed since January 1, 1887, more than once, and fifty-three per cent at some previous time.

REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on Out-Door Relief.



R E P O R T.

To the State Board of Charities :

Your committee on out-door relief received from you at the meeting of July 13, 1887, authority to issue a blank to the superintendents of the poor of the State, for the purpose of collecting statistics, concerning the administration of temporary or out-door relief in the various counties.

The blank, copy of which is appended, contained twenty-three questions, many of which were subdivided.

It was known to your committee, that it would be a very difficult matter to obtain full and definite information, concerning the administration of out-door relief in this State, because that branch of public expenditure is in the hands of a very large number of town officials, many of whom make no report except to the local authorities, but it was thought that it was desirable to make the attempt to obtain what information was attainable, in the hope that it would be of some use, and the expectation of your committee has not been disappointed.

Blanks were sent out to all the counties (sixty in number), and answers have been received from forty-seven superintendents of the poor. The counties from which answers were received had a population of 2,823,545 at the time of the last census in the year 1880, and those not heard from (with the exception of New York and Kings), have only a population of 453,532. Thus it appears that answers have been received from almost all the State, outside of the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, the former of which gives a very small sum in out-door relief, while Brooklyn gives none.

An attempt was made, to obtain the exact number of persons authorized, in each county, to dispense public money in relief to paupers outside of the poor-house, and although the questions were not usually answered in a way to furnish that information, it appears that there is almost without exception, at least one overseer of the poor in each town in the State, and in each ward of every city,

authorized to give such relief, and in the forty-seven counties from which answers have been received, there are 936 towns and wards of cities, so that *at least* that number of officials may spend public funds for purposes of relief.

The system of maintaining and relieving the poor in different counties is very different. In a few cases the county pays for all paupers in the county poor-house, while the towns pay for such relief outside the poor-house, as their local officials give. In others, the county pays for the support of county paupers in the poor-house, and for the relief of county paupers in the towns, while the towns pay for town paupers, whether in or out of the poor-house, a town pauper being a person who has gained a residence in a town (that is, who has lived in the town for one year without receiving relief), and a county pauper being one who has no settlement, that is, who has received public relief before having lived a year in the town. The overseers, in almost all the counties, give both town and county relief, charging the one to their own town, and the other to the county, and therefore, it is evident, that it is for their interest as local officials to give more county than town relief, which is accomplished by offering relief to poor families who have lately come to their town, even though they do not ask for it, for fear that they may live through the first year without it, and so acquire a settlement, and in case of future want, be chargeable to the town, and not to the county. This practice makes paupers without doubt.

In still other counties all relief of the poor, whether in or out of the poor-house, is paid by the county, but is administered in the towns by town overseers, over whose expenditure, below certain fixed amounts, usually ten dollars to each person relieved, the county superintendent of the poor has no control.

There are still two other systems; the one where the distinction of town and county paupers exists in the poor-house, but not outside, and the other where it holds outside, but not in the poor-house.

Thus there are five distinct systems:

First. Where the county paupers are paid for by the county, and the town paupers by the towns, whether they are in or out of the poor-house.

Second. Where all poor-house expenses are borne by the county, and all out-door, or temporary relief, paid by the towns.

Third. Where the county pays all the expenses of the support and relief of the poor.

Fourth. Where the county and towns pay for maintaining the poor-house, and the towns alone pay for out-door relief.

Fifth. Where the county alone supports the poor-house, and the county and towns both pay for out-door relief.

In almost every county the out-door relief, whether paid for by the towns, or by the taxpayers of the county at large, is, as I have said, administered by overseers of the poor, who are local officers, elected by the towns and paid for their services by *fees*; that is, dependent upon the existence of paupers in their towns for any benefit from the office they hold, and with the power, as has been stated above, to make paupers, who are supported not by their fellow townsmen, who have elected them to office, but by the taxpayers of the county, who have no voice either in their nomination or election.

I have prepared four tables, in which are tabulated the facts and statistics, obtained in response to the questions of the blanks.

Table one gives, in alphabetical order, the names of the forty-seven counties from which reports have been received, and the information given, which, though very incomplete, is at least interesting *so far as it goes*.

It shows, as I have already stated, that these counties contain an aggregate population of 2,823,545; that they had in their poor-houses October 30, 1886, 6,241 paupers, and that the cost of the support of these paupers for the year 1886 was to the counties at large \$456,398, and to the towns \$99,700.

An examination of the items for each county shows a very great difference in the different counties, both in the percentage of paupers, and in the cost of supporting them.

The statistics, as to the amount and cost of out-door or temporary relief are very imperfect, as many of the superintendents of the poor state, that they have no means of learning anything concerning the relief administered by the town overseers of the poor, in their own towns.

The answers given show 13,612 county paupers, and 31,671 town paupers as receiving relief during the year 1886, at a cost of \$160,330 to the counties, and \$340,763 to the towns.

The actual totals may be three or four times these sums.

As regards the statistics relating to temporary relief, then, the

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These replies have been divided into four classes, those in favor of out-door or temporary relief, those doubtful concerning its value, those opposed to it, and those that express no opinion, numbering respectively as follows: In favor, eight; opposed, twenty; doubtful, ten; no opinion, nine.

The three tables, numbers two, three and four, give the counties in favor, opposed and doubtful separately, and show that the eight counties reporting in favor of temporary relief have a population of 672,137, with 1,592 paupers in poor-houses, and 8,750 outside (so far as reported).

They report hereditary pauperism in one county through four generations, and "temporary relief" given for thirty years to one person in one of the counties.

The ten counties whose superintendents are doubtful as to the benefits of out-door relief, have a population of 422,040, with 863 paupers in the poor-house, and 5,264 paupers outside (so far as reported).

They report cases of relief to individuals for ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty-four, thirty and fifty years in the various counties, and hereditary pauperism for two and three generations.

In the counties whose superintendents report themselves as opposed to out-door relief, there is an aggregate population of 1,242,710, with 2,460 paupers in the poor-house, and 26,635 outside, (so far as reported), and they give ten, twenty, thirty and forty years as the longest terms during which relief has been given to one individual, and state that hereditary pauperism has existed for two, three, four and five generations in some of the counties.

The following are the answers and expressions of opinion given by the various superintendents of the poor

Those in favor of temporary or out-door relief:

ERIE COUNTY.

Good, in most cases given with proper discrimination.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Out-door relief, when administered honestly and with good judgment, taking into consideration not only the present but the

future of the recipient, especially where there are families of children to be cared for temporarily, will decrease pauperism.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Judiciously given in time of sickness or distress, from want of employment, it has an encouraging effect and doubtless prevents many from engaging in a life of crime.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Favorable.

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We do not help those who are able to help themselves, nor do we think that out-door relief makes people less industrious.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Good results.

As a rule, those who are kept out of the alms-house recover from their indigent condition more rapidly, and become self-supporting much quicker than those who are sent to the alms-house.

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346 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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The great bulk of outside relief is for families, when they can be supported at less expense than at county houses. There are many

cases where the children grow up and relieve the county entirely of the expense of the family.

BROOME COUNTY.

There are some persons that come under my observation, that do not make quite the effort to provide for themselves and their families, that they would if they knew they could not get any relief.

The majority are intemperate, indolent and shiftless. There are exceptions ; some are honest, industrious, worthy people.

The children take on the same character as their parents in most cases.

We do not intend in this county to give permanent out-door relief — we give only in case of sickness in the family, or other inability to gain a living.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Not good as a general thing, but in some cases the relief afforded, enables them to do work that they could not do without it.

As a general thing they are not thankful for the relief afforded, but the more they get the more they demand.

Outside relief, judiciously administered, gives good satisfaction in this county, as far as the tax-payer is concerned. Cases frequently occur in which if a person or family can have help for a short time, they will then be able to take care of themselves, whereas, if they were sent to the poor-house, the family would have to be broken up, the children sent to some asylum, and much greater expense incurred than in granting outside relief.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Continuous out-door relief is not expected to promote habits of industry, and only in extreme cases is it continuous; (old people, continued decrepitude and sickness).

We have cases where paupers surprise the overseers by telling them they have bought places or homes, and they are nearly paid for. Relief is usually stopped when the circumstances in the case will permit. Very old people frequently require care, while they live.

We consider a limited amount of out-door relief unavoidable.

LEWIS COUNTY.

In all cases where the necessity for relief has arisen from sickness, death, accidental injury, or any cause beyond the control of

the head of the family, temporary relief has been productive of good results, but when such necessity results from the drunkenness, debauchery or laziness of parents, we can find no good results except by the removal of the cause.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Out-door relief in many cases, in our county, is very necessary.

Poor families in winter get sick or hurt, or out of work, and a small relief, perhaps not more than it would cost for transportation to county house, keeps them out of the county house ; occasionally a cripple, foolish or aged person, by giving a poor relative who will care for them fifty cents to one dollar per week, is kept from going to county house ; quite often they are old, respectable persons.

Although in some cases it makes them more dependent and not as industrious to help themselves; out-door relief in our county has both good and bad features.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

With some families to keep up ambition and to rely upon themselves when they are able, and with others to lose all ambition for doing for themselves, becoming lazy, reckless and dishonest people, depending wholly on their weekly order for a living, and finally to fill our alms-houses and penitentiaries.

WARREN COUNTY.

It has a tendency to idleness. I give temporary relief only after personal examination. I consider it cheaper for the county to give temporary relief to widows with large families of children, than to take them to the county-house.

I think temporary relief should be given with a great deal of caution.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The few people on our county books receiving out-door relief are, I think, without exception, old residents, respectable people, and the small allowance made them, has been in most cases sufficient to keep them out of the alms-house. In our county there is a large amount of money dispensed by town officers, which leads indolent people to become careless, from the fact that they expect the regular amount every winter.

WYOMING COUNTY.

As a general rule temporary relief should be refused ; in some cases it seems wise and best in a limited degree.

The following consider the effects of out-door relief as bad :

ALBANY COUNTY.

Encourages idleness.

Pauperism has a tendency to increase unhappy marriages ; children are anxious as soon as possible to escape from a home of intemperate parents. They will continue to live as they have been brought up.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

It has a tendency to relaxation of effort to support themselves and families, and encourages the same lack of effort in their children.

The indiscriminate granting of temporary relief no doubt has a tendency to encourage idleness, indolence and pauperism to a great degree. But I am unable to suggest a remedy for abolishing it altogether. It would seem to be almost impossible to do justice, in all cases, without granting it to some extent.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

In nearly every case it tends to idleness.

So long as the county will feed them, so long will they allow it to do so. It is almost the universal result.

So in regard to frugality. Whatever is obtained from the overseer, is used apparently without a thought for the morrow. This is the rule. There is a lack of all principle of manhood and all aspirations for anything but what pauperism brings. I do not think that one in a thousand stop to even think that the world owes them a living, and they expect to get it. They take it for granted, and hardly one ever expects to rise to a higher level.

In regard to the effects of outside relief, we have the same old

L "Evil and only evil, and that continually."

CORTLAND COUNTY.

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beneficial and helpful.

e usually intemperate, and spend more for indulging

their appetites and passions than for the necessities of life. The women are usually thoughtless, wasteful, spending their earnings upon indulgences, and add nothing to their present comfort. Their children are idle, shiftless, and usually dull of intellect.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

In many cases it has a tendency to make recipients improvident. It seems to impair their self-respect and lower their pride, and it has a tendency to make beggars of the children.

GREENE COUNTY.

The system is very bad, as it has a tendency to make the applicants non-supporting.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Usually bad. The children of paupers are generally ignorant, poorly educated, and apt to be paupers when grown up.

During 1886, the amount of relief furnished to county charges was reduced nearly \$1,000, and expect to reduce the same nearly one-half in 1887; think it ought to be abandoned except in extreme cases and cases of sickness.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

In most cases it has a demoralizing effect. My observations induce the belief that it promotes a decided laxity of morals, as it in a measure takes away the self-respect of those receiving relief.

It has a decided tendency to make them indolent and careless of their own or others' welfare, and in my opinion largely helps to form immoral and vicious habits, and in most cases of children being brought up in this way year after year, it entirely unfits them for becoming either useful or respectable members of society. If they do not grow positively bad, they will be, at best, of little use in the world.

I believe the system, as it is administered in most places, is pernicious in the last degree, and calls for most earnest work and, I think, more stringent laws to bring about reforms.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

We think that temporary relief is increasing pauperism every day, because persons receiving aid from overseers, keep it up con-

tinually and get so that they won't work when able, and say there is no use of working when they can live on the county by playing sick.

As the administration of temporary relief lies entirely in the hands of the overseers of the poor, and as in this county, the bills are audited and paid by the superintendents of the poor, and tax for same levied on county at large, we would deem it more proper that *each town* care for its *poor*, and then the taxpayers of each town would be more careful whom they elect as overseers.

MADISON COUNTY.

I find that when relief is given or furnished to families, they often take advantage of it, and relax their effort, and never become self-sustaining, and will, if relief is continued, become chronic paupers.

In nine cases out of ten they are not saving, and live by chance, and their children often become paupers.

MONROE COUNTY.

It almost always has the effect of causing recipients to relax their efforts to be self-supporting, and the longer such relief is given, the more they rely upon it, and the less effort they make to maintain themselves and those dependent upon them. They come to think it is the duty of the public to support them. The effect is, generally, to make them less careful and saving of their earnings. In times when they are doing well, and earning money, they think it is not necessary to save it for a less prosperous time, but if they get out of means again, they can go to the overseer of the poor. Consequently, they spend money as fast as they earn it.

The effect on character is very bad. I have known many respectable people who in time of adversity obtained out-door relief, and continued it until they lost all pride and self-reliance and self-respect, and became chronic paupers, and their children followed in the same direction. The greatest harm done by out-door relief is to children. When they see their parents go weekly to the poor-master, they grow up with the idea that it is a proper and legitimate thing to do, and when they go by themselves they have no pride to keep them away, and they consider it an easier way of getting their provisions and fuel than to work for them. On the whole, I think there is more harm done by the disbursement of out-door relief than there is good produced by it, but still there are

cases, oftentimes, where it seems an absolute necessity to furnish it for a time, where the head of the family is deprived, in some way, of earning sufficient to keep them from suffering. The great harm, generally, is in continuing the relief too long after the necessity for it has ceased, and this is often caused by the persistent pressure brought to bear upon the overseer, by respectable and well-meaning people, whose sympathy for a poor family often brings about the ruin of the family. This applies mostly to cities, and it is in cities where most of the harm is done by out-door relief, but still there is too much of it furnished in the rural districts. I think fully three-fourths of all such relief is an injury to those who receive it.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

In very many instances a damage, encouraging them to live in idleness, and by loss of self-respect and carelessness about becoming self-supporting.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Not good.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

It promotes idleness, indolence and shiftlessness in those who are lazy and shiftless in the great majority of cases.

The pauper families that I know, those of two or three generations, nearly always intermarry, and marry young, and pauper parents usually produce pauper children.

SENECA COUNTY.

I have found it detrimental to habits of industry, and think it would be to the advantage of the county and the individuals, to dispense with all out-door relief.

It breeds extravagance; a case I know here of a family of five persons; last fall the father received a pension of over \$1,700.; his family had been helped for ten years, he lived on this amount until last August, when we were compelled to help them again they were in absolute want.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Detrimental, and causes to squander and be wasteful and dependent.

ULSTER COUNTY.

In my opinion, if out-door relief were only furnished in *extreme* cases of sickness or disability, many of those who are now recipients would be more industrious and spend less for intoxicants.

Before I was elected to the office of superintendent, I had a man live in my tenant-house and work for me by the day. He generally worked quite steadily until after harvest. I paid every Saturday at noon, as he generally wanted to go to the store in the afternoon to buy his groceries, which invariably included a bottle of liquor. Through harvest, wages were higher, and he would let part of his wages remain in my hands until after harvest, when I would pay him off; then he would not work again of any account until hunger drove him to it. Every winter he would get ten dollars from the town, as his parents and grand-parents had done before him, and he acted and appeared to think that he was actually entitled to that amount from the town.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Poor.

YATES COUNTY.

In most cases it has the effect of indolence, and when granted without restraint, it has a degrading influence.

Most of those under my observation have not much idea of economy.

In my humble opinion, if the sentiment of the people would encourage the overseers and superintendents in placing paupers in the county-house, in many cases it would be better for the paupers as well as for the county, in the future.

It seems to be evident from all the testimony received that the general opinion of superintendents of the poor is either unfavorable to "temporary" or out-door relief, or, if not unfavorable, that it is regarded, at least, as a source of danger when administered indiscriminately and without judgment. That it must, usually, be so administered in this State can scarcely admit of a doubt, when the persons by whom it is controlled, and the system under which they act, are considered.

As been already said, the administration of temporary or out-door relief is, generally, in the hands of the overseers of the poor. These are officers elected for one year at the town elections. They receive payment for their public duties by fees, usually a percentage on the amount of relief given to each person.

This relief is usually in the form of orders on local grocers, and is paid for by the county at large.

Can any combination of circumstances, seem more carefully calculated for the express purpose of presenting temptations to these officials, to give as much relief as there is the slightest excuse for?

The poor persons relieved, and the dealers who receive the orders are often voters, whose past support has helped to put the overseer into office, and whose future support is needed to keep him there. If he gives much relief, his fees are large; if little, he suffers from a diminished income.

Supposing that an overseer desires, above all things, to serve the public faithfully and to do his duty, and that his intention is to give only to such persons as relief will benefit, the short term of his office usually prevents his acquiring the experience needed to enable him to do this, for should he refuse extravagant and indiscriminate relief, he offends the paupers and the shop-keepers, and the other local taxpayers see no advantage to them in saving the county funds, and at the next election, another man, less difficult to deal with, is elected in his place.

To secure men of intelligence and character as overseers of the poor, to make it for their interest not to give relief in any case where it can possibly be avoided, and to make this also for the interest of the local taxpayers, seem to be the only reforms in the administration of temporary or out-door relief which are now practicable; and these reforms might be reasonably expected to follow the adoption of the following amendments, to the many and various laws under which such relief is at present administered:

First. To provide for the appointment of the overseers of the poor by the supervisor of each town.

Second. To make the term of office of the overseers of the poor at least five years.

Third. To pay the overseers of the poor a yearly salary, to be fixed in each town by the supervisor.

Fourth. To do away with the present distinction of town and county paupers, and provide that the poor-house expenses, and the support of all persons therein shall be paid by the county, since it is a county institution, controlled by county officers, while all temporary relief to persons outside the poor-house, being under the

control of town officers, shall be a local charge upon the people of the town in which it is paid.

By these measures the following results would be obtained :

1. A better class of men would become overseers of the poor.
2. They would have time to learn the duties of their office and to profit by what they learn.
3. All personal temptation on their part to give relief would be removed.
4. All local pecuniary temptation to keep people out of the poor-house, by supplying the doles which make paupers, would also be done away with.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,

Chairman Committee on Out-door Relief.

TABLE 1

TABLE 1.—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	Population, 1880.	Towns and wards.	No. of paupers in poor-house, October 30.		No. of persons receiving outside relief in 1886.		Amount paid for support in poor-house in 1886.		Amount paid for out- door relief in 1886.	
			1886.	1887.	From county.	From s.	By the county.	By towns.	By the county.	By towns.
Sullivan.....	32,491	15	96	94	.....	.....	2,790 60	2,872 08	1,094 75	2,189 61
Tioga.....	32,673	9	83	83	1,064	.....	4,385 86	.....	13,639 30	.....
Tompkins	34,445	9	42	31	50	300	957 00	1,958 00	1,531 00	9,052 00
Ulster.....	85,838	29	82	134	.....	1,013	2,211 00	3,535 72	.....	8,303 33
Warren.....	25,179	11	57	53	319	.....	.....	.....	2,996 92	.....
Washington	47,871	17	79	88	9	1,460	6,424 00	.....	243 00	6,732 00
Wayne	51,700	15	146	149	191	573	8,500 00	8,000 00	1,317 00	13,202 00
Westchester	108,988	25	168	164	20	.....	12,000 00	.....	991 83	.....
Wyoming.....	30,907	16	66	77	36	77	1,500 00	2,626 00	3,570 00	470 00
Yates.....	21,087	9	37	37	132	522	3,460 00	3,000 00	225 00	3,018 00
Total.....	2,823,545	947	6,241	5,671	13,612	31,671	\$456,398 78	\$99,700 71	\$160,330 64	\$340,763 56

TABLE 2.
In Favor of Out-Door Relief.

COUNTIES.	Population.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.		OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.		LONGEST TIME RELIEF GIVEN TO		Hereditary pauperism, generations.
		Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Individuals.	Families.	
Erie	219,884	683	\$67,169 60	.....	.....	Fifteen years..	Ten years.....	Two.
Oswego	77,911	137	9,743 53	2,178	\$36,723 46	Thirty years...	Thirty years...	Four.
Queens.....	90,574	43	12,266 00	2,597	50,820 00	Several years..	Several years..	.....
Rensselaer.....	116,328	260	34,311 63	724	11,208 12	Eight years....	Eleven years.	One.
Richmond.....	38,991	150	22,193 65	369	5,175 75	No longer than necessary.	No longer than necessary.	Generally one; sometimes two.
Rockland.....	27,690	56	5,829 26	12	82 00	No knowledge.	No knowledge.	No knowledge.
Suffolk.....	53,888	184	15,852 00	1,401	19,089 00	Lifetime.....	Do not know.	Three or four.
Washington	47,871	79	6,424 00	1,469	6,975 00	No knowledge.	No knowledge.	No knowledge.
	672,137	1,592	\$173,789 67	8,750	\$130,073 33			

TABLE 3.
Doubtful.

	DOOR PAUPERS.		OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.		LONGEST TIME RELIEF GIVEN TO.		Hereditary pauperism, generations.
	m- i.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Individuals.	Families.	
Allegany	57	\$4,462 00	300	\$6,357 00	Two years.....	Two years.....	None.
Broomé.....	168	11,664 00	1,785	12,532 00	Twelve years.....	Ten years	Three.
Essex.....	59	3,084 00	840	10,969 00	Unable to say.....	Some families for years.	No answer.
Genesee.....	72	4,495 92	1,256	14,836 96	Fifty years.....	Ten years.....	Two.
Lewis.....	78	13,388 00	281	2,388 00	Not five years	Ten to twelve years....	Two.
Sullivan.....	96	5,662 68	Not reported.	3,284 36	About fifteen years..	About fifteen years.....	.....
Tompkins.....	42	2,915 00	360	10,583 00	Probably a lifetime..	Do not know.....	Just refused the third.
Warren.....	57	.....	319	2,996 92	Fifteen years.....	Fifteen years.....	.....
Westchester.....	168	12,000 00	20	991 83	Twenty-four years..	Twenty-four years.....	One.
Wyoming.....	66	4,126 00	113	4,040 00	Thirty years.....	Thirty years.....	Three.
	663	\$61,737 60	5,264	\$39,003 07	.....	.....	.....
		422,040					

TABLE 4.
Against Out-Door Relief.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	IN-DOOR PAUPERS.		OUT-DOOR PAUPERS.		LONGEST TIME RELIEF GIVEN TO		Hereditary pauperism, generations.
		Num- ber.	Cost.	Num- ber.	Cost.	Individuals.	Families.	
Albany	154,890	184	\$27,000 00	8,660	\$22,406 33	Twenty years	Four years.....	Two.
Cayuga	65,081	86	4,521 84	2,540	31,239 62	Unknown	Unknown	Three.
Chautauqua	65,342	203	15,434 00	1,615	16,125 00	I think about 40 years..	Do not know	I think a few families more or less since 1832.
Chenango.....	39,891	162	6,872 00	204	3,958 00	In a few cases several years	Three or four years.....	.....
Cortland.....	25,825	103	2,834 34	236	1,543 30	No answer.....	To one family six months.	Cannot answer.
Franklin	32,390	52	6,808 12	675	8,229 99	.....	One family at least ten years .....	.....
Greene	32,695	90	4,600 00	1,145	1,724 00	No knowledge.....	No knowledge.....	Three.
Herkimer	42,669	112	8,104 45	200	3,000 00	.....	Cases of twenty years....	No knowledge.
Jefferson	66,103	136	7,321 00	1,270	28,306 00	Thirty years.....	Thirty years.....	Three.
Livingston	39,562	145	15,243 15	.....	3,814 17	Cannot tell .....	.....	Four.
Madison	44,112	124	8,070 67	1,272	2,511 04	No answer.....	Nine years.....	.....
Monroe	144,903	202	17,952 00	3,344	40,428 00	.....	.....	Two.
Ontario	49,541	72	6,730 76	1,216	11,458 80	Years	Estimated 25 years.....	Estimated five.
Orange	88,220	211	24,700 30	200	5,145 00	Ten years.....	Fifteen years.....	Do not know.
St. Lawrence.....	85,997	167	8,112 74	754	8,746 32	Thirty years.....	Thirty years.....	Three.
Seneca.....	29,278	67	6,418 37	873	8,551 33	Over twenty years.....	Over twenty years.....	Two.
Steuben.....	77,586	79	4,121 24	.....	16,435 30	During life	During life	Three and one-half.
Ulster	85,838	82	5,746 72	1,013	8,303 33	No answer.....	Two years.....	Three.
Wayne.....	51,700	146	16,500 00	764	14,519 00	No answer.....	No answer.....	No answer.
Yates... ..	21,087	37	6,460 00	654	3,243 00	No answer.....	Twenty-one years	Two.
Total	1,242,710	2,460	\$203,551 70	26,635	\$239,687 53			

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, July 15, 1887.

To the.....

Superintendent of the Poor of County:

The State Board of Charities, at its regular meeting held July 13, 1887, authorized the collection of certain statistics concerning the administration of temporary or out-door relief in the counties of this State, and approved the printing of blanks for the purpose.

You will, I am sure, appreciate the great importance of obtaining accurate information on this subject, and I shall be very grateful to you if you will take the trouble to furnish the Board with the items required on or before September 15, 1887.

The term "temporary or out-door relief" is intended to include all relief given to paupers outside of all institutions (poor-houses and orphan and insane asylums).

In cases where the blank does not give sufficient room for answers please use separate sheets of paper, numbered to correspond with the question, and attach to the blank.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,

Chairman Committee on Out-door Relief.

REPORT of Superintendent of the Poor on the system of administering Temporary or Out-door Relief in County.

Population of county 1880?

Number of towns?

1. No. of paupers in poor-house October 30, 1886?
October 30, 1887?

2. No. of persons who received outside relief in 1886; from the county, From towns,

3. Amount paid for support of poor-house in 1886; by the county, \$..... By towns, \$.....

Amount paid for out-door relief in 1886; by the county, \$.....
By towns, \$.....

4. Number of superintendents of the poor?.....

Do superintendents of the poor give out-door relief?.....

at constitutes a county pauper?.....

stitutes a town pauper?.....

superintendents of the poor receive any compensation out-door relief?.....

	SUPERVISORS.	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.
8. How many of each of the following officers have the right to give out-door relief to county paupers?			
9. To town paupers?.....			
10. What kind of relief is furnished by each class of officers?.....			
11. What is the maximum amount that each may give to an individual?...			
12. What system is adopted by each to learn whether applicants for relief require it?.....			
13. Do the tax-payers of the town or of the county pay for the relief given by each?.....			
14. What fee does each of these officers receive for giving relief to one person?.....			
15. What was the total amount paid to each class of officers for giving out-door relief in 1886?.....			
16. What other benefits result, or may result, to each in consequence of giving out-door relief?.....			

17. What advantages result to any town from the giving of out-door relief by its officers, to residents of other towns, or to county paupers ?.....

18. What is the custom in your county in regard to giving relief to able-bodied men who are county paupers?.....

Town paupers?.....

19. What kind of relief is usually given to county paupers? Provisions.....Coal.....Money.....Transportation.....Burial expenses.....Medical relief..... Town paupers? Provisions.....Coal.....Money..... Transportation.....Burial expenses.....Medical relief.....

20. Who usually comes to get county relief? Men?..... Women?.....Children?..... Town relief?....Men?....Women?.....Children?.....

21. What is the longest time in your county during which out-door relief has been given to one person?.....To one family?

22. For how many generations have you known it to be given to one family?.....

23. What have you found to be the usual effect of out-door relief in regard to habits of industry?.....

Habits of frugality?.....

Early and unwise marriages?.....

Character of recipients?

Character of children?.....
.....
.....
.....

24. Remarks
.....
.....
.....
.....

COMMUNICATION

OF THE

President and Secretary Regarding the
Purchase of Additional Lands in
the Country, for the Insane
of Erie County.

COMMUNICATION.

TO LEONARD HAUENSTEIN, Esq., *Chairman Committee on Poor-house and Insane, Erie County Board of Supervisors:*

SIR. — There were on the first of February, 1887, in the insane department of the Erie County Alms-house 384 chronic insane patients, and there were also at the Buffalo State Asylum a considerable number of patients belonging to the county, that the State will soon require to be removed in order to make room for acute cases. The insane department of the alms-house is now crowded in excess of its capacity, especially in the men's department. After the removal of the kitchen, from under the hospital rooms, to the new kitchen about to be erected, there will then be accommodations in the asylum building for 368 patients. It should be said in this connection, respecting the insane at the State Asylum, that so long as they can be retained there, the question to the county, is only one of increased cost of maintenance, they being well provided for. A report of the State Board of Charities shows that at the date of October 1, 1876, the number of chronic insane at the alms-house was only 195. Considering the large increase during the last decade, it is not unreasonable to expect that there will be not less than from 700 to 800 chronic insane, chargeable to Erie county at the end of the next decade. We estimate that further provision should be made, as early as practicable, for about 100 patients. An important question is thus presented to the citizens of Erie county, as to what steps should be taken to provide for the chronic insane now under its care and those soon to become a public charge.

It is now universally conceded that employment is of vital importance to the chronic insane, as conducing to their health and quietness, and to the orderly administration of an asylum. Especially may this be said of out-door employment, on the farm and in the garden, and in the care of stock, etc. Not only is the well-being of the insane involved, but, in a large measure, the question of a low rate of maintenance which can be reached only by the

possession of a liberal acreage of good arable land. These needs have been so strongly felt of late years by the city of New York, that it has recently bought a tract of 1,000 acres at Central Islip, Suffolk county, Long Island, upon which buildings are to be erected for the insane, who will have here the advantages of greater freedom and enlarged opportunities for doing out-door work. Besides, it is expected by this means to reduce the cost of support in the city institutions, by using the products of this farm. Inspired by a like motive, the board of supervisors of Kings county recently purchased 878 acres of land at a cost of \$88,000. This tract is at St. Johnsland, Suffolk county, about forty-four miles by rail from Brooklyn, and is called the county farm of Kings county. Upon this tract were fourteen dwelling houses and forty-seven barns, besides other buildings, which are being utilized to great advantage for the required purposes, and additional buildings are being erected. Some authorities estimate the amount of land necessary to an asylum for the insane, at one acre per inmate some at two acres per inmate, and some even higher.

An examination of the map of the Erie county farm, just completed from a recent survey, shows that, aside from the recreation grounds and yards, there are only about 115 acres, including the stone-quarry, devoted to cultivation and pasturage; and this limited amount must meet the necessities of 822 persons, including sane and insane. For the number of insane now to be provided for, there is required at least 500 acres, and, considering prospective needs, a larger quantity.

In consideration of the small quantity of land in the Erie county farm, its nearness to the city limits, the rapid appreciation of surrounding property, the fact that the stone-quarry cannot longer be worked profitably, the difficulty in finding sufficient suitable employment for the men, the impossibility of extending the present buildings to the left, so as to keep the administration building conveniently in the center, and observe a proper classification of the sexes, and in view of the fact that with these disadvantages, as numbers increase, the difficulties of maintaining a low rate of maintenance for the insane will be greater, we are of the opinion, after having submitted the matter for the approval of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Charities, at a meeting held in Albany on the ninth instant, that it is not wise to enlarge the buildings at the alms-house, or to erect more cottages

on the alms-house grounds; but that it will be better for the county to buy a farm in the county of not less than 500 acres of good arable land, adapted to purposes of market gardening and easily tillable with hoe or spade. The site should be readily accessible by rail from Buffalo, and have the requisite facilities for an abundant water supply, good sewerage, etc. It is probable that this purchase would include farm-houses and other buildings which could be utilized to meet the present requirements for the insane by removing thereto the laboring men, and as more buildings for the insane become necessary they could be erected on this farm.

As further extensions of the poor-house were required, parts of the present asylum building could be vacated, and thus the necessity of making any further expenditure for buildings, for sane or insane paupers on the poor-house farm, would be obviated.

We therefore respectfully recommend to your committee, that no further expenditures be made for buildings at the alms-house, except those extending laundry, kitchen, and dining-room accommodation, and making some interior changes in the asylum, until this question, in all its bearings, can be submitted to the board of supervisors of Erie county.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner State Board of Charities.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary State Board of Charities.

